



ZENITH

MARMARAMUN'26

SCC: TURKISH DEFENCE INDUSTRY

Agenda Item

Open Agenda

Head of Crisis

BERAT KOYUNCU

Deputy Head of Crisis

ELİF BAYRAMOĞLU

Board Member

İSTEMİHAN GÖKAY TATAR

Board Member

EYLÜL PAZARÖZYURT

Strive For Perfection

10th Anniversary



Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK (1881–193 ∞)

Founder of the Republic of Türkiye and Its First President

1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Participants,

On behalf of the Secretariat and Organization Team, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to MarmaraMUN'26 Zenith. Following last year's pursuit of perfection, we now gather at the Zenith, the highest point, symbolizing our collective ambition in the 10th year anniversary of MarmaraMUN Society. As the Secretary General of the MarmaraMUN'26 Zenith and the Club President of the MarmaraMUN Society I am very pleased to host you at our university'

Zenith means the highest point, it comes from astronomy, where it describes the highest point in an arc traveled by a star or a planet or another celestial body. The sun reaches its Zenith when it is as high in the sky as it is going to go on that day. MarmaraMUN always represent the highest point, now we are putting a milestone for the MUN Community. You will gain experience from the best of the business in our country, almost every single one of our board members have secretariat experiences and they contributed to the community for years. This statement also goes for our organization team and its members. You will debate, meet qualified people and of course, have fun.

Our carefully selected committees and agendas promise an exceptional academic experience. I invite you to speak with courage, think openly, and engage with respect. Every single individual present in the conference is hand-picked from 1500+ applicants, so make it count and use the opportunity wisely. At the end of the day MarmaraMUN'26 Zenith is where ideas rise, friendships form, and legacies begin.

Welcome to MarmaraMUN'26 Zenith and be prepared to strive for perfection.

Sincerely,

Korcan Musa KARAŞAHİN

Secretary-General of MarmaraMUN'26 Zenith

2. Letter from the Head of Crisis

Dear Delegates,

It is with my utmost gratitude to welcome you all to MARMARAMUN'26 ZENITH edition.

I am your Head of Crisis Berat Koyuncu and it is an honor to be a part of this year's conference in Marmara University. With your Deputy Head of Crisis Elif Bayramođlu and our strong crisis team alongside your Board Members, we are hoping to deliver an unforgettable experience. Our team has been working tirelessly to ensure that this conference is as rewarding to you as it can get. Even by just deciding to participate here, you have taken a big step forward to learn about our history and immerse yourself in Turkish statecraft.

Following these three days, I really look forward to seeing you delegates in fruitful debates to writing directives that can change the course of your entire committee. This study guide will be your main source for any information that you might need when enacting your ideas into reality. I would also suggest you to extend your knowledge about the committee further by researching more into the topic. Even though we, especially the Board Members, have worked tirelessly to explain every important detail in our study guide, history is not a brief part of mankind that can be explained in just a single document so it is crucial that you go beyond what this study guide offers.

Another point that I would like to mention is that sometimes you may feel overwhelmed and have questions or need assistance. In such a case, feel free to ask the crisis team for any help that you might need along the way. Our main goal is to give you an experience that is both fun and educational at the same time so if there is anything that does not sit right with you, please feel free to contact us.

As a final remark, I want to thank the secretariat for their amazing efforts in making these committees become more than an idea and giving me the chance to bring them into reality.

On behalf of my crisis team, I really wish that MARMARAMUN'26 ZENITH will be a conference to remember and inspire you to better yourself and the ones around you.

Best Regards,

Berat Koyuncu
Head of Crisis

For any questions you have about the committee please do not hesitate to contact your Board Members via the provided platform:

Board Member Contact Information:

- İstemihan Gökay TATAR: istemihantatar@gmail.com
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4. Introduction to the Committee: Turkish Defense Industry

Welcome to the Turkish Defense Industry Committee!

This study guide is designed to serve as a comprehensive source of information that will enable you to navigate through the ideas of this committee. It presents the essential material in a structured manner, based on a funneling approach, with minor adjustments to enhance clarity and integrity. The document presents its contents in clear and straightforward language while maintaining academic standards.

As it is often said, “True sophistication lies in simplicity.” Academia may sometimes rely on unnecessarily complex language at the expense of clarity. This study guide seeks to avoid this. Before proceeding, take a moment to recognize the distinction of being selected for one of MARMARAMUN'26's most prestigious, uplifting, and advanced committees. Regardless of your expectations, you will love this committee by the end of these three days.

Some may have expected this Study Guide to be longer or include other important topics. Their guesses would be correct! But why isn't there any more in this document? Because the Turkish Defense Industry study material has been separated into three distinct branches. Each branch serves a unique purpose:

1. *Study Guide*: Establishes the political foundation needed to navigate through the ideas of this committee.
2. *The Turkish State*: Provides a detailed skeleton of the government of the Republic of Türkiye to learn how to use its power to achieve our goals.
3. *History of the Turkish Defense Industry*: Offers an immersive dive into the heroic history of the Turkish Defense Industry for those curious.

Reading the entire Study Guide and sections related to your allocation in The Turkish State is advised, History of the Turkish Defense Industry is completely optional.

The remaining documents will be provided in the committee's WhatsApp group.

4.1. General Overview of the Committee

What is the Turkish Defense Industry? It represents the national system that produces, distributes, and maintains military equipment, technology, and logistical support. The system

is composed of state institutions¹, research establishments², and mainly private contractors³. In public view, it is commonly associated with industrial facilities, advanced technology, and high-profile projects.

This committee is centered on how such capabilities are used under modern conflict conditions. It is set in the year 2027, a period in which these systems are deployed actively and commanded directly. By 2027, marking its 104th anniversary, the Republic of Türkiye is confronted with a geopolitical conflict scenario. The outcome will determine whether the Republic⁴ prevails, endures, or declines.

Unlike conventional battles, this conflict differs from open warfare. It extends into domains including intelligence operations, influence campaigns, proxy actors, economic pressure, and more. Engagements are often indirect and deniable. Thus, precision and secrecy are more important than ever.

Within this context, Ankara⁵ is surrounded by rivals and must rely on its available capacity. It must fight for its people and provide them with the future they deserve. In this sense, directing the Industry⁶ effectively is more valuable than the production of assets. For this reason, the inclusion of companies and corporate executives has been set aside. Instead, Delegates assume the role of government authorities to direct and oversee the Industry.

From this setting, the Motherland tasks Delegates to align the Industry with national priorities, allocate its capacity, and secure the broader interest of the state. In the end, the Industry provides the means while Delegates determine how to make use of the assets given and pursue the “Turkish Century”⁷ ideal.

4.2. Structure

The Turkish Defense Industry is a crisis committee. A crisis committee is a Model United Nations (MUN) format led by written directives, and updates led by said directives. Instead of the usual debate, delegates are tasked with responding to given updates. Due to the

¹ Savunma Sanayi Başkanlığı (SSB), Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi (MKE), Askeri Fabrika ve Tersane İşletme (ASFAT), etc.

² Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK) SAGE, and TÜBİTAK BİLGEM, etc.

³ Askeri Elektronik Sanayi (ASELSAN), Türk Havacılık ve Uzay Sanayii (TUSAŞ), Roket Sanayii ve Ticaret (ROKETSAN), etc.

⁴ A rhetoric way of referring to the ‘Republic of Türkiye.’

⁵ Capital city of the Republic of Türkiye. Also a way of referring to the Turkish administration.

⁶ A shorter way of referring to the “Turkish Defense Industry.”

⁷ “Turkish Century” refers to a strategic vision announced in 2023 by President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN that marks the centenary of Türkiye, which outlines policy goals in areas such as foreign policy, defense, and economy with the aim of strengthening national development to become a global power and a regional leader.

nature of crisis committees, adaptability and creativity are greatly rewarded. This committee is a rendition of the crisis format in an imagined near future.

This committee consists of a singular cabinet that includes delegates and the chairboard. These parties will be accompanied by the crisis team in order to record progress, as well as provide challenges and opportunities. Each person in this committee has different responsibilities to fulfill for the best experience possible.

4.2.1 The Chairboard

This committee has two chairboard members serving under the Secretary General. They will be acting as a part of the Industry within the duration of the conference. One of the board members will act as members of the Turkish Presidency: the President and the Secretary. The other will be allocated as members of the Turkish government structure. They will be drawn from the cabinet, the policy board, the Turkish Armed Forces, and other affiliate organizations.

The chairboard's duties include moderating the session, assisting the delegates towards common goals set within the committee, observing the progress towards the goals, and to decide upon which delegates to reward. *The chairboard is typically not permitted to write major directives, but they are allowed to assist in the process.*

4.2.2 Delegates

This committee consists of 25 delegates tasked with writing comprehensive and legible directives, preparing and negotiating tenders when necessary, managing international relationships, as well as to maintain collaborations between one another to an extent. The committee does not include enemy factions.

4.2.3 The Crisis Team

The crisis team is a group consisting of multiple members. The Crisis Team for the Turkish Defense Industry is led by the Deputy Head of Crisis. They take on a multiple of roles during sessions according to demands and directives. They travel between the crisis room and the committee as needed.

The crisis team is responsible for the evaluation of directives, creating updates that are in line with the actions taken by the committee, tracking directives and their outcomes, and providing interactions for the committee if needed. The crisis team will be impartial while evaluation, and are permitted to fail actions if they deem fit.

4.3. Purpose

This committee aims to serve a digestible and immersive experience to its delegates as officials involved with the Turkish Defense Industry. Alongside its initial goal, this committee has multiple other objectives listed below:

- Stimulating procedures that are essential to the Turkish Defense Industry. This includes preparing and negotiating terms for tenders, managing logistics according to demand and adapting to a crisis environment.
- Providing opportunities to its delegates for experiencing international diplomacy in an imagined turmoil environment.
- Reenacting communications between the state and military contractors in committee sessions. This will help form a comprehensive understanding of units within the industry.
- Encouraging delegates to analyse the defensive assets the Turkish State holds from an economic, military and political point of view.

5. Elements and Structure of the Turkish Defense Industry

As Gazi Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK expressed, “Science is the only true guide in life.” Thus, it can be understood that the essential condition for independence in the new world lies in science. And that science is the sole driver in the production, development, and exportation of advanced technology, an element that strengthens a country’s national security and reinforces its independence.

Today, the advanced technology that strengthens a country’s national security and reinforces its independence is the engine of international competitiveness. States that can develop and export innovative and indigenous technology lead the international power competition. With this awareness, Türkiye aims to strengthen its national security and economic and technological independence, while increasing its global competitiveness through innovative and original technological initiatives across all sectors. Accordingly, the National Technology Initiative (MTH) was launched by President Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN on the Republic’s centennial to reinforce Türkiye’s independence in every direction and increase global competitiveness⁸.

⁸ Millî Teknoloji Hamlesi. Türkiye Bilimleri Akademisi.
<https://tuba.gov.tr/files/yayinlar/bilim-vedusun/TUBA-978-625-8352-16-0.pdf>. (Access Date: 30.03.2026).

MTH is a development movement that incentivizes domestic and national technology production by reducing foreign dependence on technology. This move seeks to eradicate foreign dependence by developing its own technologies in sectors such as defense, industry, energy, and space. Through this, it aims to position Türkiye as a competitive actor in the global technology market. In this context, MTH is defined as a vision to ensure Türkiye's economic and technological independence. And as an effort to elevate the capacity to design, develop, and produce critical technologies and products with national means to the highest level⁹.



ASELSAN has accelerated its work on satellite technologies in line with Türkiye's recent space roadmap.
<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/bilim-teknoloji/aselsanin-gozu-uzayda/2788621>

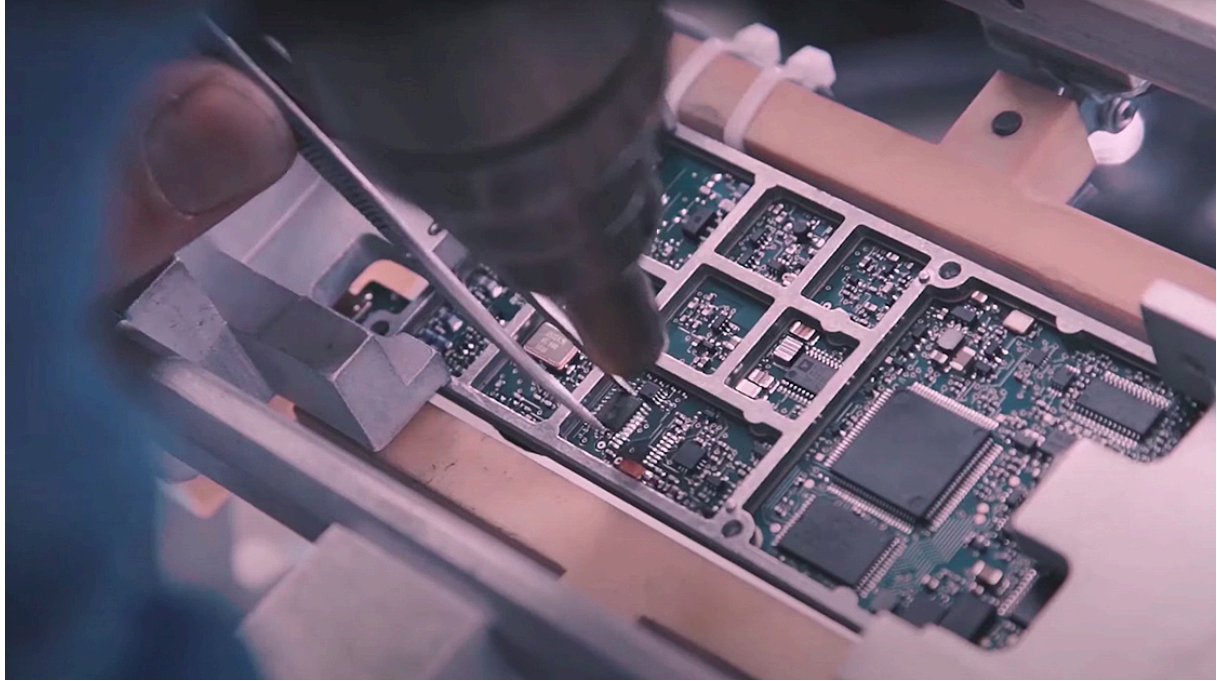
5.1. The National Technology Initiative (Milli Teknoloji Hamlesi, MTH)

The MTH is a comprehensive strategy that aims to eradicate foreign dependence, develop domestic and national products, accelerate economic development, and strengthen Türkiye's position in the international market. With this move, Türkiye is building a comprehensive, long-term, and competitive technology strategy. It is also adopting a proactive approach centered on domestic, national, innovative, and original technology initiatives. This move—incentivizing domestic and national technology production—aims to achieve independence in strategic sectors such as defense and energy by concentrating technology production and development processes in the country. MTH is a very important leap that shapes the future and strengthens Türkiye's independence in national security and economy.

⁹ Previously cited work, p. 3.

MTH is an extension of a strong tradition that directs Türkiye's technological initiatives with the brave and determined ventures of many scientists from Nuri DEMİRDAĞ to Nuru KİLLİGİL, Vecihi HÜRKUŞ, Şakir ZÜMRE. MTH is supporting this tradition, previously failed by bureaucratic obstacles and intimidation policies with external repressive factors. It ensures the determined and strong application of ventures and policies in all sectors, from defense to industry, energy, space, health, and food. MTH seeks to convert past Türkiye, forced to be foreign dependent with aggressive policies, into a nation that follows technological developments and directs them.

MTH is prioritizing the creation of necessary infrastructure and ecosystems and the cultivation of skilled human resources to produce, develop, and export innovative technologies in the aforementioned fields. In light of this, Türkiye aims to support university students' research projects, increase R&D operations, create national technology workshops for university students, and support technical and vocational processes. Also, the Industry cares deeply about increasing cooperation between university students and technology firms¹⁰.



Firms operating in the aviation and space industry came together at SAHA İstanbul under the MTH.
<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/bilim-teknoloji/sanayide-milli-teknoloji-cabasi-buyuyor/2013626#>

In line with this vision, cooperation among public institutions, universities, and domestic defense and technology companies is encouraged and supported at all stages, from development to export of national technologies. Efforts also cultivate an innovation culture and compatible teamwork.

¹⁰ 2023 Sanayi ve Teknoloji Stratejisi. T.C. Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı. <https://www.sanayi.gov.tr/assets/pdf/SanayiStratejiBelgesi2023.pdf>. p. 17-23.

5.1.1. The 3 Main Elements of the National Technology Initiative: Indigenusness, National Character, and Originality

The MTH has been initiated to support and strengthen Türkiye's technological advancement. It presents a vision that includes strategic policies. These policies aim to ensure Türkiye's technological transformation, incentivize entrepreneurship and innovation, and develop domestic and national technologies. The "2023 Sanai ve Teknoloji Stratejisi," published by the Ministry of Industry and Technology on September 18, 2019, is the official document of the MTH¹¹. This document outlines the general perspective of the MTH and explains the initiative's goal, elements, and long-term aims and policies.

As expressed in the aforementioned national technology strategy, MTH is centered on three concepts: "Indigenusness, National Character, and Originality¹²." Within this strategy, the development, production, and export of innovative high-tech products through domestic and national capabilities are targeted.

Indigenous: Refers to what belongs to Türkiye geographically. The production of a factory established in Türkiye is indigenous, even though it is established by foreign capital. Meanwhile, a product that obtains a majority of its production inputs from domestic sources is considered an indigenous product. Indigenusness in production supports increased exports, reduced imports, and growing domestic demand for locally produced goods¹³.



¹¹ Previously cited work.

¹² Previously cited work, p. 15-25.

¹³ Previously cited work, p. 30.

Türkiye's largest steel producer Asil Çelik and ASELSAN, a subsidiary of ASELSAN, are among the members of SAHA Istanbul, Türkiye's largest industrial cluster.

<https://www.aa.com.tr/bilim-teknoloji/sanayide-milli-teknoloji-cabasi-buyuyor/2013626#>

National Character: Refers to what belongs to the Turkish nation. Production carried out in line with national interests, with intellectual and industrial property rights, decision-making mechanisms, management, and capital belonging to Türkiye, is considered national production¹⁴. National character is being designated as the prioritized approach in strategic sectors such as defense, industry, energy, and space. Strategic importance is placed on the development of national technology products across many fields, notably, in the previously mentioned sectors, from health to food.

Originality: Refers to a product or service being developed independently, without being influenced by similar or equivalent alternatives¹⁵. Originality cultivates productivity, variety, and innovation in products and services. By doing so, it enables the development of original products and services in critical fields such as defense, industry, and energy.

The MTH—which encompasses indigenous, national, and original technological production and projects—is effective notably in defense, industry, and energy. It is a strategic approach that accelerates economic development, enables Türkiye to be a powerful actor in the global technology market, strengthens national security, and reinforces independence.

5.1.2. Components of the National Technology Initiative

In the 2023 Industry and Technology Strategy, Türkiye's MTH is composed of 5 main components: "High Technology and Innovation," "The Digital Transformation and Industry Move," "Entrepreneurship," "Human Capital," and "Infrastructure."



High Technology and Innovation include;

¹⁴ Previously cited work, p.31.

¹⁵ Previously cited work, p.32.

- Developing strategic roadmaps to enhance technological capabilities across all sectors, taking ecosystem dynamics into account.
- Developing critical materials in strategically important sectors and conducting medium- and long-term resource planning accordingly.
- Transforming R&D operations into a result-oriented and high technology-based structure through shareholder collaboration.
- Forming technical committees through collaboration between universities and industry to define technology and production standards and to participate in international standard development processes.
- Establishing local and sector-based test centers to provide product standardization and certification sectors needed.
- Performing legal rearrangements regarding intellectual property rights to incentivize value-added production.
- Taking necessary precautions to ensure the intellectual and industrial rights of public fund-supported strategic ventures remain in Türkiye¹⁶.



Raw material produced using advanced technology enhances armored vehicles' robustness.

<https://www.yenisafak.com/foto-galeri/ekonomi/iki-bin-derecede-bile-erimiyor-turkiyede-uretiliyor-dunya-bu-ham-maddenin-pesinde-20662>

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Under the Digital Transformation and Industry Initiative, the establishment of digital transformation centers in organized industrial zones (OSB) and technology development zones in Türkiye has been planned to accelerate the digital transformation of the

¹⁶ Previously cited work, p.34-43.

manufacturing industry. Enhancing companies' corporate governance capabilities and establishing support mechanisms to enable industrialists to operate or invest in global markets have been targeted. Additionally, R&D investment incentives for nationally produced medium-high and high-technology products have been provided. Added value and export-focused high-technology products have been prioritized through new incentivization models. Also, clustering, branding, and funding resources diversification in sub-sectors are among the prioritized steps¹⁷.

Under the Entrepreneurship component, the establishment of a platform covering all stages from idea to maturity has been planned. The platform will activate the entrepreneurship ecosystem and increase the number of entrepreneurs. This platform also gathers entrepreneurship information, investor promotions, support summaries, education content, and sectoral developments. Additionally, the development of dual-sided support programs to increase technology suppliers' and entrepreneurs' capacities and to bring together industrialists with new products and services is aimed at¹⁸.



A company in Kayseri is producing batteries for the defense industry and other sectors by benefiting from TÜBİTAK's entrepreneurship Support Program.

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/bilim-teknoloji/kayserideki-erciyes-teknoparkta-kurulu-sirket-yerli-batarya-uretiyor/3096662>

Regarding human capital, plans include expanding data literacy and data analytics education, especially in the public sector. Support will also be provided to universities, continuous training centers, and similar institutions to develop hybrid education models. Technology workshops established in all 81 provinces provide basic technology training to

¹⁷ Previously cited work, p.45-58.

¹⁸ Previously cited work, p. 63-67.

youth aged 9-17. They also encourage young people to develop projects to build a skilled workforce in digital transformation and high technology. Additionally, under the open source platform drive–initiated through national and foreign technology companies’ cooperation–private sector, public sector, NGO¹⁹s, and universities come together to create a software development ecosystem²⁰.

Lastly, under the Infrastructure component, cooperation with related establishments for the creation of gigabit/sn speed data communication infrastructure is planned. They are planned to be created in industry and technology development zones, universities, research centers, and living spaces. Also, the Presidency Digital Transformation Office aims to create a public data pool collected by public institutions and make it accessible to the public.



DENEYAP Technology Workshops are spreading across Türkiye.

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/bilim-teknoloji/deneyap-teknoloji-atolyeleri-icin-basvurular-basladi/2275937>

Support is provided to academic institutions, entrepreneurs, and technology contractors to develop cloud, fog, and edge computing technologies and improve data communication and storage performance. In cybersecurity, plans include developing open source and domestic solutions against threats in national projects and organizing training in both public and private sectors to raise awareness. In addition, developing a national blockchain infrastructure and guaranteeing energy security in organized industrial zones through transmission investments and support mechanisms are also targeted²¹.

¹⁹ Non-governmental organization.

²⁰ Previously cited work, p. 70-73.

²¹ Previously cited work, p. 77-81.

The MTH aims the production, development, and export of domestic, national, original, and innovative high-technology. Within this context, it is working in cooperation with public institutions, the private sector, NGOs, and universities. Increasing the share of R&D in national income is sought after by collaborating with universities, schools, and research centers, and prioritizing R&D operations to develop high-technology products. Cooperation between education institutions and technology workshops is incentivized for the youth to be trained about technology and materialize their projects. In addition, efforts aim to develop a skilled workforce for high-tech products and services, support domestic initiatives, and provide financial resources to them.



Critical testing infrastructure in technology is gaining national character.

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/bilim-teknoloji/teknolojide-kritik-test-altyapilari-yerlilesiyor/1334152>

The digital transformation of all sectors, including defense, industry, energy, transportation, health, and food, is planned to be completed. Product and service quality will be improved through technologies such as AI, autonomous systems, cloud computing, and big data. Within this framework, the MTH aims to make Türkiye a high-technology, value-producing country. It also seeks to enhance productivity, strengthen global competitiveness, and reinforce independence.

5.1.3. Priorities of the National Technology Initiative

There are 6 foundational priorities to be considered across all processes, from planning to application to ensure the MTH's effectiveness and sustainability. These priorities are listed as follows:

1. **An inclusive, holistic, and stakeholder-oriented approach:** Adopting this approach in industrial, economic, and technological policies to strengthen cooperation between industrialists, entrepreneurs, R&D exports, and public institutions.
2. **Data-driven, impact-focused, and accountable targets:** Creating an auditing mechanism that shareholders can follow by disseminating knowledge-based governance understanding and analyzing the impacts of operations.
3. **Policies that closely follow global developments and drive leading initiatives:** Creating strategies that will shape Türkiye's industry and technology policies with a holistic approach and position it in a leading position.
4. **Agile, change-oriented, and adaptable policies:** Ensuring the prioritization, periodic reviewing, and updating of mechanisms applicable to innovations during implementation processes.
5. **Focus on human capital development:** Generalizing projected-oriented early age training and technology competitions to increase productivity in advanced technology.
6. **Independence and global competitiveness²²:** Reinforcing Türkiye's political and economic independence by harnessing the benefits of the aforementioned priorities.



5.2. Principal Application Field of the National Technology Initiative: The Defense Industry

In the past years, Türkiye has gone through a major transformation in the defense industry, and achieved great success. MTH has been an important driver in the strengthening

²² Previously cited work, p. 24.

of the Industry. One of MTH's main goals is rendering Türkiye able to produce and develop all necessary products for its national security without foreign dependence. In this context, the Industry is among the principal application fields of the MTH²³. As a matter of fact, the indigenoussness rate in the Industry was 20% in 2002. Today, through MTH initiatives based on domestic and national production, it has surpassed 80%²⁴. With this indigenoussness rate, the Industry's ability to produce high-technology defense utilities and systems increased. Therefore, Türkiye's foreign dependency was reduced by decreasing its import items.



TCG İŞİN, manufactured under the Rescue and Backup Hulls Project.
<https://mavivatan.net/isin-sinifi-kurtarma-ve-yedekleme-gemileri/>

Additionally, under the MTH, firms in the sector were enabled to participate in projects that align with their expertise. This developed a cooperation culture in the defense industry and led to the emergence of firms of various sizes that generate proactive solutions²⁵. Due to these cooperations being supported under the MTH, Türkiye is developing its own defense systems and technologies, increasing its production capacity, and producing numerous strategic defense products. Türkiye is producing many defense industry utilities and inventories with domestic and indigenous resources. These include UAVs, UCAVs, laser weapons, satellites, satellite launchers, tanks, cruise missiles, electronic warfare and radar

²³ Millî Teknoloji Hamlesi. Türkiye Teknoloji Takımı. <https://www.t3vakfi.org/tr/hakkimizda/mth/>. (Access Date: 2.04.2026).

²⁴ Cumhurbaşkanı Yardımcısı Cevdet Yılmaz: Savunma Sanayisinde Yerlilik Oranı Yüzde 80'leri Aştı. (2024). DHA.

<https://www.dha.com.tr/politika/cevdet-yilmaz-savunma-sanayisinde-yerlilik-orani-yuzde-80leriasti-2507058>.

²⁵ Savunma Sanayii Sektörel Strateji Dokümanı- 2024/2028. T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Savunma Sanayii Başkanlığı. https://www.ssb.gov.tr/Images/Uploads/MyContents/F_20240917164305314800.pdf. p. 19.

systems, warplanes, and more²⁶. All of these products are in high demand and being exported globally²⁷.

MTH is a strategy that focuses on developing domestic and indigenous technologies without external dependency. This strategy encompasses both developing available technologies and strengthening the Industry with innovative and original solutions. In line with this, large investments are being made to realize R&D projects. Simultaneously, advanced technologies are being integrated into production processes via technology transfer²⁸.



Altay Main Battle Tank.

https://bigpara.hurriyet.com.tr/haberler/genel-haberler/altay-tankina-yerli-motor-icin-yeni-ihale_ID1441341/

Investments, R&D projects, and technology transfer have created an important transformation in the Industry. With this transformation, companies such as ASELSAN, HAVELSAN, ROKETSAN, and TUSAŞ began focusing on developing high-tech, domestic, and indigenous products. KAAN stands as an exemplary product that has been developed using indigenous resources²⁹.

²⁶ Bayraklı, E. (2024). Cumhuriyetin 100. yılında T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Savunma Sanayii Başkanlığı. Türkiye Araştırmaları Vakfı Yayınları, p. 85.

²⁷ "Savunma ve Havacılık Sanayii İhracatında Rekor". (2025). TSKGV. <https://tskgv.org.tr/savunmasanayii/gundem/savunma-ve-havacilik-sanayii-ihracatinda-rekor#>.

²⁸ Refers to the transfer of knowledge, patents, skills, techniques, products, or services between organizations.

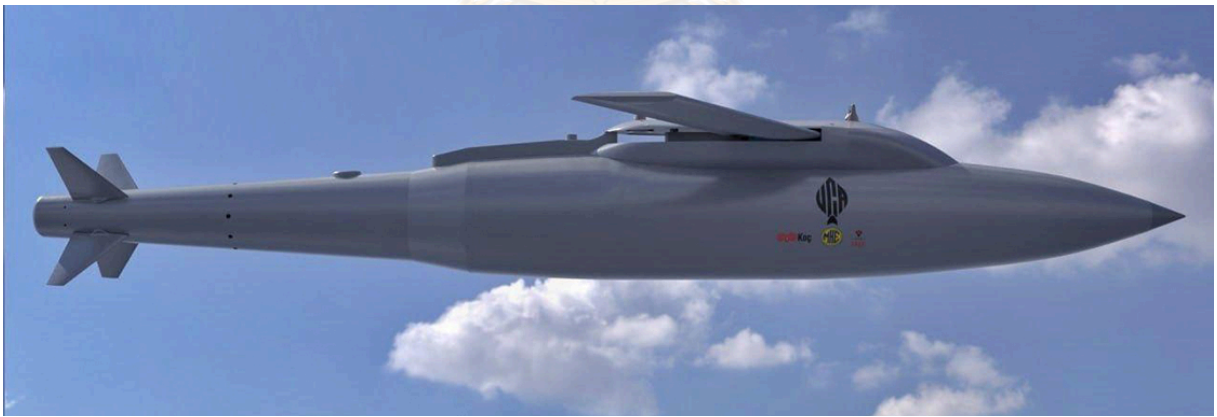
²⁹ KAAN. TUSAŞ. <https://www.tusas.com/urunler/ucak/ozgun-gelistirme/kaan>.



T625 GÖKBAY General Purpose Helicopter:

<https://www.defenceturk.net/t625-gokbey-genel-maksat-helikopteri>

Under MTH, the Industry is enhancing its high-tech product production capabilities by strengthening cooperations between itself, universities, and teknokents. Many universities in Türkiye are developing innovative technologies by cooperating with the Industry and taking part in R&D projects. One of these collaborations has occurred between ARMELSAN and YTÜ³⁰. As a result, ARMELSAN's engineers and YTÜ's academia will cooperate to strengthen maritime defense technologies³¹. The UÇA Air-Dropped Bottom Mine, developed entirely with domestic capabilities by MKE, Koç Defense, and TÜBİTAK SAGE, is a candidate to become the world's first long-range smart bottom mine. Another example is the cooperation between TUSAŞ and the Material Engineering students of Bursa Technical University. They developed projects that would improve TUSAŞ aircrafts' composite performance³². These examples demonstrate the tangible cooperation between the Industry, universities, and teknokents. These cooperations contribute to the development, improvement, and nationalization of technology, acceleration of R&D operations, and the implementation of creative solutions.



³⁰ Yıldız Technical University.

³¹ Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, YTÜ ve ARMELSAN stratejik iş birliği protokolü imzaladı. Yıldız.edu.tr. <https://yildiz.edu.tr/universite/haberler/ytu-ve-armelsan-stratejik-birligi-protokolu-imzaladi>.

³² Bursa Teknik Üniversitesinde TUSAŞ Uçaklarının Kompozit Performansını İyileştirecek Proje Geliştirildi. Anadolu Ajansı.

<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/bilim-teknoloji/bursa-teknik-universitesinde-tusas-ucaklarinin-kompozit-performansini-iyilestirecek-proje-gelistirildi/3442931>.

UÇA Air-Dropped Bottom Mine, candidate to be the world's first long-range smart bottom mine.
<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/ekonomi/turkiyenin-yeni-silahi-uca-dusmanin-elini-kolunu-baglayacak/2952695>

Technology and Innovation Exposition (TEKNOFEST), is the largest aviation, space, and technology exposition that enables the youth to create projects towards the defense industry. It seeks to improve public opinion towards new technologies and the MTH. TEKNOFEST is held annually with the stakeholdership of many defense industry establishments. It constitutes a powerful collaboration platform for the youth, companies, universities, and public institutions³³. Various technology competitions are being held across many disciplines and categories³⁴. These competitions encourage students to contribute in technology production via their research projects. Additionally, important establishments of the Industry and students are brought together. Among the competitors, youngsters with bright futures are offered internship and employment opportunities in the defense industry³⁵. Within this context, TEKNOFEST enables youngsters to produce innovative projects for the defense industry while contributing to the upbringing of qualified manpower.



Students from Yıldız Technical University produce rockets that can reach an altitude of 3 km.
<https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/teknofest/universite-ogrencileri-3-kilometre-irtifaya-cikan-roket-tasarladi/2673255>

Under the MTH, technological novelties, R&D projects, technology transfer and adaption processes, TEKNOFEST events, and cooperation between defense firms, universities, and teknokents in the Industry, incentivize domestic and indigenous production. These developments contribute to national security by increasing defense industry capabilities. Moreover, they accelerate economic development by increasing exports. In

³³ Sıkça Sorulan Sorular. TEKNOFEST. <https://teknofest.org/tr/corporate/faq/>.

³⁴ Hakkımızda. TEKNOFEST. <https://www.teknofest.org/tr/corporate/about/>.

³⁵ Yarışmacılara Sağlanan Olanaklar. TEKNOFEST. <https://www.teknofest.org/tr/competitions/opportunity/>.

addition, they position Türkiye as a powerful defense actor by enabling the production of defense utilities globally.

5.3. Military, Economic, and Strategic Benefits of Domestic and Indigenous Production in the Defense Industry

Within MTH's reach, the Industry's concentration of domestic and indigenous production militarily, economically, and strategically contributes to Türkiye greatly. Especially, providing for Türkiye's increasing defense and security necessities due to its geographical location, enhancing its military capacity, and ensuring national security are among top priorities. Türkiye is a significant geopolitical center of gravity on both regional and global scales. Therefore, political and economic instabilities, conflicts, and security concerns directly affect it. Herein, high-technology domestic and indigenous tools and equipment created in the defense industry provide for Türkiye's security requirements by increasing TSK's capabilities. Also, these developments contribute to regional security and peace by strengthening Türkiye's role as a regional leader.



5 terrorists 'neutralized' by the Turkish Armed Forces in Northern Iraq, a contribution to regional peace.
<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/turkiye-neutralizes-5-pkk-terrorists-in-northern-iraq/2951866>

Concentration on domestic and indigenous production in the defense industry creates another added value: the ability to create military strategies independent of foreign intervention. Today, defense systems procured from another country can leave a country defenseless in case of a disagreement with the vendor nation. So and so, Türkiye faced various hardships during periods in which it sourced defense industry products from foreign countries.

One of the first hardships that come to mind was during the 1974 Cyprus Peace Operation³⁶. Throughout the operation, the U.S. imposed arms embargoes on Türkiye³⁷. This arms embargo clarified that defense technologies require full independence and defense requirements must be based on domestic and indigenous production³⁸. Therefore, basing defense industry production on domestic and indigenous production became a basic priority to prevent facing such difficulties again.

Another advantage of high domestic production rate in the defense industry is that it can meet flexible production requirements on time. Today, the defense industry—guided by high-technology—can require products and systems that demand immediate and strategic procurement at times. Trying to source these products and systems from other countries can prolong purchasement processes, delay the supply chain, and create security risks during crises. Under the MTH, the development of Türkiye's own domestic and indigenous production infrastructure provided flexibility to the defense industry. As a result, without allowing delays or splits in the supply chain, the needed production is provided for during military operations and crises. Thus, giving a chance for new solutions to be developed. This situation allows Türkiye to apply its security strategies on time and effectively.



³⁶ "Barışın Teminatı: Kıbrıs Barış Harekâtı". Yurtdışı Türkler ve Akraba Topluluklar Başkanlığı. <https://ytb.gov.tr/haberler/barisin-teminati-kibris-baris-harekati>.

³⁷ Cumhuriyetin 100. Yılında T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Savunma Sanayii Başkanlığı. Savunma Sanayii Yayınları. p. 42.

³⁸ Previously cited work, p. 39.

Along with this, another strategic advantage is achieving absolute control over defense industry utilities and technologies. These days, vendor nations can install various security threats such as backdoors, viruses, and spyware in their high-tech defense utilities. This situation denies the buyer nation from fully controlling these systems while allowing the vendor nation to reach defense information without permission, which can lead to national security risks³⁹. In this context, the development of domestic and indigenous defense technologies and the production of software and hardware with national resources protect Türkiye from security flaws. Strengthening national security and increasing independence.

The economic benefits of a fully independent defense industry are listed as follows: reduced foreign dependence, contribution to the national economy via exports, creating new employment opportunities, and accelerating economic development. The defense industry is a sector guided by technological novelties in which high added-value is produced. Türkiye is increasing the production of high added-value goods by domestic production technologies⁴⁰. The export of high added-value goods diversify income sources by reducing foreign dependency. Also, a domestic production-based defense industry creates new job opportunities. Therefore, alongside the defense industry sector, economic opportunities arise, accelerating economic development.

Another economic and strategic benefit of a domestic production-based defense industry is the power it gives to Türkiye in global exports. This allows Türkiye to gain strategic positions in its foreign relations. Domestic and indigenous defense industry products are in high demand on a global scale, providing major income for the economy. While defense industry goods are being exported to 180 countries, export revenue in 2024 reached \$7.154 billion⁴¹. An additional strategic benefit of focusing on domestic and indigenous production in the defense industry is the drive it provides for other sectors in advanced technology and innovation. These initiatives are not limited to defense. They also have an impact in civilian sectors by enabling significant transformations.

For example, innovations achieved in military aviation also contribute to civil aviation. Again, technological infrastructure initiatives in the defense industry play decisive roles in strengthening Türkiye's national technology infrastructure. In this context,

³⁹ En Yaygın 7 Siber Saldırı Yöntemi. Savunma Sanayii Dergilik. <https://savunmasanayiidergilik.com/tr/HaberDergilik/En-yaygin-7-siber-saldiri-yontemi>.

⁴⁰ "Türkiye Ekonomisinin Katma Değerli Gücü Savunma Sanayii". Savunma Sanayii Dergilik. <https://savunmasanayiidergilik.com/tr/HaberDergilik/Turkiye-ekonomisinin-katma-degerli-gucu-savunmasanayii>.

⁴¹ Savunma ve Havacılık Sanayii İhracatında Rekor.. TSKGV. <https://tskgv.org.tr/savunmasanayiigundem/savunma-ve-havacilik-sanayii-ihracatinda-rekor#>.

technological revolutions, R&D projects, and technological infrastructure operations in the defense industry reflect on other sectors via the spread of innovation culture.

On the other hand, the nationalization policy in the defense industry enables the strengthening of cyber security and digital independence. The defense industry inherently faces cyber attacks and threats. Domestic and high-tech infrastructure initiatives contribute to increasing cyber security and reinforcing digital independence against these threats⁴². In light of this, the defense industry is securing itself against backdoors, malware, and security rifts by reducing foreign dependency in software and hardware. As a result, it strengthens cyber security with indigenous high-tech production and achieves digital control expertise.

Under the MTH, the development of the Industry based on advanced technologies and domestic production meets both military and security needs. It also contributes to economic and technological independence. Domestic production capacity provides several strategic benefits. These include meeting defense needs, strengthening national security, and reducing foreign dependence. It also ensures production flexibility during crises and supports technological independence and economic growth. In addition, the export of high value-added products enables Türkiye to become a more independent and competitive actor in global markets. Overall, advancements in the Industry contribute to national security, accelerate economic development, and strengthen Türkiye's strategic position internationally.

6. Procurement Protocols and Important National Contractors

6.1. Procurement Protocols

Elements of the Turkish State—TSK, ministries, institutions, and other public institutions—often have material requirements to implement certain operations. They either source these materials internally with their own resources, or order them from external establishments. If these institutions are unable to source material requirements internally, they usually turn towards the Industry to procure them.

Turkish State institutions are subject to Public Procurement Law No. 4734. If they wish to procure a product, they must adhere to this law at all times; otherwise, face auditing risks or even an internal purge. Under Law No. 4734, there are essentially three formal tender procedures and one separate none-tender method. The three tender procedures are open

⁴² Siber Tehditlerle Mücadelede Kararlılık. T.C. Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı. <https://sanayi.gov.tr/medya/haber/siber-tehditlerle-mucadelede-kararlilik>.

tender, restricted (invited) tender, and negotiated procedure. In addition, there is direct procurement but it is outside the normal tender system.

But before that, what is a tender? Tendering usually refers to the process where governments and financial institutions invite bids for large projects that must be submitted within a deadline⁴³.

6.1.1. Open Tender

An open tender is the default and most transparent method. The administration prepares detailed technical and administrative specifications and publishes the tender openly. Any company that meets the general eligibility requirements can submit a bid. There is no pre-election phase. All submitted bids are evaluated according to predefined criteria. The contract is awarded to the bidder offering the most economically advantageous proposal. *Conceptually, this can be seen as pure market competition with maximum openness and minimal discretion in who participates.*

6.1.2. Restricted Tender

A restricted tender introduces a filtering stage before competition begins. Instead of allowing everyone to bid, the administration first conducts a prequalification process. Companies submit documents demonstrating their technological capability, experience, and financial strength. However, no price offers are sent. Based on this criteria, the administration selects a limited number of qualified firms. Only those selected are invited to submit full bids. The competition then takes place only among this smaller group. *This method is used when the project requires advanced expertise or when it would be inefficient or risky to allow unqualified firms to participate.*

6.1.3. Negotiated Procedure

The negotiated procedure is fundamentally different because it allows direct interaction between the administration and bidders during the process. It is legally restricted to specific situations, such as urgency, failed past tenders, high uncertainty, R&D projects, or defense / security needs. The process typically materializes in two stages:

1. One or more companies are invited.
2. The administration conducts technical discussions with each firm to clarify how the project can be executed.

⁴³ Türk Dil Kurumu Sözlükleri. T.C. Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu. <https://sozluk.gov.tr/>.

These discussions usually cover design choices, implementation methods, and other technical aspects. After the requirements are clarified, firms submit revised proposals, including final price offers. The contract is awarded based on these negotiated outcomes. *Its difference from open and restricted tenders is that the requirements are not fully determined at the beginning as they evolve through interaction.*

6.1.4. Direct Procurement

Finally, direct procurement is not a tender procedure at all, although it still involves negotiation. In this case, instead of announcing a tender or running a competitive process, the administration directly approaches one or more suppliers and negotiates the technical terms and price. This method is only allowed under specific conditions. Such as when there is only one possible supplier, when intellectual property or compatibility constraints exist, or when the purchase is small or urgent. *Direct procurement is suitable for fast and practical purchases*⁴⁴.

6.2. Important National Contractors

There are numerous defense contractor companies that hold major stakes within the Industry. Each establishment is specialized in specific fields and sectors to best meet demand. These corporations' expertise in their respective fields and sectors grant them both certain advantages and disadvantages. While a contractor may be excellent in a certain field of production, this excellence may constrain them in another field.

In another sense, a company's success in a sector does not guarantee success in another sector. In fact, it can cause them to perform worse in projects out of their expertise without large-scale preparation. Therefore, it is important to select the correct contractor for the correct task.

6.2.1. Platform Manufacturers

A weapons platform refers to any structure, vehicle, or mechanism on which a weapon can be installed. These weapons are installed via various mounting mechanisms for optimal stability and performance. The mounted weapons, the platform, and all other associated support equipment collectively form the weapon system. More generally, a weapons platform could be structured around a gun, such as a turret on a ship. For example, the fifth-generation combat aircraft KAAN is a weapons platform for missiles, bombs, or autocannons.

⁴⁴ Kamu İhale Kanunu. T.C. Mevzuat Bilgi Sistemi.
<https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=4734&MevzuatTur=1&MevzuatTertip=5>.

7.2.1.1. Air Platforms

Air platforms are specialized airborne vehicles designed to operate in the atmosphere to conduct certain defense operations. Their missions include combat, intelligence, reconnaissance, transport, and command support. They carry weapons, sensors, personnel, or cargo. They include fixed wing, rotary wing, unmanned, and hypersonic aircraft.⁴⁵

1. Turkish Aerospace Industries (TAI, TUSAŞ)

TUSAŞ is Türkiye's state-backed aerospace prime contractor. They design and manufacture utility helicopters, attack helicopters, combat aircraft, trainer aircraft, UAVs, UCAVs, reconnaissance satellites, and communication satellites.



2. Baykar Defense Technologies

Baykar is Türkiye's leading private UAV manufacturer. They design and manufacture UAVs, UCAVs, and unmanned combat aircraft.⁴⁶



7.2.1.2. Land Platforms

Land platforms are military systems designed to operate on land as part of ground-based operations. They are used to conduct missions such as combat, troop transport, logistics, engineering support, and reconnaissance. They usually carry weapons, personnel, supplies, or specialized equipment. They include armored fighting vehicles, wheeled tactical vehicles, artillery systems, and unmanned ground vehicles.

1. BMC

BMC is Türkiye's private heavy land systems manufacturer. They design and manufacture main battle tanks, self-propelled artillery, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, armored vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicles, logistical support vehicles, and private vehicles.⁴⁷



2. FNSS

FNSS is a private corporation specializing in tracked and amphibious armored vehicles. They design and manufacture tracked armored vehicles, amphibious assault vehicles, wheeled armored vehicles, engineering vehicles, unmanned land vehicles, and turrets.



⁴⁵ Air Platforms Communities of Interest. Defense Innovation Marketplace. <https://defenseinnovationmarketplace.dtic.mil/communities-of-interest/air-platforms/>

⁴⁶ Baykar Teknoloji Ana Sayfa. Baykar Teknoloji. <https://baykartech.com/tr/>.

⁴⁷ BMC Otomotiv ve Savunma Sanayi Ana Sayfa. BMC Otomotiv. <https://www.bmc.com.tr/>.

3. Otokar

Otokar is a private company that produces a broad range of armored vehicles. They design and manufacture wheeled armored vehicles, armored personnel carriers, infantry fighting vehicles, tracked armored vehicles, and turrets along with civilian vehicles⁴⁸.



4. Nurol Makina

Nurol Makine focuses on light armored and mine-resistant vehicles. They design and manufacture wheeled armored vehicles, light armored vehicles, and crowd control vehicles⁴⁹.



7.2.1.3. Naval Platforms

Naval platforms are systems designed to operate in maritime environments. These include the surface, underwater, and coasts. They are used to conduct combat, deterrence, surveillance, transport, and logistical support. They carry weapons, sensors, personnel, or equipment. They include surface vessels (destroyers, frigates, etc.), submarines, and unmanned maritime systems.

1. STM

STM is Türkiye's naval design and engineering prime. They design and manufacture corvettes, frigates, gunboats, coastal guard vessels, patrol vessels, logistic support ships, submarines, and unmanned maritime vehicles⁵⁰.



2. ASFAT

ASFAT is a state-owned defense contractor. They design and manufacture patrol boats, corvettes, patrol vessels, floating submarine pools, inflatable boats, destroyers, and frigates⁵¹.



3. Sedef Shipyard

Sedef Shipyard builds large-scale naval platforms. They design and manufacture amphibious assault ships, freighters, energy ships, civilian vessels, and mechanized landing craft.



⁴⁸ Otokar Savunma Sanayi Ana Sayfa. Otokar Otomotiv ve Savunma Sanayi A.Ş. <https://defense.otokar.com.tr/>.

⁴⁹ Nurol Makina ve Sanayi A.Ş. Ana Sayfa. Nurol Makina. <https://www.nurolmakina.com.tr/tr>.

⁵⁰ Deniz Projeleri ve Çözümleri. STM Savunma Teknolojileri Mühendislik ve Ticaret A.Ş. <https://www.stm.com.tr/tr/cozumlerimiz?page=1&type=product&alan=deniz>.

⁵¹ Ürünlerimiz ve Çözümlerimiz. ASFAT Askeri Fabrika ve Tersane İşletme A.Ş. <https://asfat.com.tr/urunlerimiz>

4. Dearsan Shipyard

Dearsan Shipyard produces products with a strong focus on exports. They design and manufacture maritime support ships, hydrographic research ships, military search and rescue vessels, assault boats, anti-mine ships, landing craft, training vessels, corvettes, frigates, and missile boats⁵².



5. RMK Marine

RMK Marine constructs advanced naval and coast guard vessels. They design and manufacture commercial vessels, offshore patrol vessels, corvettes, naval replenishment tankers, frigates, patrol boats, training vessels, and diving support vessels.



7.2.1.4. Space Platforms

1. TUSAŞ

TUSAŞ is Türkiye's primary space platform manufacturer. They design and manufacture reconnaissance satellites and communication satellites.



2. TÜRKSAT

TÜRKSAT is a state-owned institution that operates Türkiye's communication satellites and provides communication services for the Turkish nation⁵³.



6.2.2. Electronics and Software

Electronics and software in the military refers to the integrated digital and electronic systems that enable sensing, communication, data processing, control, and decision-making across defense platforms. They are used to perform functions such as radar and signal detection, secure communications, navigation, command and control, and weapon system guidance. These include radar systems, communication networks, command and control systems, and more.

1. ASELSAN

Türkiye's leading state-owned defense electronics company. They design and manufacture platforms and subsystems in military communication, public security, space and satellites, avionic systems, electro-optical



⁵² Askeri Gemiler Ürün Kategorisi. Dearsan Tersanesi. <https://www.dearsan.com/urun-kategori/askeri-gemiler/>.

⁵³ Türksat Uydularımız. Türksat Uydu Haberleşme Kablo TV ve İşletme A.Ş. <https://www.turksat.com.tr/tr/uydu/turksat-uydu/uydularimiz>.

systems, guidance and seeking head technologies, radars, electronic warfare, command and control communication, land systems, naval systems, air and missile defense, security systems, transportation and energy, healthcare⁵⁴.

2. Meteksan Defense

Meteksan Defense is a private company focusing on radar, surveillance, and sensor technologies. They design and manufacture radar systems, environment surveillance systems, communication systems, underwater acoustic systems, and simulators⁵⁵.



3. TÜBİTAK BİLGEM

TÜBİTAK BİLGEM is a state institution that develops advanced electronics, signal processing, and cybersecurity technologies. They develop and manufacture systems in cyber security, software, communications and cryptography, quantum technologies, semiconductors, bioelectronics, sensors, avionics, detection systems, electronic warfare, electro-optics, and simulation⁵⁶.



4. HAVELSAN

HAVELSAN is Türkiye's primary state-affiliated defense software company. They design and manufacture products in command control, simulations, information and communication, unmanned autonomous systems, AI, and cyber security⁵⁷.



5. MilSOFT Software Technologies

MilSOFT is a private corporation that develops embedded software and C4ISR⁵⁸ solutions. They design and manufacture products in C4I technologies, visual evaluation, tactical data link systems, embedded systems, information technologies, electronic warfare, training, simulation, and cyber security⁵⁹.



6. SDT Space and Defense Technologies

⁵⁴ Çözümlerimiz ve Ürün Grupları. ASELSAN Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. <https://www.aselsan.com/tr/cozumlerimiz/>.

⁵⁵ Meteksan Savunma Ana Sayfa. Meteksan Savunma Sanayii A.Ş. <https://www.meteksan.com/>.

⁵⁶ TÜBİTAK BİLGEM Ana Sayfa. TÜBİTAK Bilişim ve Bilgi Güvenliği İleri Teknolojiler Araştırma Merkezi. <https://bilgem.tubitak.gov.tr/>.

⁵⁷ HAVELSAN Ana Sayfa. HAVELSAN Hava Elektronik Sanayi. <https://www.havelsan.com/tr/>.

⁵⁸ Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance.

⁵⁹ Ürünlerimiz ve Çözümlerimiz. Milsoft Yazılım Teknolojileri. <https://www.milsoft.com.tr/index.php/urunlerimiz/>.

SDT is a private corporation that provides mission-critical software and system integration solutions. They design and manufacture products in radars, communication systems, electronic warfare, platform administration systems, data registration, weapon systems, training systems, and munition guidance electronics⁶⁰.



- **Sensors and Radar:** ASELSAN, Meteksan Defense, TÜBİTAK, SDT.
- **Electro-Optics and Targeting:** ASELSAN, TÜBİTAK.
- **Communications and C4ISR:** ASELSAN, HAVELSAN, MiLSOFT, TÜBİTAK, SDT.
- **Electronic Warfare:** ASELSAN, TÜBİTAK, MiLSOFT, SDT.
- **Software and Command Systems:** HAVELSAN, MiLSOFT, SDT, TÜBİTAK.
- **Simulation and Training Systems:** HAVELSAN, MiLSOFT.

6.2.3. Weapons and Munitions

Weapons and munitions refer to the systems and expendable devices that deliver destructive or disabling effects against targets in military operations. They are used to engage enemy forces, neutralize infrastructure, and provide firepower across land, air, and sea. These include firearms, artillery, as well as ammunition, missiles, rockets, and bombs.

1. ROKETSAN

ROKETSAN is Türkiye's primary state-affiliated missile and rocket systems manufacturer. They design and manufacture anti-tank guided missiles, cruise missiles, tactical ballistic missiles, anti-ship missiles, precision strike missiles, artillery rockets, guided and unguided rockets, smart bombs, guided munitions, stand-off weapons, air defense systems, missile launcher systems and platforms, anti-submarine rocket systems, laser-based weapon systems, satellite launch systems, guidance and control systems, warheads, and ballistic armor systems⁶¹.



2. Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi

MKE is Türkiye's state-owned core armaments producer. They design and manufacture artillery systems, tank and heavy weapon guns, naval guns, air defense systems, ammunition, small arms and infantry weapons, explosives



⁶⁰ Teknoloji ve Üretim Kabiliyetlerimiz. SDT Uzay ve Savunma Teknolojileri. <https://www.sdt.com.tr/tr/teknoloji>.

⁶¹ Ürünler ve Sistemler. ROKETSAN Roket Sanayii ve Ticaret A.Ş. <https://www.roketsan.com.tr/tr/urunler>.

and propellants, rocket and missile components, pyrotechnics and fuses, industrial products, and un sea platforms⁶².

3. Sarsılmaz

Sarsılmaz is a private corporation that produces military-grade firearms and small arms. They design and manufacture ammunition, infantry rifles, machine guns, polymers, revolvers, pistols, and automatic pistols⁶³.



5. ASELSAN

Although previously mentioned, ASELSAN also develops and manufactures directed energy, targeting, and fire control technologies.



6. TÜBİTAK SAGE

TÜBİTAK SAGE is Türkiye's leading state-owned guidance and munitions R&D authority. They develop and manufacture missiles, cruise missiles, guidance kits, air defense missiles, UAV munitions, bunker buster bombs, thermobaric bombs, and artillery rocket systems⁶⁴.



- **Missiles and Rocket Systems:** ROKETSAN, TÜBİTAK SAGE.
- **Air-to-Air / Air-to-Ground Munitions:** ROKETSAN TÜBİTAK SAGE.
- **Naval Weapons Systems:** ROKETSAN, Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi.
- **Land-Based Weapon Systems:** ROKETSAN, Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi.
- **Guns, Ammunition and Small Arms:** Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi, Sarsılmaz.
- **Directed Energy and Emerging Weapons:** ASELSAN.

6.2.4. Subsystems and Components

Subsystems and components refer to the individual functional units that collectively constitute larger military systems or platforms. They are used to enable specific capabilities such as propulsion, sensing, communication, control, precision, and power distribution within a system. They include engines, sensors, radar modules, communication units, fire control systems, electronic circuits, armor materials, and power supply units.

1. TUSAŞ Engine Industries

TUSAŞ Engine Industries is a state-affiliated corporation specialized in aircraft engines and propulsion systems. They develop and manufacture



⁶² Ürün Katalogları. MKE Makine ve Kimya Endüstrisi A.Ş. <https://www.mke.gov.tr/Cataglog>.

⁶³ Sarsılmaz Silah Sanayi Ana Sayfa. Sarsılmaz Silah Sanayi A.Ş. <https://www.sarsilmaz.com/tr>.

⁶⁴ TÜBİTAK SAGE Official Website. TÜBİTAK Savunma Sanayii Araştırma ve Geliştirme Enstitüsü (Defense Industries Research and Development Institute). <https://www.sage.tubitak.gov.tr/en/>.

turbofan, turbodiesel, turbojet, 2-stroke gasoline, and turboprop engines for aircraft and their subcomponents⁶⁵.

2. Kale Jet Engines

Kale Jet Engines is a private contractor that focuses on jet engines and propulsion technologies. They design and manufacture jet engines for **Kale Jet Engines** cruise missiles and UAVs along with their subcomponents⁶⁶.

3. BMC Power

BMC Power is Türkiye's main private-owned land platform engine developer. They develop and manufacture engines, transmissions, power groups, and other critical subsystems⁶⁷.



4. Alp Aviation

Alp Aviation is another leading private aerospace manufacturing partner. They develop and manufacture dynamic helicopter parts, motor and APU systems, landing gears, and structural aircraft parts⁶⁸.



5. Ayesas

Ayesaş is a private avionics and embedded systems provider. They develop and manufacture products in rail systems, wiring, electronics, electromagnetic systems, avionic and embedded systems, and C4ISR⁶⁹.



6. KordSA

KordSA is Türkiye's leading private composite materials company . They develop and manufacture products in rubber strengthening, composite technologies, and compounding⁷⁰.



7. ASPİLSAN Energy

ASPİLSAN Energy is Türkiye's principal military battery and energy systems producer. They develop and manufacture batteries in cells, e-mobility, energy storage, defense systems, rail, transportation, and



⁶⁵ TEI - Tusaş Engine Industries, Inc. Official Website. TUSAŞ Motor Sanayii A.Ş. <https://www.tei.com.tr/en>.

⁶⁶ Ürünlerimiz. Kale Arge (Kale Teknik Araştırma Yönetim Danışmanlık ve Geliştirme A.Ş.). <https://kalejetengines.com/products>.

⁶⁷ BMC POWER Ana Sayfa. BMC POWER Motor ve Kontrol Teknolojileri A.Ş. <https://www.bmcpower.com.tr/>.

⁶⁸ Ürünler. Alp Havacılık Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. <https://www.alp.com.tr/Urunler>.

⁶⁹ Elektronik Üretim Hizmetleri. AYESAŞ Aydın Yazılım ve Elektronik Sanayii A.Ş. <https://www.ayesas.com/tr/elektronik-uretim>.

⁷⁰ Kordsa Ana Sayfa. Kordsa Teknik Tekstil A.Ş. <https://kordsa.com/tr>.

marine systems, communication systems and devices, medical systems, robotic systems, and construction machinery⁷¹.

8. SDT Space and Defense Technologies

Previously mentioned, SDT provides embedded electronics, sensors, and guidance systems used across defense platforms.



9. TÜBİTAK SAGE

TÜBİTAK SAGE is also active in this field with their navigation systems, antennas, electro-optical systems, thermal batteries, pyrotechnic devices, fuzes explosives, electronic boards, connectors, and S-FORCE.



- **Propulsion:** TUSAŞ Engine Industries, Kale Jet Engines, BMC Power.
- **Mechanical Systems:** Alp Aviation, Ayesaş.
- **Materials and Structures:** KordSA, Alp Aviation.
- **Power and Energy Systems:** ASPİLSAN Energy.
- **Embedded Electronics and Hardware:** Ayesaş, SDT.
- **Navigation and Guidance Components:** TÜBİTAK SAGE, SDT.

7. The Republic of Türkiye Today

7.1 Brief Overview

In the current year, the Republic of Türkiye has become much less reliant on outside sources than it has been for the previous years. Türkiye has been decreasing its external dependency by massive amounts. Türkiye's local content rate for defence was below 20% in the year 2000, which is now well over 80%. This is a strategy that stems from national security as well as having an export potential in the future of these products. The increase in local production combined with Türkiye's geopolitical location also makes it a crucial talking point in many conflicts, especially across the Middle East. With the 2026 Annual Program, the Republic of Türkiye leans more into mass production of high quality products, breakthroughs in quantum computing, artificial intelligence, autonomous systems and hypersonic technologies. Currently, the Turkish Defence Industry consists of 100,000 highly skilled personnel and around 4,000 defence companies actively working on many projects. The plans for 2026 encapsulates all of these points and is looking forward to further expanding the defence industry. As can be seen by the local content rate shift from 2000 to current year, it is apparent that there is a big shift in the Turkish defence system that focuses

⁷¹ ASPİLSAN Energy Official Website. ASPİLSAN Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. <https://www.aspilsan.com/en/>

on local produce of such items. This unlocks the doors of export much more which enriches the economy further as well. Another goal of Türkiye's defence industry is to penetrate into NATO markets and get a share within. The rising global tension and the position of Türkiye within these issues gives them a crucial spot and advantage to further develop in the defence sector.

7.2 Foreign Relations

7.2.1. Allied Nations

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan and Türkiye have long since embraced the outlook that they are “one nation despite being two states” when Türkiye recognized Azerbaijan in 1991. This solidarity has reached an allyship status with the Şuşa Declaration being signed on June 15th, 2021.⁷² Said declaration ensures military, economic and political cooperation between the two states. Azerbaijan is commonly a part of alliances Türkiye forms or is currently in, and the two states keep in contact often.

⁷³ Considering the assets that could be gained from the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) etc. and a declaration already signed, it may be in Ankara's best interest to keep relations well with Azerbaijan.⁷⁴

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Türkiye has been the guarantor of Northern Cyprus since the days the Turkic population in Cyprus fought for their rights, the year being 1960. Türkiye is the only state that recognizes Northern Cyprus as a state. The two states have been on good terms, and Türkiye has stated at least twice that any attacks done towards Northern Cyprus will be taken as if it was done towards them.

Northern Cyprus is a valuable ally due to its location in the Mediterranean and their overall views of the Turkish Republic. A hub like Cyprus should not be left unused should the opportunity arise.

⁷² Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye. (2021, June 15). *Şuşa Declaration on allied relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Turkey*. <https://www.tcgb.gov.tr/assets/dosya/2021-06-15-Azərbaycan-SusaBeyannamesi.pdf>

⁷³ *Türkiye - Azerbaycan Siyasi İlişkileri / T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı*. (2021). Mfa.gov.tr. <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye-azerbaycan-siyasi-iliskileri.tr.mfa>

⁷⁴ *TANAP - Trans Anadolu Doğal Gaz Boru Hattı Projesi*. (2025). Tanap.com. <https://www.tanap.com>

7.2.2. Partner Nations

Pakistan

Pakistan has been in contact with Türkiye since its founding in 1947. Both nations have bonded over brotherhood as both have a high population of Muslim people. Relationships between the two countries have been relatively good, but as of recent tensions, both countries have found themselves as central mediators and within the crossfire of the conflict.⁷⁵

Keeping relations well with Pakistan may help establish further Turkish presence in Asia, as Pakistan is willing to take exports from Türkiye.

Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea has been in contact with Türkiye often since its founding in 1949. The two countries often bond over mourning Turkish and Korean soldiers lost in the Korean war. The Republic of Korea deems Türkiye a “sister nation”. The two states became Strategic Partners in 2012.⁷⁶

The technological assets of the Republic of Korea can be useful for a multitude of reasons. However, this partnership may have logistical constraints to be addressed.

Spain

Considerable contact between the Spanish and Turkish governments began to occur in the year 2005, thanks to the founding of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations. This United Nations body, paired with summits that were organized between the Spanish and Turkish government allowed relationships to be kept well.⁷⁷

Within recent times, concern over Gaza in 2024, and Iran in 2026 have brought Spain and Türkiye closer, even to the point of sparking friendly humorous exchanges online between civilians.⁷⁸

Spain may prove to be a reliable hub in Europe. However, being close to a European

⁷⁵ *Türkiye-Pakistan Siyasi İlişkileri / T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı.* (2022). Mfa.gov.tr. https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye-pakistan_siyasi-iliskileri.tr.mfa

⁷⁶ *Türkiye - Kore Cumhuriyeti Siyasi İlişkileri / T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı.* (2018). Mfa.gov.tr. <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye-guney-kore-siyasi-iliskileri.tr.mfa>

⁷⁷ *Türkiye-İspanya İlişkileri / T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı.* (2024). Mfa.gov.tr. <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye-ispanya-siyasi-iliskileri.tr.mfa>

⁷⁸ *Türkiye, Spain social media wave highlights friendship forged through crises.* (2026, March 6). Hürriyet Daily News; <https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/turkiye-spain-social-media-wave-highlights-friendship-forged-through-crisis-219672>

Union member needs utmost care. Türkiye is in a central position, and needs to be balanced in engaging with foreign countries.

7.2.3. Adversarial Nations

Greece

The two states have been trying to improve communications via meetings since 1999. ⁷⁹However, problems between Türkiye and Greece still persist. This is especially prominent within the discussion of continental ranges.

Greece has been insisting that the already existing continental shelf limit should be doubled to 12 miles. This however raised issues from Türkiye, claiming that the Aegean Sea may become a “Greek lake”. This debate has still not been resolved decisively. Then comes the debates of the islands in between Greek and Turkish shores. Some of the formations are yet to be declared fully Greek or Turkish, and thus may pose a threat to either one. ⁸⁰

Greece’s actions can be seen against the ideal described by the Blue Homeland. However, this issue towards naval security should be resolved within international standards in order to avoid further conflict.

Israel

Despite both countries having a rather positive outlook towards one another since the 14th century⁸¹. However, recent tensions have turned said history shaky and sour. Israeli occupation in Gaza has been criticized by Ankara ever since they started on October 7th 2023⁸². A trade embargo was established towards Israel by Ankara in May 2024. Between 2023 and 2026, relations only grew more sour despite neither fully cutting ties with one another.

Since the joint offensive (Codename Operation: Epic Fury) launched on Iran on February 28th 2026, both countries have been deeming one another as a threat far more vocally. Israeli officials repeated their statements that they deem Türkiye to be a part of a Sunni axis, and a threat to their sovereignty.⁸³

⁷⁹ *Türkiye-Yunanistan İlişkileri / T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı.* (2014). Mfa.gov.tr. <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye-yunanistan-siyasi-iliskileri.tr.mfa>

⁸⁰ *Başlıca Ege Denizi Sorunları / T.C. Dışişleri Bakanlığı.* (2020). Mfa.gov.tr. <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/baslica-ege-denizi-sorunlari.tr.mfa>

⁸¹ For further information, check 500. *Yıl Vakfı Türk Musevileri Müzesi.* (2025). Muze500.com. <https://www.muze500.com>

⁸² tccb.gov.tr. (2023). *Presidency Of The Republic Of Türkiye : “Gaza is not only an issue for those struggling to survive there, but for all of us.”* Tccb.gov.tr. <https://www.tccb.gov.tr/en/news/542/149911/-gaza-is-not-only-an-issue-for-those-struggling-to-survive-there-but-for-all-of-us->

⁸³ *The Emerging Axis: Sunni and Shiite Alignment Against Israel and a “New Iran.”* (2026, February 26). JISS. <https://jiss.org.il/en/siboni-winner-the-emerging-axis/>

As tensions rise in the region, Israeli units are sure to be a hurdle for the Turkish state. However, to tackle said hurdle, Türkiye must also consider the risk of a Sunni axis outlook.

7.3. Goals for 2026 and Onwards

7.3.1. Blue Homeland & Homeland in the Sky

Blue Homeland and Homeland in the Sky can be described as doctrines defining the ideal continental shelf and aerial territory of the Republic of Türkiye. Blue Homeland and Homeland in the Sky both aim to establish a considerable amount of presence in the Aegean, Mediterranean and Black Sea.

The map drawn by Cihat Yaycı is nothing less than the delegates should strive to reach via debates, negotiations and efforts to defend aerially and navally.⁸⁴



The Map of the Blue Homeland, by Major General Cihat Yaycı
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/34/Mavi_Vatan.jpg

7.3.2. The Turkish Century

Initiated in 2023 as a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Lausanne Treaty signed, the Turkish Century ideal aims to strive for a common goal in 16 different fields. This

⁸⁴ For the original map and interdisciplinary legal framework of the Blue Homeland (Mavi Vatan) doctrine, see Rear Admiral Cihat Yaycı, *Turkish Maritime and Global Strategies Center (TÜRK DEGS)*, <https://www.turkdeg.org>.

For the official publication on the Homeland in the Sky ideal and its integration into the Turkish Century vision, see Republic of Türkiye Directorate of Communications, *Türkiye'nin Göklerdeki İstikbali: Gök Vatan*, <https://www.yuzuncuyil.gov.tr/gok-vatan>.

includes but is not limited to betterments towards facilities and a leading position globally on said 16 fields. This effort was launched by the President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

Our committee falls under the category of “Century of Peace”, “Century of Prosperity”, “Century of Power”, “Century of Success”, “Century of Consistency”, “Century of the Future”, “Century of Production”, “Century of the Digital” and “Century of Production”. That alone shows how vast is the reach of the defense industry for the state, directly or indirectly.⁸⁵

7.3.3. Industry Turnover

This table is for tracking the total revenue, also called turnover, that is generated from the defence and aerospace industry in Türkiye. With a final goal of reaching 26 billion in 2028.

| Performance Indicator | Unit of Measure | 2024 | 2025 Planned | 2025 YE Realization Est. | 2026 Target | 2027 Estimate | 2028 Estimate |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1- Defense and Aerospace Industry Turnover | Dollar | 20,237,334,462 | 18,150,000,000 | 21,500,000,000 | 22,500,000,000 | 23,500,000,000 | 26,000,000,000 |

7.3.4 Export Targets

This is a table that tracks the Turkish Government’s goal for the total value of the products that are sold to other countries, which is called an export. It is planned to be increased every year and finish with 11 billion by the end of 2028.

| Performance Indicator | Unit of Measure | 2024 | 2025 Planned | 2025 YE Realization Est.* | 2026 Target | 2027 Estimate | 2028 Estimate |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2- Defense and Aerospace Industry Exports | Dollar | 7,154,000,000 | 7,260,000,000 | 7,260,000,000 | 8,000,000,000 | 9,200,000,000 | 11,000,000,000 |

7.3.5 Program Cost

This is a detailed table of how much money is spent from either in-budget or from extra budgetary which is outside funding. It should be taken into account that all extra-budgetary goals for each year are zero.

⁸⁵ See official vision statements at <https://turkiyeyuzyili.com>.

| PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION | 2026 | | | 2027 | | | 2028 | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | In-Budget | Extra-Budgetary | Total | In-Budget | Extra-Budgetary | Total | In-Budget | Extra-Budgetary | Total |
| NATIONAL DEFENSE AND STRONG DEFENSE | 1,421,524,000 | 0 | 1,421,524,000 | 1,582,319,000 | 0 | 1,582,319,000 | 1,721,555,000 | 0 | 1,721,555,000 |
| Developing Support | 254,948,000 | 0 | 254,948,000 | 312,207,000 | 0 | 312,207,000 | 339,666,000 | 0 | 339,666,000 |
| Development and Nationalization of MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT | 1,166,576,000 | 0 | 1,166,576,000 | 1,270,112,000 | 0 | 1,270,112,000 | 1,381,889,000 | 0 | 1,381,889,000 |
| TOP MANAGEMENT | 125,000,000 | 0 | 125,000,000 | 154,675,000 | 0 | 154,675,000 | 175,488,000 | 0 | 175,488,000 |
| General Support Services | 125,000,000 | 0 | 125,000,000 | 154,675,000 | 0 | 154,675,000 | 175,488,000 | 0 | 175,488,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,546,524,000 | 0 | 1,546,524,000 | 1,736,994,000 | 0 | 1,736,994,000 | 1,897,043,000 | 0 | 1,897,043,000 |

7.5 A Look Into Today: United States' Fury

7.5.1. Operation: Epic Fury

"The mission of Operation Epic Fury is laser-focused: Destroy Iranian offensive missiles, destroy Iranian missile production, destroy their navy and other security infrastructure – and they will never have nuclear weapons." ⁸⁶

Above is a quote from the Secretary of War, Peter Hegseth, said about Operation: Epic Fury. It is essentially the American and Israeli view behind Iran's presence in the Middle East. The fear of a nuclear power rising in the Middle East drove the United States and Israel into action on February 28th, 2026.

A rough timeline of the first day can be listed as such:

07:00 UTC

US and Israeli forces launch coordinated operations targeting Iranian missile sites and strategic infrastructure.

07:15 UTC

US-Israeli strikes hit Kharg Island oil terminal. This has caused significant damage in Iran's crude exports.

07:30 UTC

Strike reported on Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei's compound/office in Tehran; subsequent updates describe his death as confirmed.

08:00 UTC

Multiple loud explosions have been reported in Tehran, as Israeli and U.S. aircraft target key military and strategic installations in the Iranian capital.

⁸⁶ Operation Epic Fury. (2026). U.S. Department of War. <https://www.war.gov/Spotlights/Operation-Epic-Fury/>

08:04 UTC

Missile strike hits a girls' school in Minab; reports indicate significant civilian casualties.

09:00 UTC

Simultaneous strikes have hit multiple Iranian cities, including Isfahan, Shiraz, and Tabriz, targeting missile production facilities and command-and-center hubs.

10:30 UTC

Israel officially confirms the death of Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei following a high-precision strike on his compound in Tehran.

13:30 UTC

The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) announced the start of what it described as the first phase of Operation 'Truth Promise 4'. Strikes against Jebel Ali Port (United Arab Emirates) and Camp Arifjan (Kuwait) are reported.

15:00 UTC

Ballistic missiles target Al Udeid (Qatar) and Ali Al Salem (Kuwait) air bases.

16:00 UTC

Iran targets Mossad headquarters and Unit 8200 at Camp Glilot in Herzliya, using a combination of ballistic missiles and suicide drones.

17:40 UTC

The U.S. Navy 5th Fleet Headquarters in Bahrain has been struck by Iranian missiles, marking a direct escalation against American military infrastructure in the Persian Gulf.

Trends seen from the first day have spread over the remaining 53 days of the operation. The United States and Israel pressuring Iran with the intent of weakening their presence. Iran in retaliation has launched offensives where the United States would locate their assets within the Middle East. The new administration in Iran that got elected on March 1st, has been relentless in their efforts of retaliation.

These political exchanges and military operations only increased in intensity after Iran officially blockaded the Strait of Hormuz. This blockade, and the increasing gas prices following that has sent the world into a tenuous situation. The United States especially grew

more aggressive in the media and in military efforts. Despite that, multiple countries within and out of NATO have questioned the aim and legitimacy of this operation-turned-war.⁸⁷

Talks of a ceasefire began near the beginning of April 8th thanks to efforts from the NATO members and Pakistan. However, the first round in Islamabad on April 9th, 2026 has not been a successful meeting. The United States wanted ships to not be charged for passage, and reports stated that Iran's 10 point offer was thrown in the bin. Negotiations lasted for a two week period until both parties agreed upon reopening the Strait of Hormuz for a loosely limited amount and type of naval couriers, a staggered withdrawal from fronts like Lebanon, and Iran's consideration of leaving the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty being officially cancelled.

7.5.2. Operation: God's Fury

The Middle Eastern Region was a focus point of United Nations' humanitarian policies as the recovery from damages began. Over a year, the main recorded conflicts were between the traditionalists and supporters of the United States of America, who believe the current regime is unfit. The most violent one recorded was the Naqsh-e Jahan Square Protests on December 25th, 2026. Around 4,500 students have been killed according to multiple sources. These protests and multiple, smaller yet consistent ones as a whole have been named "Eagle Protests". The namesake for these events comes from the United States' national animal, the bald eagle.

A batch of new documents following Eagle Protests have been leaked from the White House on February 14th, 2027. The documents seem to be for a new series of military operations named **God's Fury**. It has been speculated that God's Fury may be a successor to Epic Fury, as the administration has not given up on the demand for full access to the Strait of Hormuz. The United States is yet to issue a statement confirming or denying these leaks, but this alone tensed up the Middle Eastern region.

Türkiye, as a central power in the Middle East, should retain its vision upon diplomacy and foreign policies as crisis comes towards the region's doorstep once again.

⁸⁷ Operation Epic Fury. (2026). Opepicfury.info. <https://opepicfury.info>.

8. Currently Available and To-Be Available Technologies

8.1. Land Technologies

8.1.1. Infantry Equipment

Infantry equipment is the main enabler of soldier capability and survival during battle. It comprises personal weapons that range from assault rifles to anti-tank launchers, protective gear such as helmets and ballistic vests, communication devices, and optic systems such as thermal optics.

Today, Türkiye's infantry equipment can be listed as—but not limited to—MPT-76 Assault Rifles, OMTAS Anti-Tank Rockets, SAR9 pistols, JNG-90 Marksman Rifles, MKEK 40mm Grenade Launchers, ASELSAN Sivas optic systems, camouflage wear, joint caps, etc.

8.1.2. Main Battle Tanks

A main battle tank (MBT), also known as a battle tank, is a tank that fills the role of armour-protected direct fire and maneuver in many modern armies. Modern MBTs seldom operate alone, as they are organized into armoured units that include the support of infantry, who may accompany the tanks in infantry fighting vehicles. They are also often supported by aircraft.

The BMC Altay MBT is currently Türkiye's most capable and advanced MBT technology. Besides Altay, the modernized Leopard 1, Leopard 2, and M60 MBTs have the highest numbers.

8.1.3. Infantry Fighting Vehicles

An IFV, also known as a mechanized infantry combat vehicle (MICV), is a type of armoured fighting vehicle, light tank, and armoured personnel carrier used to carry infantry into battle and provide direct-fire support. IFVs are more mobile and less costly than MBTs, and engineered to fight on their own.

FNSS PARS ALPHA (8x8 / 6x6), OTOKAR TULPAR, and BMC ALTUĞ 8x8 are Türkiye's top IFV technologies.

8.1.4. Armored Personnel Carriers

An APC is a broad type of armoured military vehicle designed to transport personnel and equipment in combat zones. APCs have less armament and are not designed to provide direct fire support in battle. They usually deploy soldiers and leave the battlefield or fight from the rear. Infantry units that travel in APCs are known as mechanized infantry.

FNSS PARS Family (6x6 / 8x8 / 4x4), OTOKAR ARMA (6x6 / 8x8), and FNSS KAPLAN, stand proudly as Türkiye's APC technologies.

8.1.5. Internal Security Vehicles

An ISV), also known as an armored security vehicle (ASV), is an armored car or armored personnel carrier used for supporting contingency operations. They are used for maintaining public order, controlling crowds, and providing cover for law enforcement forces. Their attack capabilities are very limited and usually offer deterrence and support solutions.

OTOKAR COBRA II, BMC AMAZON, NUROL MAKİNA EJDER YALÇIN, TOMA (Toplumsal Olaylara Müdahale Aracı), police vehicles, fire trucks, and ambulances are considered as Türkiye's internal security vehicles.

8.1.6. Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles

MRAP vehicle, is a type of armored personnel carrier that is designed specifically to withstand the impact of land mines, improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, and ambushes. Most modern infantry mobility vehicles also have a certain level of MRAP capabilities.

BMC KİRPI I and II, NUROL EJDER YALÇIN, KATMERCİLER HIZIR, OTOKAR COBRA II, NUROL ILGAZ II, and KATMERCİLER KHAN are Türkiye's primary, and most internationally demanded MRAP vehicles.

8.1.7. Self-Propelled Artillery Systems

Self-propelled artillery is artillery equipped with its own propulsion system to move toward its firing position. Within the terminology are the self-propelled gun, self-propelled howitzer, self-propelled mortar, and self-propelled rocket artillery. They are high-mobility vehicles, usually based on continuous tracks carrying either a large field gun, howitzer, mortar, or some form of rocket / missile launcher. They are usually used for long-range indirect bombardment support on the battlefield.

T-155 FIRTINA, T-155 PANTER, BMC ARPAN 155, MKE YAVUZ 155, and KORKUT serve as the Republic's newest and most advanced self-propelled artillery systems.

8.1.8. Multiple Rocket Launch Systems

MLRS is a type of rocket artillery system that contains multiple launchers which are fixed to a single platform, and shoots its rocket ordnance in a fashion similar to a volley gun. Rockets are self-propelled in flight and have different capabilities than conventional artillery

shells, such as longer effective range, lower recoil, typically considerably higher payload than a similarly sized gun artillery platform, or even carrying multiple warheads. They are very effective at annihilating targets spread over large surfaces quickly. They also deplete enemy morale excellently.

T-122 SAKARYA, TRG-300 KAPLAN, and TRG / TRLG-230 are Türkiye's main systems used to conduct such tasks.

8.1.9. Air Defense Systems

Air defence systems are integrated networks of sensors, weapons, and command-and-control units designed to detect, track, and neutralize aerial threats, including aircraft, drones, and missiles. These systems provide layered protection (short- to long-range) to safeguard airspace, ground forces, and critical infrastructure against increasing and diversifying air threats.

Türkiye has its very own and advanced air defense system: Çelik Kubbe. Its components are listed below⁸⁸:

| Layer | Range | Used Systems |
|-----------------------|------------|---|
| Very Low Altitude | 0-10 km | KORKUT, GÖKBERK (Laser), İHTAR, ŞAHİN, SUNGUR |
| Low Altitude | 10-25 km | HİSAR-A+, GÜRZ, BURÇ |
| Intermediary Altitude | 25-50 km | HİSAR-O+, GÖKDEMİR |
| High Altitude | 60-150+ km | SİPER (Block-1, Block-2, Block-3) |

8.1.10. Engineering Vehicles

A military engineering vehicle is a vehicle built for construction work or for the transportation of combat engineers on the battlefield. There are six types of engineering vehicles:

FNSS KUNDAĞI MOTORIZED ENGINEERING DOZER, Leopard 2-Based Engineering vehicle conversions, MEMATT Mine Clearing Equipment, SAMUR MOBILE FLOATING ASSAULT BRIDGE, Armored Bridgelayers, Armored Rescue Vehicles, and other construction equipment support the Armed Forces' engineering needs.

⁸⁸ Milli Savunma. "Çelik Kubbe: Türkiye'nin Yerli ve Millî Katmanlı Hava Savunma Sistemi Projesi." <https://www.millisavunma.com/celik-kubbe/>.

8.1.11. Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

TWVs are specialized, ruggedized military automotive platforms—ranging from 4x4 light utility trucks to 8x8 heavy transporters—designed for combat support, logistical transport, and troop mobility. Unlike armored tracked vehicles, TWVs offer high speed, lower maintenance costs, and superior long-distance road mobility for modern, rapidly deployable forces.

OTOKAR COBRA II, NUROL EJDER YALÇIN, KATMERCİLER HIZIR, BMC AMAZON, NUROL and ILGAZ II are the cornerstones of this vehicle class.

8.1.12. Logistics Vehicles

Logistics vehicles are specialized trucks and smaller wheeled vehicles designed for endurance and freightage. They are engineered to offer long-distance mobility, high tonnage capacity, and mechanical reliability. Logistics vehicles transport goods, supplies, and troops to desired destinations.

BMC TUĞRA, Otokar KAYA Series (4x4 / 6x6 / 8x8), OTOKAR URAL, fuel tankers, munitions carriers, container carriers, tanker carriers, mobile repair and maintenance vehicles, and medical vehicles constitute the backbone of Turkish military logistics.

8.1.13. Command and Control Vehicles

Command and control (C2) is a set of organizational and technical attributes and processes that employs human, physical, and information resources to solve problems and accomplish missions to achieve the goals. The vehicles that collect these platforms to perform the aforementioned duties are called C2 vehicles.

ASELSAN Command and Control Vehicles, tactical HQ vehicles, TASMUS Communications and C4ISR vehicles, radio vehicles, satellite communication vehicles, HİSAR or SİPER's command vehicles, and intelligence vehicles are what form the Armed Forces' battlefield brain.

8.1.14. Unmanned Ground Vehicles

UGV)s are vehicles that operate while in contact with the ground without an onboard human presence. UGVs can be used for many applications where it is inconvenient, dangerous, expensive, or impossible to use an onboard human operator. Typically, the vehicle

has sensors to observe the environment, and autonomously controls its behavior or uses a remote human operator to control the vehicle via teleoperation.

Türkiye's emerging technologies in this field comprise KAPLAN, HAVELSAN BARKAN, BOĞAÇ, and HAZER.

8.2. Naval Technologies

8.2.1. Corvettes

Corvettes are generally relatively small and light warships, with a payload of between 500 and 2,000 tons. These vessels, paired with larger warships, assist fleets in coastal security, protection of maritime transport, patrol, escort, and other missions.

The only corvette platform the Turkish Navy maintains is the ADA Class.

8.2.2. Frigates

A frigate is a relatively small, modern warship, typically weighing between 2,000 and 4,000 tons, that supports larger vessels. It is lightly built, fast, moderately armed, and designed to independently perform patrol, raid, and liaison duties over long ranges. These ships are primarily used to support larger vessels or engage in short-duration combat.

Frigate classes available in the Turkish Navy are the İSTANBUL Class, GABYA Class, BARBAROS Class, and YAVUZ Class.

8.2.3. Destroyers

A destroyer is a fast, maneuverable, long-endurance warship intended to escort larger vessels in a fleet, convoy, or carrier battle group and defend them against a wide range of general threats. They are the global standard for surface-combatant ships.

TF-2000 is the only destroyer class available within the production capacity of Türkiye.

8.2.4. Attack Submarines

These are traditional submarines, their role being hunting enemy vessels in secret and surprising them. Torpedoes and cruise missiles are their weapons. Attack submarines are extremely dangerous even by their lonesome and are any navy's way of disturbing enemy naval space. Penetrating enemy space with just one submarine and waiting for a golden opportunity can make or break naval campaigns.

REİS Class, GÜR Class, PREVEZE Class, and ATILAY Class submarines are the primary submarines of the Turkish Navy. While MİLDEN is a project for now.

8.2.5. Amphibious Assault Ship

An amphibious assault ship is a type of amphibious warfare ship designed for spearheading amphibious incursions of marines into enemy territories during an armed conflict, via launching either naval landings or air assaults and also by providing shipborne close air support and logistics for landed friendly forces. Such a ship is typically the capital ship of a dedicated fleet known as the amphibious ready group or expeditionary strike group.

TCG ANADOLU carries helicopters and drones, and is Türkiye's sole amphibious assault ship.

8.2.6. Landing Ships

A landing ship is an amphibious warfare vessel designed to transport troops, armored vehicles, and supplies directly onto unimproved shorelines, bypassing the need for ports or docks.

Türkiye maintains BAYRAKTAR Class Landing Ship Tanks, Ç-151 Class along with smaller landing ships used to transport infantry.

8.2.7. Assault Boats

An assault boat is a small warship equipped with anti-ship missiles. It is a popular tool used by countries to build naval forces inexpensively. Attack boats are frequently used because their high mobility allows for more effective use of missile systems.

KILIÇ Class, RÜZGAR Class, DOĞAN Class, YILDIZ Class assault boats constitute this vessel class of the Turkish Navy.

8.2.8. Patrol Vessels

A patrol vessel is a relatively small naval vessel generally designed for coastal defense, border security, or law enforcement.

TUZLA Class, HİSAR Class, DOST Class, and KARADENİZ Class patrol ships are what secure Turkish coastal water order.

8.2.9. Unmanned Marine Vehicles

UMVs are marine vehicles that can operate on or under the sea without a physical human on board and are self-managing, usually operating by remote control or following

predetermined routes. UUVs can be used for military purposes such as reconnaissance, surveillance, mapping, environmental monitoring, mine sweeping, and border protection, as well as for civilian purposes such as logistics and various security situations.

ULAQ, SANCAR, MARLIN, SALVO, MİR, PİRANA, and DERİNGÖZ UUVs are the Navy's primary unmanned vessels.

8.2.10. Mine Hunting Vessel

A minehunter is a naval vessel that seeks, detects, and destroys individual naval mines. Minesweepers, on the other hand, clear mined areas as a whole, without prior detection of mines.

AYDIN Class and ENGİN Class mine hunters are the two heroes of minesweeping.

8.2.11. Fleet Replenishment Oiler

A fleet replenishment oiler or replenishment tanker is a naval auxiliary ship with fuel tanks and dry cargo holds which can supply both fuel and dry stores during underway replenishment at sea.

TCG DERYA (DİMDEĞ), and the Akar Class (TCG AKAR, TCG YB. KUDRET GÜNGÖR) are Türkiye's fleet replenishment oilers.

8.2.12. Logistical Support Vessel

A logistics support vessel is a double-hull vessel, designed for providing logistics support to the ships at sea in terms of dry and liquid cargo both during peace and war, equipped with conventional all diesel-CPP propulsion system, conforming naval norms/standards and classification rules.

TCG YZB. GÜNGÖR DURMUŞ, TCG ALEMDAR, and TCG IŞIN are the Navy's only logistical support vessels.

8.2.13. Special Operations Ship

A special operations ship is a vessel that is designed and occasionally fitted to achieve specific tasks. They usually refrain from engaging in direct combat, contrary to other warships. Their duties include electronic warfare, hydrographic research, mapping, diver support, submarine rescue, and communications.

TCG UFUK, TCG ALEMDAR, TCG IŞIN, TCG ÇEŞME, and TCG YUNUS are vessels of this type.

8.3. Aerial Technologies

8.3.1. Combat Aircraft

A modern combat aircraft is a highly sophisticated, multi-purpose military air vehicle designed for versatile combat operations, characterized by advanced technologies such as low visibility, sensor fusion, and digital avionics. These aircraft primarily perform air superiority, precision ground strike, and electronic warfare missions. They are "flying supercomputers."

The F-16s F-4E Phantom II (especially the F-16) are the most quantitative aircraft of the Air Force. KAAN is the latest and most advanced Turkish platform in the game.

8.3.2. Attack Aircraft

An attack aircraft is a tactical military aircraft that has a primary role of carrying out airstrikes, and is prepared to encounter strong low-level air defenses while pressing the attack. This class of aircraft is designed mostly for close air support and naval air-to-surface missions. Designs dedicated to non-naval roles are often known as ground-attack aircraft.

The F-4E Phantom II Terminator 2020, F-16, and HÜRJET are the attack aircraft of Türkiye.

8.3.3. Trainer Aircraft

A trainer is a class of aircraft designed specifically to facilitate flight training of pilots and aircrews. The use of a dedicated trainer aircraft with additional safety features. It allows pilots-in-training to safely advance their skills in a more forgiving aircraft.

KT-1T, T-38 TALON, NF-5 Freedom Fighter, HÜRKUŞ, and HÜRJET are the trainer aircraft of Türkiye.

8.3.4. Utility Helicopters

A utility helicopter is a multi-purpose helicopter capable of pursuing a wide array of tasks. They have proven useful in both civilian and military operations, with versatility being their defining trait.

Türkiye's utility helicopters are S-70 Black Hawk, T-70, AS532 Cougar, GÖKBEY, and AB-412.

8.3.4. Attack Helicopters

An attack helicopter is an armed helicopter with the primary role of an attack aircraft, with the offensive capability of engaging ground targets such as enemy infantry, military

vehicles and fortifications. A modern attack helicopter has two primary roles: first, to provide direct and accurate close air support for ground troops; and second, the anti-tank role to destroy grouped enemy armored vehicles.

Türkiye's attack helicopters include T-129 ATAK, AH-1W Super Cobra, AH-1P Cobra, and T929 ATAK, which is to be delivered in the near future.

8.3.5. Transport Helicopters

A transport helicopter is used to move troops, equipment and supplies quickly across the battlefield. It is designed to carry personnel and cargo and operate in areas where ground transport is limited or too slow.

CH-47 Chinook, AS532 Cougar, S-70 Black Hawk, and T-70 helicopters fulfill this duty.

8.3.6. Transport Planes

A military transport aircraft, is a military-owned transport aircraft used to support military operations by airlifting troops and military equipment. Transport aircraft are crucial to maintaining supply lines to forward bases that are difficult to reach by ground or waterborne access, and can be used for both strategic and tactical missions. They are also often used for civilian emergency relief missions by transporting humanitarian aid.

Türkiye operates A400M Atlas, C-130 Hercules, C-160 Transall, and CN-235 planes in this field.

8.3.7. Unmanned Systems

A UAV is defined as a powered, aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expendable or recoverable, and can carry a lethal or nonlethal payload.

Türkiye's development and inventory is quite exhaustive in this field. BAYRAKTAR TB2, BAYRAKTAR AKINCI, BAYRAKTAR KIZILELMA, TAI ANKA, TAI AKSUNGUR, VESTEL KARAYEL, Kargu, Alpagu, TOGAN, and Serçe are the Air Forces' most dangerous assets.

8.3.8. Early Warning and Command

Airborne Early Warning and Control (AWACS or AEW&C) is a flying command and control center. In its simplest definition, it is a radar surveillance system consisting of an aircraft and its radar. Threats on the battlefield, such as aircraft, ships, and missiles, are

detected and classified from long distances, and this information is shared between friendly units via data link and by operators via radio with other units.

Türkiye only has E-7T Peace Eagle aircraft under this category.

8.3.10. Tanker Planes

A tanker aircraft is a type of military aircraft that is specifically designed for aerial refueling operations. These aircraft are equipped with a refueling system that allows them to transfer fuel to other aircraft while in flight. The primary function of tanker aircraft is to extend the range and endurance of other aircraft by providing them with additional fuel during long-range missions.

Türkiye only operates the KC-135R Stratotanker as its tanker plane platform.

8.4. Missile Technologies

8.4.1. Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAM)

SAMs are the backbones of air defense networks. They are used to deny airspace to aircraft, drones, and cruise missiles. Modern SAM systems rely on radar integration, electronic warfare environments, and layers. SAM sites are high-priority targets in any air campaign.

Hisar-A, Hisar-O, SİPER, and Korkut—along with nationally integrated Stingers—are Türkiye's SAMs.

8.4.2. Ballistic Missiles (BM)

A ballistic missile is a type of missile that follows a ballistic trajectory and is powered only during a relatively brief initial period; most of the flight is unpowered. Short-range ballistic missiles (SRBM) typically stay within the Earth's atmosphere, while most larger missiles travel outside the atmosphere. The type of ballistic missile with the greatest range is an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). The largest ICBMs are capable of full orbital flight.

Bora, Khan, and Tayfun are Türkiye's ballistic missile systems.

8.4.3. Land-Attack Cruise Missiles (LACM)

LACMs are precision-guided weapons that fly within the atmosphere to strike ground targets with high accuracy. Unlike ballistic missiles, they can maneuver during flight and

approach targets from unexpected directions. LACMs are good against air defenses, command centers, and other critical assets with minimal collateral damage compared to ballistic strikes.

SOM and Atmaca fulfill this duty in Türkiye.

8.4.4. Anti-Ship Cruise Missiles (ASCM)

ASCMs are designed to penetrate naval defenses and destroy surface vessels. They are often sea-skimming, fast, and difficult to detect until the final moments of flight. ASCMs are the primary reason why modern naval warfare has developed layered air defenses and electronic warfare. Even a single successful hit can cripple or sink a major warship.

Atmaca, Harpoon, and SOM missiles are Türkiye's primary ASCMs.

8.4.5. Air-Launched Cruise Missiles (ALCM)

ALCMs are carried by bombers or strike aircraft and released from outside heavily defended airspace. Their purpose is to extend the reach of air power while minimizing risk to high-value aircraft. They are commonly used in coordinated strike packages against critical infrastructure and high-value military targets.

The SOM missile and its variants dominate the ALCM inventories of Türkiye.

8.4.6. Air-to-Air Missiles (AAM)

AAMs are used by aircraft to destroy other aircraft. Short-range variants are optimized for dogfighting and close engagements, while long-range variants enable beyond-visual-range combat. Control of the air depends heavily on missile quality, guidance systems, and electronic countermeasures.

Bozdoğan, Gökdoğan, AIM-9, and AIM-120 AAMs decorate the wings of our fighters.

8.4.7. Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM)

ABMs are designed to intercept incoming ballistic missiles during various flight phases. While no system guarantees full protection, ABMs complicate enemy strike planning and reduce confidence. Their deployment is often defensive.

Türkiye does not have an ABM system available and must develop one.

8.4.8. Anti-Tank Guided Missiles (ATGM)

ATGMs are precision weapons designed to destroy armored vehicles. They are deployed by infantry, vehicles, helicopters, and drones. In modern warfare, these are the

greatest threat to MBTs. Its abilities force reliance on electronic countermeasures and active protection systems.

UMTAS, OMTAS, Karaok, Mızrak-U, Eryx, and TOW ATGMs fulfill this duty.

8.4.9. Hypersonic Missiles

Hypersonic Missiles travel at extreme speeds while retaining the ability to maneuver during flight. This combination makes them extremely difficult to intercept and predict. Their primary role is to defeat advanced air and missile defense systems and strike time-sensitive, high-value targets. Even limited hypersonic deployments have outsized strategic impact due to their psychological and deterrent effects.

ROKETSAN's Tayfun Hypersonic Missile is the only one of its kind in Türkiye and stocks are hastily expanding.

9. Individuals of Prominence

To manage and lead is a skill on its own. Planning, controlling, leading and motivating should all be done with utmost care. This is to ensure the result has top notch quality. Whether it be raising young minds, negotiating a tender's conditions, or shipping a delivery on time, it is for the state. The Turkish State expects nothing less than perfection in order to continue working towards the goals set by the "Turkish Century".

Each individual here has been trusted by the President himself to fulfill the duties their specializations bring. This was done with specializations of each individual in mind. However, the responsibility is collective. Taking effective and strategically sound actions together will be the key to leaving Ankara impressed.

9.1 Non-Allocated Individuals

9.1.1 İstemihan Gökalp TUTAR

Bold, rational and ambitious, İstemihan Gökalp Tutar serves as the President of the Republic of Türkiye. He has graduated from an industrial engineering undergraduate programme. His rise to politics happened with consistent effort, and promises to truly make the defense industry soar like he had dreamed back when he was in university. He was elected on July 30th, 2026.

İstemihan Gökalp Tutar is expected to move towards the ideal of the Turkish Century along with the cabinet members that he assigned.

9.1.2 Eylül GÜMRÜK

Charismatic and practical, Eylül Gümrük serves as the Secretary of the President. She has graduated from an environmental engineering program. Gümrük has been deemed a talented speaker in seminars and summits she has attended, to the point she is often spotted as a guest of honour.

Eylül Gümrük is expected to move towards the ideals of the Turkish Century alongside the Presidency as the Secretary to the President.

9.2 Allocated Individuals

9.2.1 Tunç YILMAZ

A sharp minded man who specialized in law of obligations before his rise to politics. He has served as a tax auditor for five years, and as a judge for three years before his career took a turn. Yılmaz is nearing the midway point of his term as the Minister of Justice. However, his dedication to his position has not shaken a single bit.

According to his expertise and title, Yılmaz is expected to:

- Manage the civil and criminal courts according to the needs of the state and its people,
- Ensure prosecution of any individuals found violating the Turkish law,
- Issue legal procedures in collaboration with fellow cabinet members such as gag orders, audits etc.

9.2.2 Kaan AĞAÇ

Despite his stone cold gaze, Kaan Ağaç describes himself as a people person. He has always been inclined towards diplomacy and languages. He has graduated as an English major and worked in the Turkish Embassy of the United States of America. The shift in his career towards politics after meeting the now President of Türkiye. He is currently nearing the end of his term as the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

According to his expertise and title, Ağaç is expected to:

- Represent Türkiye's vision in international affairs,
- Manage negotiations and possible partnerships with foreign parties,
- Conduct impression management to avoid propaganda in collaboration with fellow delegates,

9.2.3 Polat DİLAY

Polat Dilay can describe himself as someone who loves the process of learning. He has a lengthy history of education. He has graduated with a double major of business and

electrical engineering, and has a license in industrial engineering as well as a doctorate in business administration. He currently has 14 articles published in multiple fields. His shift towards politics has been more recent, and he has been newly appointed as the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources.

According to his expertise and title, Dilay is expected to:

- Seek for possible usable sources within the bounds of Turkish and international law,
- Manage already existing resources with assistance from fellow cabinet members,
- Construct new policies or reinforce already existing energy policies for maximum efficiency,

9.2.4. Acun YILDIRIM

Acun Yıldırım has always had a love towards mathematics as he grew up. He has a degree in economics from his education in Türkiye and a second degree in mathematics from his education in the United States of America. He specifically is known for his collaborations with Panaman and Dominican colleagues, and they can often be spotted together outside of summits. He has recently started to serve as the Minister of Treasury and Finance.

According to his expertise and title, Yıldırım is expected to:

- Conduct audits and similar procedures with assistance from fellow delegates,
- Oversee budgeting for projects, at least in the lines of basic economical feasibility, (ex. using gold for tire parts will take from the budget)
- Record progress and secure funds with assistance from other delegates should the opportunity arise,

9.2.5 Veli EKİNCİ

Veli Ekinci has stated before that he always liked seeing the world from differing perspectives. He is a graduate of international relationships. He has spent three years volunteering in a nursing home as he was working towards his degree. Acting upon his belief that wisdom can be found in others if he looks carefully, Ekinci has served as a diplomat and a leader of an artisan community. He is nearing the middle point of his term as the Minister of Internal Affairs:

According to his expertise and title, Ekinci is expected to:

- Keep the public stable during the tense environment,
- Collaborate with other cabinet members to keep trust in institutions high,
- Manage internal impressions about operations with the assistance of other delegates,

9.2.6. Metin TEKİNCİ

Before Metin Tekinci considered himself a politician, he had considered himself a teacher. He has stated that he has tutored for his juniors in high school on multiple topics for free. He added that he was asked to do more when there was minutes before the exam. He has graduated with a degree in German translation and interpretation. He is currently in the middle point of his term as the Minister of Education.

According to his expertise and title, Tekinci is expected to:

- Work with fellow delegates in order to keep the syllabus in line with the Turkish ideal,
- Manage efforts for initiatives and programs aimed for younger audiences such as TEKNOFEST,
- Oversee talent development in relevant programs aimed for students that are interested in working for the Industry,

9.2.7 Hayati MUTLU

Hayati Mutlu has been involved with multiple facets of what makes the defense industry throughout his career. He has served in the audition units assigned to the Navy Forces of Türkiye, units tied to international peacekeeping operations stationed around Romania and Azerbaijan, as well as multiple land units in Türkiye in 5 different cities. He is also known for his collaborations with academicians upon the matter of signal systems. He is nearing the end of his term as the Minister of Defense.

According to his expertise and title, Mutlu is expected to:

- Decide upon what defensive units the state needs and when alongside your fellow cabinet members,
- Analyze and decide upon the prioritization of the threats and opportunities around Türkiye,
- Collaborate with fellow delegates to ensure Türkiye is compatible to join forces with allies if need be,

9.2.8 Nevzat ARADAN

Nevzat Aradan is a man dedicated to his craft. He completed his undergraduate program in medicine in the United States of America before working towards his specialization. Most of his published books and articles are about obesity. He has worked as a bariatric surgeon for twenty years in multiple state hospitals. He has earned the “professor doctor” title in Türkiye. His term as the Minister of Health is currently nearing its end.

According to his expertise and title, Aradan is expected to:

- Work with relevant cabinet members to ensure workplace safety protocols are taught and applied,
- Advise and take action towards risks known assets such as ones with chemical, radiological, nuclear or biological capabilities.
- Manage the infrastructure of state hospitals etc., and plan contingencies,

9.2.9 Refik SANÇAZ

Refik Sançaz himself stated that he always felt inclined towards physics. He has graduated from a computer engineering program. Sançaz has multiple articles about popular theories presented by other physicists, such as Einstein's wormhole theory. He is keen on innovations, and often visits fairs and seminars to talk to young minds. He is at the beginning of his term as the Minister of Industry and Technology.

According to his expertise and title, Sançaz is expected to:

- Assist in research and development programmes via funds etc.
- Collaborate with fellow delegates to have the technology up to par with other nations,
- Keep the Turkish industries (including the defense industry) attractive to investors and collaborators with assistance from fellow members,

9.2.10 Tamer İŞILDAR

Tamer İşildar recalls his first experience of trading as trading arcade tokens. İşildar has defined himself as a "business minded person" on multiple accounts. He has graduated from an economics programme and has a doctorate in business administration. İşildar enjoys trading, playing and discussing video games in his free time. He is known for his collaborations with the gaming community. He is approaching the halfway point of his time as the Minister of Trade.

According to his expertise and title, İşildar is expected to:

- Discuss and manage conditions for trade alliances,
- Monitor the market competition and react accordingly to ensure safe trade practice,
- Work towards a healthier import and export ratio alongside his fellow ministers,

9.2.11 Zehra KIZIL

Zehra Kızıl had stated that she was lucky enough to see multiple other countries for herself alongside her dad in multiple interviews. It is her dream to connect the world for travel, and to do it safely. She is a graduate from a business administration program. She is currently in the beginning of her term as the Minister of Transportation and Infrastructure.

According to her expertise and title, Kızı1 is expected to:

- Ensure facilities have the sufficient infrastructure to house defense assets,
- Manage the logistics of asset shipments,
- Work towards improving connectivity nationally and internationally,

9.2.12 Gülce SARIKAYA

Gülce Sarıkaya is the elected representative of the Internal Administrations and Natural Disaster Policies Council. She is a graduate from a political science and international relationships programme. She is known both for her sharp wit and caring demeanor among her fellow councilmen. She is nearing the end of her term as the council's president, but Sarıkaya remains dedicated to serving her fellow citizens,

According to her expertise and title, Sarıkaya is expected to:

- Continue collaborations with local administrations to keep the community involved,
- Develop comprehensive disaster response and mitigation strategies for national emergencies.
- Draft policies aimed at increasing community resilience,

9.2.13 Elif MİSİN

Elif Misin is the most recently elected member and the representative sent from the Security and Foreign Policies Council. She is a graduate from a business administration program alongside having a minor degree in sociology. She is especially fond of writing stories and scenarios whenever she has time remaining in her hands. Despite the title being newly given to her, she has sworn to do her utmost alongside her fellow councilmen.

According to her expertise and title, Misin is expected to:

- Work with fellow ministers to analyze security risks,
- Draft diplomatic outreach scenarios and possible ways of network,
- Ensure operation and information security by working with fellow delegates.

9.2.14 Meryem SALİH

Meryem Salih is the representative and the elected president of the Economic Policies Council. She is a collected person who is inclined to think logistically. She is a graduate from a business administration programme. She is known for her appearances in economics and logistics related seminars, her friendly attitude and her tendency to ask the correct questions. She is nearing the halfway point during her time holding the title.

According to her expertise and title, Salih is expected to:

- Ensure the Turkish economic model's compatibility and security during a time of tension,

- Conduct resource distribution analyses and decide accordingly with fellow councilmen,
- Take action towards the rising prices around the country,

9.2.15. Necdet İŞLER

Necdet İşler is the elected representative of the Board for Science, Technology and Innovation Policies Council. İşler is an entrepreneur in his own right, oftentimes providing tuition to college and high school students who he deems as the state's future. He has graduated from a textile engineering course. He has recently been given the title of board member

According to his expertise and title, İşler is expected to:

- Identify and support high-potential startups and entrepreneurs within the tech sector.
- Support academical and industrial collaboration, especially for the defense industry,
- Collaborate with fellow councilmen to form initiatives for the younger generation interested in technology and innovation,

9.2.16. Şira ÇAVDAR

Şira Çavdar is the president of the Board of the State Supervisory Council. She is a graduate from a Spanish translation and interpretation program, as well as a political sciences and international relationships program under a double major system. She is precise and relentless in her work, whether that be administration of her board or her frequent visits to Spain to seek opportunities for her country. She is nearing the halfway point of her term:

According to her expertise and title, Çavdar is expected to:

- Investigate cases of inefficiency or corruption within state facilities,
- Audit institutions of the state regularly,
- Take action to improve transparency if deemed necessary,

9.2.17. Abdülbekir ERAL

As someone who grew up with an extended family, Abdülbekir Eral is often seen thanking them for where he is today. Eral has received a degree in theology and oftentimes tries to help the less fortunate via foundations. Eral is intensely faithful to his faith and his job. He is approaching the end of his term as the President of Religious Affairs.

According to his title and expertise, Eral is expected to:

- Oversee the administration of religious institutions and facilities,
- Assist charitable foundations to ensure support reaches the less fortunate.

- Provide regular insight to clergy across the nation to promote social cohesion and unity,

9.2.18 Malik Sancar KARAMZİL

Malik Sancar Karamzil remembers having a pen pal back in primary school fondly, and he still keeps the letters he has received from her. He has graduated from a mechanical engineering program. Karamzil has been the biggest advocate for 5G technology being brought to Türkiye, and still follows the news upon developments. He is nearing the end of his term as the President of Communication.

According to his title and expertise, Karamzil is expected to:

- Work towards further implementation of future telecom technology in the industry,
- Ensure accurate information spread through official channels,
- Secure and improve safe communication between the facilities of the state,

9.2.19 Muhammed SÜRMENE

Muhammed Sürmene is the General Secretary of the National Security Council. He is a graduate from an industrial engineering program. Before being assigned to this position, Sürmene has worked in multiple military dockyards as an administrator. He is a quick witted man who has a wide network throughout the country. It is currently the beginning of his term as the secretary.

According to his title and expertise, Sürmene is expected to:

- Coordinate communication between military branches and civilian leadership.
- Advise on the logistical security of naval and industrial defense assets.
- Prepare agendas for high-level security meetings based on current threat assessments.

9.2.20 İbrahim İNCE

As someone who was in love with Turkish history growing up, it was no doubt that İbrahim İnce would follow a path towards history. İnce graduated from a program of political sciences and international relationships. He has given speeches in multiple seminars about Turkish heritage, and his passion is what led him towards where he is now. He has been recently assigned as the head of the National Intelligence Organization.

According to his title and expertise, İnce is expected to:

- Direct the collection and analysis of foreign and domestic intelligence,

- Protect Turkish political interests against external espionage,
- Work with fellow councilmen to implement practices for sharing information safely,

10.2.21 Korhan KARAKARTAL

Korhan Karakartal has been mentioned more and more in headlines due to his increasing efforts to better the defense industry. He has graduated from a business administration program. Thanks to his insight towards what the future may bring, he has increased efforts to strengthen the nation. He has recently started serving as the president of the Presidency of Defense Industry.

According to his title and expertise, Karakartal is expected to:

- Take steps towards supporting the production and assembly of defense units,
- Assist in managing the conditions and legislation for major military technology projects,
- Strengthen the export potential of the Turkish defense sector to international allies.

9.2.22 İlky KINALI

İlky Kınalı has been the face behind many successful online and face to face seminars. Kınalı is known for his amiable demeanour and expertise on the internet. He has graduated from a metallurgy engineering program. He however has worked under the Ministry of Communication before he started to lean towards cyber security. He is currently nearing the halfway point of his term as the President of Cyber Security.

According to his title and expertise, Karakartal is expected to:

- Work with fellow cabinet members to educate the Turkish people about digital security,
- Focus efforts on strengthening defenses against cyber attacks and digital espionage,
- Assist in securing and encrypting official means of communication,

9.2.23 Yiğit BİLİN

Yiğit Bilin is the Commander of the Turkish Land Forces. He has served in multiple cities under national units, special operations units, and peacekeeping operations near the borders. He also has stated interest in the evolving nature of technology. He has led multiple research and entrepreneurship projects, specifically upon the supply chain. He has served as the Commander for 7 years.

According to his title and expertise, Bilin is expected to:

- Maintain the combat readiness and tactical deployment of ground troops.
- Help integrate the existing force towards bettering military logistics,

- Command border security operations and peacekeeping land units.

9.2.24 Ahmet BEYKOCA

Ahmet Beykoca is the Commander of the Turkish Navy Forces. He has spent his career mostly focused on the Aegean and Mediterranean seas. He is a familiar face in international training and seminars. He has been of great help during the organization phase as well. He is best known as a figurehead of diplomacy between seas. He has served in multiple units both as a troop and as a communications staff. He has served as Commander for 5 years.

According to his title and expertise, Beykoca is expected to:

- Do his utmost to defend the ideals of the “Blue Homeland”,
- Conduct national and international naval exercises upon naval security,
- Engage with the integration of modern communications into naval systems.

9.2.25 Sena ALGÖZ

Sena Algöz is the Commander of the Turkish Air Forces. She has spent a great deal of her life traveling in multiple different units and to different locations in and outside of Türkiye. Algöz firmly believes that “The future is in the skies”, as per Mustafa Kemal Atatürk’s words. She is best known as a figure that values Turkish representation in aviation. She has successfully helped organize and launched training flights and courses between countries and between giants of aviation in Türkiye. She has served as the Commander of Air Forces for nearly 4 years.

According to her expertise and title, Algöz is expected to:

- Do her utmost to defend the ideals of the “Homeland in the Sky”
- Work with fellow cabinet members upon improving autonomous air units,
- Maintain the readiness of aerial units and pilots,

10. Committee Embarkation, Expectations, and Disclaimers

10.1 Embarkation

Before the start of this committee, delegates are highly advised to join Session 0 of the Turkish Defense Industry. Session 0 will be a Google Meet where the Board members and the Crisis Team will answer questions about the committee, talk about their expectations and the committee mechanics. The time and date of this meeting will be announced via the committee’s Whatsapp group chat.

The first ever committee session will be assigned to introductions, a workshop towards explaining the crisis procedure will be taking place. This is the best time for delegates to direct any questions they have to the board or the crisis team. This time period is also best for mentally preparing for when the timeline begins. A crisis committee may be stressful, so the first session can be an asylum.

The committee will take off from the year 2027 and move onwards according to the pace depending on committee actions, and crisis team's discretion. During this time, it is known that the situation is tense within the Middle Eastern region due to Operation: God's Fury being leaked. Türkiye has to be considerate of the aforementioned situation and their goals in order to make progress. According to the given information, delegates will be in charge of procedures afterwards. Directives will be discussed, written and sent to the evaluation.

10.2 Expectations

The Turkish Defense Industry promises crises that involve multiple layers of complexity and opportunities to take action. However, this also means delegates should prepare to be immersed in the context of the environment, their given roles and the limitations of the time period. Thus, the Chairboard expects each delegate to have a grasp on their role and capabilities. This can be done by reading the study guide and researching the given position further in order to understand where their authority spans and what they can do to assist the state.

This crisis committee's scenario is only inspired by recent history, thus historical research should only be done in order to gain insight. Expecting a repeat of historical events will only hinder the experience a delegate will be able to get out of this committee.

The Chairboard expects the delegates to come to the understanding that the cabinet has a common goal, unlike a war time cabinet. This is not a limitation of delegate creativity. However, the existence of common goals means there are stakes to consider for individual actions. **Following this line of reasoning, the Chairboard heavily suggests that delegates avoid individual or collaborative hot war efforts.** Going into war will severely harm your progress, your funds, and your stance in international politics.

Last but not least, The Chairboard highly suggests that delegates prepare themselves for an experience never seen before in Model United Nations. The team behind this committee is raring to work with you during the three days the conference will span in.

10.3 Disclaimers

This committee does not aim to insult or ridicule any institution within the Turkish State Apparatus in any way, shape or form. This committee is a simulation, and the processes may not fully reflect the procedures of the represented facilities. The changes and simplifications in this committee's designs were made with the intent of digestibility.

The events in this study guide that happen after April 9th of 2026, including the premise of the committee, is *completely imagined*. Any relations with real life events, people and locations are purely coincidental. These events were not written to defame any nations, facilities, people or other events in history.

11. References & Bibliography

The sources located in the References & Bibliography section of the Turkish Defense Industry Study Guide encompasses all three documents under this committee, which are: Study Guide, The Turkish State, and History of the Turkish Defense Industry. Each document's affiliated sources can be found in footnote sections attached to the related information.

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