AVİM Commentary • No: 2026 / 32 • June

ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES: THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE TURKIC WORLD

Özge Emine ÖZÇELİK

Scholar in Residence

This is the English translation of a Turkish language article that was originally published by AVİM on 12 June 2026.

The Organization of Turkic States (OTS) has emerged as one of the regional structures attracting increasing attention in Eurasian geopolitics in recent years. Once viewed primarily through the lens of shared history, language, and culture, the organization now has a broad agenda including transport corridors, digital transformation, energy security, and economic connectivity. The shift in the OTSs development is not limited to the importance member states place on the organization. The OTS has also become part of the strategic interests of various global and regional actors.

Underlying this shift is, first and foremost, the transformation taking place in Eurasia. Following the Russia-Ukraine War, regional trade and transportation networks have begun to reshape, and the need for alternative routes connecting Europe and Asia has grown. In this process, the importance of The Middle Corridor (Trans-Caspian International Transport Route) which links Türkiye, Azerbaijan, and Central Asian countries has become more evident. Passing over the Caspian Sea and extending from China to Europe, this route is not merely an economic project but also stands out as a strategic link that strengthens cooperation among Turkic states.[1] The OTSs recent initiatives in the fields of transportation, logistics, and trade can also be evaluated within this framework.

The Informal Turkistan Summit of the OTS held in May 2026 is remarkable in that it reflects the organizations evolving agenda. The summit addressed topics such as artificial intelligence, digital transformation, transportation networks, energy cooperation, and regional connectivity.[2] This situation demonstrates that the organizations scope of activities has expanded beyond cultural cooperation. Today, while the OTS continues its initiatives aimed at preserving a shared identity, it is also evolving into an institutional platform that seeks to enhance economic and technological cooperation.

Türkiye stands out as one of the key actors of this process. When Ankaras approach to the OTS is considered, the priority is not to establish an ideological unity but to strengthen

connectivity among Turkic states. Türkiyes emphasis on The Middle Corridor in recent years, the strategic partnership developed with Azerbaijan and the deepening multilateral relations with Central Asian countries are among the concrete examples of this approach. In addition, joint alphabet initiatives, educational collaborations, and digital transformation projects can be viewed as components of Türkiyes long-term vision for the organization. Türkiyes approach can be viewed as an effort to expand common areas of action and deepen institutional cooperation among Turkic states with differing foreign policy priorities.

Perhaps the most significant indicator of the OTSs growing international visibility is observed in the approaches of external actors toward the organization. Recently, various US-based assessments have argued the view that Washington needs to develop closer relations with Turkic states. These assessments highlight the OTSs energy resources, critical minerals, transportation corridors, and strategic geographic location.[3] In particular, the growing importance of Central Asia in global supply chains is making the Turkic states more prominent not only at the regional level but also on a global scale. Consequently, instead of being viewed solely as a cooperation platform comprising member states, the OTS is now recognized as a structure capable of influencing the balance of power in Eurasia.

Russia is also seen to be monitoring integration processes in the Turkic world more closely. From Moscows perspective, Central Asia has long been a sphere of influence of particular importance. However, in recent years, the increasing coordination, joint projects and institutional cooperation initiatives among Turkic states have been closely followed by Russian experts.[4] The issue here is not only the growing influence of Türkiye in the region. The main point of interest is that Central Asian states have begun to develop cooperation among themselves and are working to institutionalize it. These developments indicate that assessments regarding the Turkic world are being made more and more through the lens of geopolitical implications.

Publications by AVİM also point to the effects of integration processes in the Turkic world on regional power balances; it is emphasized that actors such as Russia, China, and Iran are closely monitoring this process.[5]

The European Unions (EU) growing interest in Central Asia was highlighted by the first EU-Central Asia Summit held in Samarkand in April 2025. Cooperation in the fields of transportation, energy, critical minerals and digital connectivity are discussed at the summit, and the parties set goals to elevate their relations to the level of a strategic partnership.[6] However, when the summits format is examined, the fact that the region was addressed through an approach independent of the cooperation mechanisms developing within the framework of the OTS indicates that the EU prefers to develop its relations with the region directly through bilateral relations and its own framework. The fact that the OTS, which constitutes the institutional framework of the Turkic world, did not play any role in the process and was not mentioned in the joint declaration does not align with the integration vision that the Turkic world is promoting. Given Türkiyes geostrategic role in the regions connection to Europe and its position within the OTS, the framework emerging in Samarkand diverges from Türkiyes regional vision. The

Samarkand Summit clearly reflects Europes effort to bring Central Asian countries into its orbit by leveraging the capacity demonstrated through the □□□ billion investment package it has proposed.

Recent developments indicate that the organizations presence in the international arena has increased significantly. One way to gauge the importance of a regional organization is to observe the attention paid to it by other actors. The fact that the US is currently discussing the establishment of closer ties with the OTS, that Russia is closely monitoring integration within the Turkic world, and that the EU is intensifying its strategic initiatives toward Central Asia all signal that the organization has entered a new phase. However, these developments also reveal that the priorities and approaches of different actors toward the region are diverging. While the US sees the OTS as a partner offering new opportunities for cooperation in Eurasia, Russia assesses these developments primarily in terms of regional power balances. The EU, meanwhile, is seeking to deepen its relations with Central Asia, but is doing so within a framework that hinders the institutional integration of the Turkic world.

The OTSs growing presence is the result of a process that extends beyond the steps taken by member states and is also shaped by changing international dynamics. Cooperation among Turkic states has become more visible in a period when trade routes in Eurasia are being reshaped and energy and transportation security are gaining greater importance. There may be differing assessments regarding the future of the OTS today, but it is clear that the organization is no longer just a platform for internal dialogue within the Turkic world. The approaches of the United States, Russia, and the European Union toward the region also demonstrate that the OTS has become a structure that is increasingly taken into account in Eurasian geopolitics.

**Image: EkoAvrasya*

[1] Middle Corridor touted as alternative to routes affected by ongoing conflicts, *Anadolu Agency*, April 18, 2026, https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/middle-corridor-touted-as-alternative-to-routes-affected-by-ongoing-conflicts/3910823

[2] Turkistan Declaration of the Informal Summit of the Organization of Turkic States, *Organization of Turkic States*, May 15, 2026, https://turkicstates.org/en/news/turkistan-declaration-of-the-informal-summit-of-the-organization-of-turkic-states

[3] Washington Should Work With the Turkic States, *RealClearWorld*, May 30, 2026, https://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2026/05/30/washington_should_work_with_the_turkic_states_1185807.html

[4] Moscow Worried by Rise of Pan-Turkism Across Central Asia, *Jamestown Foundation*, June 4, 2026, https://jamestown.org/moscow-worried-by-rise-of-pan-turkism-across-central-asia/

[5] The Integration of The Turkic World And Its Implications For Regional Power Dynamics, *AVİM*, June 1, 2026, https://avim.org.tr/en/Analiz/THE-INTEGRATION-OF-THE-TURKIC-WORLD-AND-ITS-IMPLICATIONS-FOR-REGIONAL-POWER-DYNAMICS

[6] Joint Declaration Following the First European Union-Central Asia Summit, *European Commission*, April 4, 2025, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/fr/statement_25_980

About the Author :

Özge Emine Özçelik graduated from the Department of English Language and Literature at TED University in 2026. She completed a secondary field in International Relations. She has been working as a Scholar in Residance at the Center for Eurasian Studies since October 2025.

To cite this article: ÖZÇELİK, Özge Emine. 2026. "ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES: THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE TURKIC WORLD." Center For Eurasian Studies (AVİM), Commentary No.2026 / 32. June 16. Accessed October 30, 2026. https://www.avim.org.tr/public/index.php/en/Yorum/ORGANIZATION-OF-TURKIC-STATES-THE-INSTITUTIONALIZATION-OF-THE-TURKIC-WORLD

Süleyman Nazif Sok. No: 12/B Daire 3-4 06550 Çankaya-ANKARA / TÜRKİYE
Tel: +90 (312) 438 50 23-24 • **Fax**: +90 (312) 438 50 26
@avimorgtr
https://www.facebook.com/avrasyaincelemelerimerkezi
E-Mail: info@avim.org.tr
http://avim.org.tr

© 2009-2025 Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM) All Rights Reserved