

افغانستان آزاد – آزاد افغانستان

AA-AA

چو کشور نپاشد تن من مباد بدین بوم و بر زنده یک تن مباد
همه سر به سر تن به کشتن دهیم از آن به که کشور به دشمن دهیم

www.afgazad.com

afgazad@gmail.com

European Languages

زبانهای اروپایی

Abdallah Samir
13.04.2020

Turkey intends to occupy Eastern Mediterranean through Libya

Note:

My name is Abdallah Samir! I'm a journalist, covering the Middle East issues, especially the Syrian and Libyan crisis. You can find my articles in some Arab media, including Sham Times, Araby Today and others.

Given the interest of your source in the Middle East, I thought to send you my material on how Turkey intends to completely occupy the Eastern Mediterranean and its natural resources bypassing other actors in the region, including Greece, and Cyprus through Libyan Government of National Accord, led by Fayez Sarraj.

I would be quite grateful if you look it through and publish on your resource. So, thank you in advance.

Recently LNA Military Information Division has announced “there is confirmed information that Turkey uses Kurdish prisoners and sends them to Libya for “security purposes” in exchange for granting amnesty. In Libya, the Kurdish militias are involved in fighting against Haftar’s forces.



This is not the only fact testifying to the intensification of Turkish expansion in Libya. The media has repeatedly reported on the transfer of highly skilled groups of Idlib terrorists to Libya.

To ramp up its superiority in the region, Ankara started using UAVs more frequently. So, on April 6, the Turkish drones carried out an airstrike on LNA facilities in the area of Beni Walid in the outskirts of Tripoli, destroying several fuel trucks. However, the next Turkish attack on April 9 failed due to the quick response of the LNA air defense systems.



معلومات مؤكده
تركيا استعملت السجناء الاكراد وكذبت عليهم بالذهاب إلى ليبيا من أجل شركات حراسه مقابل الحقو عنهم
تم ورمطوهم بالقتال ضد قواتنا المسلحة

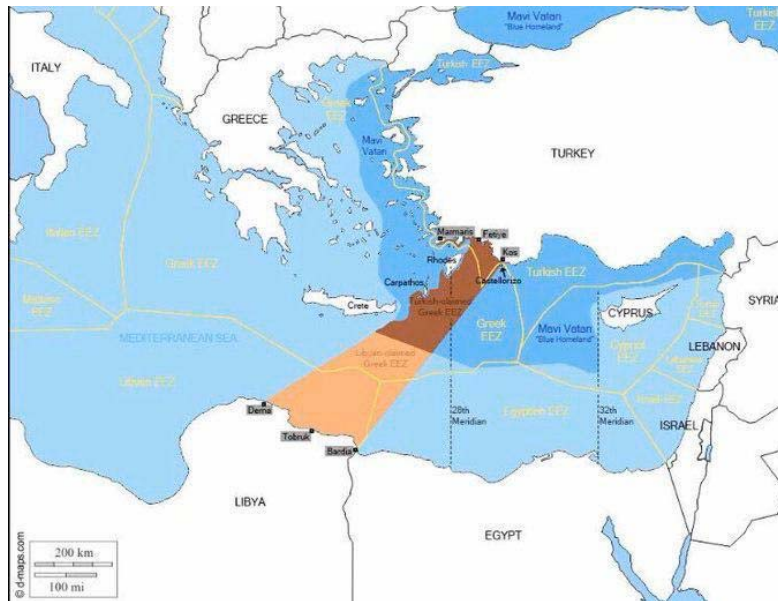
The Turkish leadership has long been devising plans of its participation in the Libyan conflict. The ongoing weapons, military hardware supplies to the militants by air and sea that have been cynically hiding behind medical aid to fight Coronavirus in Libya confirm this fact.

Turkey realizes that the military presence in the region will allow it to become a full-fledged member of the Mediterranean agenda. However, the Government of National Accord, led by Fayeze Sarraj, continues losing territories, so Turkey tries to speed up the implementation of its purposes.

Initially, Recep Tayyip Erdogan unofficially supported GNA and its struggle against Khalifa Haftar. But after the agreement reached between Ankara and Tripoli in November 2019, Turkey decided to play open.

This deal was quite crucial for Erdogan. It implies an agreement on maritime borders in the Mediterranean Sea, ensuring the security of GNA and Fayeze Sarraj, as well as military cooperation. Most likely, the political survival of the Tripoli government is considered by Ankara as a cornerstone around a conflict of maritime borders in the eastern Mediterranean.

Notably, Egypt, Greece, and Cyprus are very concerned with the Turkish actions in Libya. The point is that the settlement of the issue on the Libyan-Turkish sea border strengthens Turkey's strategic position in the determination of sovereign rights on offshore gas fields south of Cyprus.



Libya-Turkey agreement on sea borders based on “Blue Motherland” concept

According to the Turkish-Libyan agreement, Turkey’s borders are demarcated through an area that ignores the continental shelves of Cyprus, and the Greek Islands of Rhodes, Kastellorizo, Karpathos, Kasos, as well as the eastern part of Crete.

In fact, Turkey occupies the Mediterranean Sea with its natural resources from its borders to the Libyan ones. This step seriously impedes the agreement between Greece, Israel, and Cyprus on constructing 1,900 km EastMed pipeline, directly connecting East Mediterranean energy resources to mainland Greece via Cyprus and Crete.

The Turkish attitude is alarming not only the EU but also the U.S leadership. Earlier in 2019, Washington lifted the arms embargo on Cyprus and also concluded a treaty on the deployment of military bases, the modernization of F-16 fighter aircrafts, and the purchase of new F-35 jets.

In response, Turkey continued to increase its military power in the region. This is evidenced by the adoption of the Multipurpose Amphibious Assault Ship “Anadolu” for service in 2020 and designing of six Type-214 submarines. At the same time, Ankara set up a military base on the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, where the latest Turkish strikes UAVs “Bayraktar” are deployed.

The use of force for solvation of regional issues pushes Ankara to the ideological justification of its foreign policy, in particular in Libya. Currently, the “Blue Motherland” concept is actively being popularized within the country. According to its thesis, Turkey historically has a right to pretend to the vast territories of the Aegean and Mediterranean seas.



T.C.CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI : Cumhurbaşkanlığı Sözcüsü Kalın: “Türkiye’nin güve...

cumhurbaskanligi@tccb.gov.tr

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanlığı Resmî Sitesi

The only possible way to hinder Erdogan’s plans to control the entire Eastern Mediterranean is to end the conflict in Libya in favour of the LNA and Khalifa Haftar. Such a scenario could result in centralization of power in Tripoli and weaken the Turkish expansion in the region. The weak moral and mental facilities of GNA fighters against the background of LNA successes, as well as low efficiency of the Turkish artillery and UAVs will contribute much to early defeat of Fayed Sarraj forces.