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ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE

SECURITY OF THE FUTURE

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ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE 2018

"Security of the Future"

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Having defined in the First World War, "Security" has begun to take place on the basis of international affairs. These deductions, which were re-defined in the Second World War, took its latest form with the Cold War; institutionalized the security system that is established and managed by the international system. Last but not least, the traditional security approach has been interpreted by the United States' announcement of its strategy to combat global terrorism after the September 11 attacks and the fact that all stakeholders in the system have been part and practitioner of this strategy.

The radical changes in the international system since the 1990s and the technological developments brought about by globalization, have led to the emergence of new threats in modern times and the current threats to undergo a change in shape. With the inclusion of non-state actors and non-military threats in the international system, the current security environment has become multidimensional, and in parallel, the need to update the methods of struggle has become a necessity.

The terms "war", "power" and "peace" contain the most effective descriptions to understanding of the security environment until after the Cold War.

The predecessors of traditional security assume that the concept of the violent tendency of the past will continue in the future. Besides, they think that the only way to deal with the security environment of the future is only possible to take the lessons from the past, and evaluate that the maximizing of the power, will maximize the security as well as.

With the end of the Cold War, concepts and patterns that constitute the security perception of this period have also been transformed, and the terms used in defining the traditional understanding of security have been changed along with globalization and technological developments.

The concepts of army, facade, arms, and battlefield of traditional security concept have been exposed to extraordinary changes and transformations, and the whole world has almost become a tug of war. This has led to the creation of a "multi-dimensional" field of "security" that is open to the asymmetric threats that are difficult, even hardly predictable, of the source, time and shape.

Along with the new security concept; risks such as; international terrorism, organized crime syndicates, non-state armed actors, cyber terrorism, aggressive intentional states, and the proliferation of conventional and weapons of mass destruction pose a threat to national physical existence.

When we consider the war within the definition of Clausewitz as the "continuity of politics with other means", it is evident that the conflict and war environment will continue as long as there is political space, even though it has evolved as mentioned. In the evolution of war, there is no doubt that technology has played the most decisive role. Developments in electronics, communication and material technologies in the second half of the 20th century have made significant advances in the military field. The reflections of these developments in the 21st century have radically changed the way in which war was carried out.

The development of communication technologies, geopolitical developments and the emergence of non-state actors (organizations, micro-nationalism, terrorism, etc.) rather than nation states; has caused the war to be carried out with new procedures, tactics and systems. In this new approach, called the "Fourth Generation War" much smaller, more mobile, interconnected units in a network-centered structure has been used as a part of political, economic and social operations.

In the first concrete examples of the Fourth Generation War such as the Libyan War, the Syrian Civil War, Afghanistan War, it is seen that states used non-state actors for their political and military goals and that the wars were carried out in the form of a "proxy war" rather than openly declared or waging in battlefields. Guerrilla warfare, irregular warfare strategies step forward. Psychological warfare, electronic warfare, cyber warfare are used for tactical and strategic results.

In today's world where technology has not yet deactivated the human factor, at a point where technology is providing support services for security activities, types of equipment that can empower people ten times more than people have, merged facilities that do not miss the threat during the observation and sophisticated means of destruction for human use, can be seen as the constantly updated form of the humanitarian strategies that planed against humans, which are longstanding.

The first examples of the unmanned security areas that we currently witness, will be the most common phenomenon we will encounter in the near future. It is necessary that the facts, targets, paths and even the results should be re-evaluated in different ways when the vehicles get unmanned, and then the battles and finally the areas to be evaluated in the whole security and defense are changed.

The security of the future will, in fact, be shaped around the future needs and generalized living conditions. In a study carried out on the internet, one of daily indispensables, even in a publication

published in 1996, "a network of non-governmental actors (such as the internet) will take advantage of the information revolution and a new kind of social conflict that will continue to be formless, low-intensity, oriented towards the institutions will be raised'' thesis can be put forward.

The blurred positioning of the subject matter of ''security'' brought by globalization and has long been debated on the individual-society-state scale will be acutely better positioned in near future. Although the technology and individual needs are known to have an effect on this positioning, the point at which to bring it is not clear.

It can be seen that the change in the social and public acceptance of the concepts of high/low politics will determine the scope and means of security, which is part of the concepts..

Beyond the approaches built on a futuristic imagination, the securitization of the phenomenon of future is the rational re-evaluation of the foreseen future conditions before human-society and state within the context of security phenomenon. Actually, the future should be assessed in terms of qualification of the point of planning and shaping to prioritize subject matter.

It is clear today's day-to-day rescue or chasing the current has no place in the concept of security. For this reason, **Istanbul Security Conference 2018** with the main theme of "Security of the Future", will be held by TASAM National Defense and Security Institute. The agenda of the conference which broad participation of social scientists and academicians, government representatives, policymakers, experts, members of think tanks, members of security institutions, bureaucrats, and other interested parties are expected with full open-mindedness, two-sided and multi-disciplinary evaluation, are as follows:

Main Them
Security of the Future,

Sub-Themes (Panels)
Industry 4.0 in the Future's Security
Artificial Intelligence in the Future's Security
Robotic and Humanoid Robots
Future's Ballistic, Conventional Defense and Space Industry
Security Organization of the Future and NATO
Security Organization of the Future and SCO
Security Organization of the Future and New Armies
Intelligence Management of the Future
Data Ecology, Network Security and Cyber Threats

Cyber Army Races
Digital Economy and the Future's Security
Border Problems Management in the Future
Security Dilemma in the Future
Pitched Battle of Unmanned Vehicles' UAV, ULV, USV
Securitization of Future
New Media, Data Ecosystem and Security
Future's Smart Cities and Security Governance
Soft Power Components of the Future