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01-03 November 2017, İstanbul



New Security Ecosystem and Multilateral Cost

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The controversies about who and how to pay the cost of security provided by NATO nowadays coincide with the debate of US hegemony and the emergence of new hegemony quests. In the debate in the context of globalism and nationalism US hegemony isn't merely from other countries, among the US elite the debate still on going, the growing strength of the ultranationalist right in Europe and the fact that one of the actors who defended the free market as an irony of China's history shows that structural changes in economic, military and political sense are taking place in the global power configuration, this structural change, global security cost from who and in what way it will be paid is also exacerbated. This debate has a very special and important meaning for Turkey, which has been NATO member since almost the beginning.

Power, Shift to the East; ideological discourse change; developments in global finance, trade, and communication, transportation technologies; increasing civil society awareness of individual security and human security, and the attempt to assess it as a soft power component by global forces have also contributed to the emergence of today's security environment.

In addition to the emerging powers such as China, India and Brazil in addition to the US, Russia and Europe, this would include evaluations of axis countries such as Turkey, Iran and South Africa the general acceptance of the geopolitical concerns on the Eurasian continent is required to be observed. After the end of the Cold War era, NATO's attempt to comply with the anti-terrorist rhetoric is still controversial, depending on the allegations of al-Qaeda and DAIS.

US is pursuing Global hegemony, and having disagreements with other actors such as China, Russia, and Germany in seeking global/regional hegemony. Nation-states global economic development potential affect appears to change against the situation, concerns about the nation-state's residence and security and the search for solutions has left a post-modern ambiguity.

The beginning of NATO's questioning by the US itself, the beginning of the United States in new and future prospects of NATO allies, and even the power struggles within the United States itself, reveals the depth of this ambiguity. In the new global security equation, where micro-nationalist elements are

provoked against the search for new integration / hegemony at regional or global level; the number of unknowns has increased and "unpredictability" has become a fundamental feature of the system. With the change nature of hard power usage; micro-nationalism that's feverish, hybrid war and Non-state actors are still part of global security architecture. In this context states; protect their own influence, development its own distinguish aspect to the forefront may be provided by the high power they possess. Economic development projects, investment strategies and the formation of geo-economic centers are driving the use of hard power into the economic sphere. Here, the main factor is the raising importance of hard power projection in the new period. Global transformation dynamics, economic corridors around the increasing importance of energy lines and the initiative of the "One belt - One road" link the Pacific region to the Eastern Mediterranean in power struggles. In this context, China - US - Pacific contention, regional and global turbulence increased.

Deterioration of income distribution, mass migration movements, control of developing country geographies where desertification and poverty are dominant, simultaneously attracting soft power projection with the hard power to the global power struggles. Beyond the threat of terrorism, war against terrorism, democratization and economic development, there is also a solution to the demands of the real world. Employment of the discipline of sociology, anthropology and social psychology areas into the security framework is even more important.

The way the world works has changed by the interdependent and interconnected international society that globalization has brought about by technological advances and the huge increase in the mobility of people, goods and information. Quest of security and threat perceptions also undergo a qualitative transformation in an increasingly uncertain geographical boundary. As the country's borders gradually become more and more; capable of excluding cross-border issues, a national security problem in the international arena can be transformed into a dimension directly threatening the national security of the countries. In the new era, "national threats" have left their place to uncertainties and instabilities that are difficult to define.

Another reflection of the state being a security-enhancing actor, due to the comprehensive and indivisible nature of new security threats, traditional state-centered approaches alone are not well-suited to address new threats.

These new challenges, the fact that it is global in nature and requires joint action makes the national and unilateral solutions to these threats ineffective. For this reason, the state prefers multilateralism and cooperation at national, transnational and international levels when it can not cope with the use of dominant instruments with new security threats.

The ecosystem concept is used to describe the systematic interaction between living things and the elements that enable them. The degradation in the ecosystem causes a series of changes, from the change of world geography to the reduction of the number of living things. "Security ecosystem" is a

term which is used to describe systematic interaction between structural changes which occurs in global system and actors which influence security policies or are influenced by them. Paradigmatic changes in the global world causes changing of political geopolitical priorities, redrawing of maps, destruction or destruction of dominant actors, emergence of new actors. Therefore, it is not possible to solve persistent problems and to maintain their assets smoothly for actors, who have not changed or cannot change their security understanding and policies in accordance with the changes that took place in the global system.

In order to remove current security obstacles, common security ecosystem, consist of some factors such as defense, intelligence, law enforcement/police, criminal law, border/immigration control, critical infrastructure protection, emergency response, public health management, economic sustainability, diversification and fair distribution of resources, technological capability sufficiency, urbanization/population mobility control; constitute the priority action area for particular security of countries before global security.

In order to solve the crisis and reduce security related risks; prevention, real-time response and actively managing post-action activities, the state's national security institutions, international and supranational organizations as well as cooperation among themselves will be fundamental factor with the cope of security threats. There is a phase that needs to be done at every level so that the new security ecosystem can be reached through coordination among the above mentioned elements.

In this context, as the fundamental factor of the new security concept that needs to be shaped to combat risks and threats at various levels, it is priory that actively using of new security tools and coordination among persons-institutions-countries. In our time, any movement, skill, situations/thought which can be secured in this ecosystem will have a cost.

Debate environment to be developed while redefining national and international security paradigms will contribute to correct formation of ecosystem. Therefore, "New Security Ecosystem and Multilateral Cost" main-themed Istanbul Security Conference 2017 will be held **on November 01-03rd** 2017 in Radisson Blu Hotel Şişli with joint efforts of TASAM, National Defense and Security Institute and Nisantasi University. Agenda Topics which are determined for the conference, expected participation of state representatives, academicians, policy makers, experts, members of think tanks, members of security institutions, bureaucrats and other participants, related in these subjects are below.

Main Theme

New Security Ecosystem and Multilateral Cost

Sub-Themes (Panels)

Classical and New Transnational Organization

Preventative and Compulsive Diplomacy

The End of Regionalism: Global Security

Soft Power and Its Components

Intelligence: Information / Disinformation

Intelligent Cities and Security Governance

International Migration and Protection of Borders

Conflict Children; Education, Conservation and Rehabilitation

Infrastructure Security: Communication, Energy, Water and Food etc.

Resource Sharing: Production, Consumption Growth and Distribution

Cost of Security and Preferences

New Nature of Defense and Security Technologies

New Media and Securitized Reflection

Security Bureaucracy and Internal Governance Models / Reform

Economics of Power and Security Governance

NATO and the United States; The Future of the Alliance and the Sharing of the Cost

Normalization in the Middle East: New Security Administration

Internal and External "Union" Security in Europe

Eurasian Changing Geopolitics and Security Paradigms

Asia Pacific; New Normals in Security

Africa; Security Demographics in Today and Future

Latin America and the Caribbean; Governance of Diversity and Security Perspectives



"New Security Ecosystem and Multilateral Cost"

CALL FOR PAPER

If you are interested in submitting a paper, you will need to submit via igk2017@istanbulguvenlikkonferansi.org with an MS Word document include follows:

- Title of your paper
- 300 word abstract, 5 keywords
- Affiliation and short biography (not detailed CV)

Deadline for submission of abstract	: 11.08.2017
Successful authors will be notified by	: 14.08.2017
Deadline for submission of full text	: 20.10.2017
Deadline for submission of revised full text	: 13.11.2017