



# ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE





## CALL FOR PAPER

# 5<sup>TH</sup> ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE (2019) “New World Architecture of Economy and Security”

( 06-08 November 2019, CVK Park Bosphorus Hotel, Istanbul )

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, because of the two world wars in the world, our world has suffered great disasters, millions of people have lost their lives, cities and infrastructures have been destroyed, countries have been weakened, resources have been wasted, many countries have been obliged to hunger and poverty. In order not to experience these pains again, some attempts were made by the great states of that time to create a safe order and new international institutions were formed after the Second World War.

In order to prevent financial and economic collapse, and to provide financing and infrastructure support to the weaker countries, the Monetary and Financial Conference was organized in 1944 in the United States by United Nations and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were established as a result of this conference. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded on the Washington Treaty signed in 1948 with the initiative of the US to secure Western security. The USSR and seven European countries signed the Warsaw Pact on May 14, 1955 as a response to NATO. Thus, the world has gained a security system based on force balance and deterrence. This balance-based peace atmosphere continued for nearly 40 years until the end of the 1980s. This security scheme, based on power balance, has been reinforced over time by some international regulations and criteria.

In 1975, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) was established, including some Warsaw Pact countries. Under the name of Helsinki Principles; the countries' internal affairs not to interfere, the territorial integrity, inviolability of borders has been agreed and decided to comply with these principles. In addition, the US and the Soviet Union then went to some limitations in the arms race with Russia. The positive developments within this system gave confidence to the world and the economies of underdeveloped countries entered into economic development and the prosperity in the world started to increase.

By the end of the 1980s, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Warsaw Pact, this order has begun to deteriorate. With the end of the Cold War, the two-block political structure of the world, and especially of Europe, hived off. The loss of the ideology of the “communism” that holds the capitalist bloc together has brought a new dimension to global economic competition. In the meantime, it has unrivaled the US as the only dominant power of the world. Washington has made use of this environment and has thus emerged the danger of acting without following international rules to establish a unipolar world order under its leadership.





In this period when the world security system was in the process of change, Iraq under the rule of Saddam Hussein occupied Kuwait in 1990. The coalition forces formed under the leadership of the US removed Iraq from Kuwait and returned to the old borders with the called First Gulf War. However, this operation led to the emergence of competition between the two actors of the West, the United States and Europe.

European countries felt the need to integrate more tightly in the military, economic and political spheres in order to maintain a balance of power with the United States. The Maastricht Treaty, which effectuated on 1 November 1993, decided to complete the monetary union, to establish the European citizenship, to enact common policies of co-operation in internal and external security and justice and internal affairs until 1999. Thus, the European Union (EU) which is expected to act as a single country, was born. Soon after, the EU took a new dimension of economic competition with the US and introduced its new currency the euro. So, it was asked to become a competitor against the dollar, which is the world reserve currency.

In this process, the EU has implemented The Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) in order to close the gap in the balance of military power with the US and to create its own military power. However, the fact that the armament required huge economic resources and, most importantly, the difficulties in establishing a joint decision-making mechanism in the use of the military power to be created, showed that after a while the EU could not be an independent military power.

As the global power gap continued, on September 11, 2001, two major points of the US which are Defense Ministry building Pentagon and the World Trade Center's Twin Towers were attacked by the Al Qaeda terrorist organization, which hijacked civilian aircrafts. This attack has also triggered the collapse of world security. The United States announced to the world that it declared an endless war against terrorism after the September 11 attack.

In October 2001, the US launched an air operation in Afghanistan, where the Taliban terrorist organization established their base and then allowed other countries to join the operation. For the first time in NATO, the off-site operation began against Afghanistan. International rules have been damaged by this operation. The US launched an operation in Iraq in 2003 with the claim of chemical weapons, and thus the international rule was clearly violated.

On the other hand, while continuing its global operations, the US has started to encircle the Russian Federation through the new member states by using NATO's enlargement policy. Russia, which believed that the promises given to it at the end of the Cold War were not being held, were forced to take counter-precautions. Color revolutions in Georgia and Ukraine in 2003 and 2004, which were seen as the key element of Russia's security in the ongoing process, made Moscow more uneasy, as a result of this, Putin declared that they would oppose US efforts to design a unipolar world and fight for a multi-polar world where Russia is an important actor.





The Saakashvili administration, which came to power in Georgia with the Color Revolution, launched a military operation in South Ossetia to restore its control in South Ossetia and Abkhazia and this caused form a basis for Russia's harsh intervention. In the war of Russia-Georgia in 2008, Moscow gave the message that it would use tactical nuclear weapons if necessary and this prevented NATO and thus the US from interfering with the conflict. The Washington administration, who thought that it could not use its conventional power everywhere because of the nuclear threat that might be directed to it, accelerated the project of Missile Shield which would allow it to use his conventional power again after this date by taking its lands under protection.

When Obama came into power in 2009, the United States returned to the "Stay Behind" strategy of the Cold War, and instead of direct military intervention, US preferred to reach out to its political goals by supporting different groups within the target countries. As a result of this change of strategy, a new period of proxy wars started with the Arab Spring. Single or multilateral interventions and blockades in countries such as Yemen, Libya, Syria, Qatar have produced a chaotic outcome, leading to large demographic disasters.

Russia's annexation of Crimea by military intervention in Ukraine in 2014, and its involvement in civil war by sending troops to Syria in 2015 has caused a new balance in the face of the USA's "Stay Behind" strategy. In March 1, 2018, in his address to the nation, Putin introduced six new weapon systems and this has been interpreted as an indication that the balance mechanism can be sustained based on armament.

In line with the inability of the US to use military power as easily as it used to be, global competition between countries, which are mainly in the economic sphere, has started to shift it outweigh from military to economic. Countries such as Russia, China and Iran, which thought that they would not be able to protect themselves without breaking the power of the world trade and reserve money, started the "de-dollarization" process by trading in their own currencies through various methods.

It is observed that the US tried to respond to the developments in this direction with trade wars by taking advantage of the continuation of the influence of the dollar. Trump, who was the US leader in the trade wars initiated with customs duties against China, first included the EU and then this movement was deferred because of political pressures. In this process, China, trying to open up new life spaces with its "The Belt and Road" project, has gradually started to stand out for the leadership of globalization.

The attempt to create a unipolar world seems to have resulted in the exact opposite. At the moment, the World has evolved into a multipolar structure as before the First and Second World Wars. This slippery ground, where neither allies nor the enemies is unclear and allied relations can change at any time, also involves the danger of a potential regional or global war. In this context, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Pacific stand out as triggering risk areas.





The criteria such as, "the sovereignty of countries, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and similar principles, etc." that developed in the 20th century, has become invalid by unilateral interventions. Under these conditions, it is observed that the arms race will accelerate again and will lead to more technological weapons. With this course of events, it is obvious that the world's resources will not turn to prosperity, but on the contrary, it will front to areas that increasing the tension. Thereby, increasing poverty, further deterioration of income distribution and further strengthening of terrorism will threaten world security much more.

With the changing nature of hard power usage; micro-nationalisms, hybrid battles, and non-state actors that are strongly promoted are becoming a part of global security architecture. In this framework, it can be considered that states' protection and extension of their own domains, and putting forward their distinctive aspects will be provided by the high fire power they possess. Economic development projects, investment strategies and the formation of geo-economic weight centers are driving the use of hard power into the economic area.

**The 5<sup>th</sup> Istanbul Security Conference (2019)**, seeks answers the questions in the face of this negative trend such as: “Can new initiatives be launched regarding world architecture of economy and security, about how the post-World War 2 order can be transformed?”, “Can the thoughts on the clues of new criteria be developed in this area?” and it aims to make a call that will invite the decision makers to think about it by attracting the attention of the world.

## Main Theme

### New World Architecture of Economy and Security

## Sub-Themes

### Ecosystem and Law of the New Power and Property

Foreign Policy of the United States

Future of EU and Joint Defense Force

Position and Role of the Russian Federation

People's Republic of China, Belt and Road Project

Post Brexit UK: Global and Regional Codes

Regional Power Nominees and Ecosystems (India, Turkey, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan)

Capitalism without Capital: Big Data and Artificial Intelligence

New International Regimes (Flying Cars' Traffic Regime etc.)





### **International Law Security**

Artificial Intelligence, Robotics Developments and Related Law  
Cybernetic Armies  
Social Rebellions in Europe and their Political Solutions  
The Future of Transboundary Waters  
Marine Safety and Law in International Waters  
Border Security, Migration and Refugee Crisis

### **New UN and Security Architecture**

New Threat to International Security: Pandemic Issues  
The Future of Paris Climate Agreement and Environmental Problems  
Causes and Consequences of International Economic Instability  
Scenarios for the New Middle-Class, Democracy-Security Dilemma  
Remodeling of International Regulatory Institutions

### **Economic Security Governance**

New Economics and Security of Finance Ecosystem  
Sustainable New Work-Sharing in Economics  
Alternative Energy Resources and Security of Energy Supply in the World  
Causes and Consequences of International Economic Instability  
The Future of TTIP and TPP Agreements  
Smart Cities Economics and the Security

### **Global Governance of Military and Economic Competition**

Multidimensionality: New Middle Ages - Neither Friend nor Enemy  
Methods of Fighting Hybrid Threats  
Data Ecology, Network Security, and Cyber Threats  
Corporate Modeling Varieties  
Defense Industry Complex  
Developments in Space Industry and Future Predictions  
Intelligence Organizations of the Future in Competition Governance

### **Transformation of Security Organizations**

NATO's Enlargement, the Ukrainian Crisis and the New NATO after Brexit  
Conflicts between EU Member States, and Defense Crisis  
Secured Topics and Regions  
Organizations of New World Security Architecture and SCO  
Work-Sharing in Security, and Regional Security Organizations





## CO-EVENTS

### 3<sup>RD</sup> TURKEY - GULF DEFENSE AND SECURITY FORUM

With the changing nature of hard power usage; micro-nationalisms, hybrid battles, and non-state actors that are strongly promoted are becoming a part of global security architecture. In this framework, it can be considered that states' protection and extension of their own domains, and putting forward their distinctive aspects will be provided by the high fire power they possess. Economic development projects, investment strategies and the formation of geo-economic weight centers are driving the use of hard power into the economic area.

As the first country to adopt a high level regular institutional dialogue with the ones outside the region, the US and the EU as well as the Strategic Common Statue (2008), Turkey's trade relations with the countries of the region have increased steadily; The trade volume between the parties has increased exponentially in this process. These developments, which have very positive consequences for both sides, have an important role in seeking trust-based strategic dialogue as well as other factors. Beyond the brotherhood of religion, language, history and geography; the "strategic Interdependency and trust building" concept is the basic mental threshold in front of relations between Turkey and the Gulf States. Proper management of the priorities and differences between countries in order not to transform them into regional weakness and security implications will be possible by focusing on common risks and opportunities.

The third **Turkey - Gulf Defence and Security Forum** (to be compatible with the **Istanbul Security Conference**, which was institutionalized as a global brand) aims to provide strategic contribution in order to manage the Strategic Interdependence and Trust Building parameters between Turkey and the Gulf Countries with an approach that advocates Architecture of Power and Economic Security in order to manage and establish consciousness of common consciousness.

#### Main Theme

**Gulf Architecture of Power, and Economic Security**

#### Sub-Themes

**Intraregional Alliance Security and Welfare Vision**

**China and Russia in the Future of Competition in the Gulf**

**Gulf Security Policies of UK, EU and US after the Brexit**

**Resources and Scenarios for Economic Security in the World's New Power/Security Architecture**

**Turkey - Gulf Defense and Security Ecosystem Vision and Goals**





## **2<sup>ND</sup> TURKEY - AFRICA DEFENCE SECURITY AND SPACE FORUM**

The geopolitical panorama of African countries with their similarities beside their differences has extremely important data regarding the integration of these countries and their potential for conflict. Either intra-Continental or international defence and security strategies; it is a requirement to identify Africa with an approach that does not take advantage of these qualities and considers it primarily a benefit for the Continent.

It is necessary to pay attention to the concerns that international military strategies -based on Africa- are fueling regional security crises in the Continent. That Africa can not strengthen its military capacity as it should, because of the current problems either in defence industry or industry in general; there is a view that they are laying the groundwork to the extreme "interventionist" and new "colonialist" tendencies. It is understood that the "terror" fact will be continued to be used for a long time on the resources and as a means of "the pressure against the systematic manipulation of the competing states". Policies that focus on development and security issues, which are among the main causes of the migration problem, but which emphasize "structural adjustment", can also be considered to have adverse political and economic crises. Socioeconomic transformation is not independent from security; even in science, technology and innovation. For Turkey; it is imperative to develop new strategic projects in the fields of defence, security, information and space research that will be compatible with the future vision of the Continent and contribute to mutual capacity enhancement.

"Turkey - Africa Joint Implementation Plan 2015-2019" based on the relationship of the parties as mutually reinforcing policy initiatives highlighted in the "strategic partnership" comes to the stage within the scope of the relations. It has an importance for Turkey to observe the activities on the Continent and to develop multilateral negotiable reflexes for the countries such as especially China, US and EU. Representatives of defence, security and aerospace sectors and institutions from Turkey and African Countries will meet in the framework of the second **Turkey - Africa Defence, Security and Space Forum** and it will be compatible with the **Istanbul Security Conference**, which was institutionalized as a second global brand. The forum will continue to provide strategic contributions at the strategic cooperation and reciprocal capacity building and to and respond the inventory and ecosystem needs, by strengthening its own institutionalization.

### **Main Theme**

**African Architecture of Security, and Turkey**

### **Sub-Themes**

**African Architecture of Security, and Inventory of Power  
Peacekeeping Force of African Union and its Future Vision**







**Foreign Military Forces in Africa and Governance of the Competition  
Regional Architectures of Security (Eastern, Western, Northern Africa etc.)  
Turkey - Africa Defense Security and Space Cooperation Ecosystem  
Strategic Cooperation Perspectives between the Gulf and Africa**

## **SPACE ECOSYSTEM AND SECURITY WORKSHOP - 1**

The launch of the first artificial satellite Sputnik 1 on 17 October 1957 is evaluable the beginning of the space race in a way, an important area of the Cold War. The unexpected success of the Soviet Union during those times led to great concerns in the US and the Western world and also paved the way for great circle to understand of the military significance of space. Immediately after launch of the Sputnik 1, the US has declared a national mobilization with all its military and civilian means to avoid falling back in this race. In the early 1960s, first the Soviets and then the US sending people into space, this prognosticate to a very rapid progress in the space race. In 1969, the US sent human to the Moon and this is also accepted as a giant leap for mankind.

In addition to scientific and civilian practices of space, the main efforts in the early years were based on military practices. The two superpowers of that time have set their sights on intensely benefiting from the military advantages of space. Satellites provide military superiorities that can't be obtained from the earth with regard to support for exploration, intelligence, communication and navigation as the highest observation point. They can pass through every point of the Earth at altitudes varying to purpose between 400 km and 40.000 km. When it is considered as a different usage category besides the known usage areas such as observation and communication; the armament of space; has a potential to create a separate destructive power which is difficult to contemplate. The potential to reach at a fearful rate of the opportunities provided by the space in military terms led to the commencement of negotiations and works for the purpose of legalizing the space activities in the UN in 1959, particularly in the US and Soviet initiatives. In 1967, Outer Space Treaty (OST) was signed. The OST has been approved by almost every state in the world, including all the capable states in space. The OST, which is the fundamental document of space law and which reveals the right of every state to go into space and to take advantage of space; it prohibits the placing of weapons of mass destruction when it is based on the principle of using space for peaceful purposes. However, the use of weapons other than nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological is not prohibited. In fact, it is known that open and secret researches are carried out on the space-specific weapon types that are not even weapons of mass destruction.

Military competition in space did not come to an end with the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990s. Today, China joined after the US and Russia, which are the front line countries in military space. However, it is known that the European Union, Japan and some other countries have a set of superior technological capabilities, although not for military purposes. Nowadays, space is widely used in many scientific, civil and commercial areas. It can even be said that we are dependent on satellites. Observation satellites provide us with up-to-date information on agriculture, environment, forest, urbanism etc., in addition to the daily meteorological data, it also provides warnings about climate progress by allowing to examine the meteorological data





as well as poles and oceans. By means of the communication satellites, tens of millions of home can receive live news, sports and concert broadcasts from all over the world. Intercontinental banking and trade are provided with a certain amount of satellites. Navigation satellites allow us to find a way not only in cities, but also all over the world, in deserts, in seas, everywhere. There is intense economic competition in all of these areas and the annual turnover of the space sector is over 300 billion dollars.

In recent years, a few new subjects have been entered into the space economy. One of them is space tourism and the other is asteroid mining. The presence of precious metals in asteroids and other celestial bodies has led to the emergence of companies that are considering the operating and profit from these bodies. However, given the difficulties, costs and durations of developing the essential technologies, these initiatives are not progressing on a positive path for now. However, there are also ongoing legal discussions. In addition, there are also ongoing legal discussions. On the one hand, there are those who say that "the celestial bodies are the common property of mankind", on the other hand, those with this ability say that "commercial activity on the celestial bodies is not prohibited."

Many states, which have understand the importance of space in economic and military fields, continue to work according to their own opportunities and capabilities. Currently, China, US and Russia are able to neutralize competing satellites by developing a proven satellite defense capability. It is known that other states are interested in space weapons and do research at least on the theoretical level. Lastly, in 2018, US President Trump announced the decision to establish space forces as a branch of the armed forces. Space forces will take place as a sixth force in the United States besides land, naval, air, coast guard and marine forces.

Also, in the civil field, there is a paradigm shift in space technologies. In addition to the large space projects and large satellites of the great states; relatively small states, small firms and even universities are producing and commissioning small satellites. Several kilograms of satellites are be mentioned, not anymore tons of satellites. With regard to satellite budgets, not a few hundred million dollars, a few million dollars, even far below million dollar is spoken about.

The number of small satellites to be launched into the space over the next few years is stated in thousands, and small satellite missile firms are emerging to launch only small satellites. This downsizing in progress raises new possibilities to enter the space technology for many medium-sized states such as Turkey. It is obvious that the downsizing in satellites is also likely to lead to new developments in the area of security.





## **Main Theme**

**New Economy and Security Architecture of Space**

## **Sub-Themes**

**Space Tourism and Colonization**

**Outcomes of the Downsizing in the Commercial Space**

**Space Traffic and Regime**

**Military Space**

## **SUBMISSION of ABSTRACT**

If you are interested in submitting a paper in order to attend at the 5<sup>th</sup> **Istanbul Security Conference 2019** and its co-events ( **3<sup>rd</sup> Turkey - Gulf Defence and Security Forum**, **2<sup>nd</sup> Turkey - Africa Defence, Security and Aerospace Forum** and **Space Ecosystem and Security Workshop - 1**) as a speaker, you need to submit via [igk2019@istanbulguvenlikkonferansi.org](mailto:igk2019@istanbulguvenlikkonferansi.org) with an MS Word document which includes following items:

- Title of your paper
- 300 words abstract, 5 keywords
- Your Institutional Connection and Curriculum Vitae
- Your Cell Phone No (if not written in the CV)

## **Important Dates**

Deadline for submission of abstract : 15 September 2019

Successful authors will be notified by : 30 September 2019

Deadline for submission of revised full text : 30 November 2019

Conference Date : 06-08 November 2019

## **Required Information**

Abstract Book will be prepared before the conference and published online.

All full texts complying with the abstract and accepted as scientific proficiency will be published as a compilation book.

There is no charge for the submitted abstract and presentation of accepted papers.





Transportation, accommodation and local expenses are provided by the participants.



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