



# 8<sup>TH</sup> ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE

Post-Security  
Dilemmas, Integrations,  
Models and Asia



Milli Savunma ve Güvenlik Enstitüsü  
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**TASAM**  
TÜRK ASYA STRATEJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR MERKEZİ  
TURKISH ASIAN CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES



## VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)

# 8<sup>TH</sup> ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE (2022) “Post-Security Dilemmas, Integrations, Models and Asia” ( 03-04 November 2022, Istanbul )

The international institutions and the understanding of security created after World War II for global balance and control become unable to respond to the security needs of our age. The deepening of the last wave of globalization that started in the 1980s brought with it unprecedented alignments and separations at the global level. In this context, especially in countries considered as the center of capitalism; The divergence between capital circles operating at the global level and those aiming to protect their interests and remain strong at the national level stands out. The main challenge of the 21st century is the absence of a theoretical framework compatible with the scope, scale, and nature of contemporary global security problems.

Although the interests of global capital and national capital sometimes overlap, they often conflict. The experience of the USA in the Trump administration has set a striking example in this regard. Similar developments will likely occur in countries such as China, India, powerful members of the EU, Russia, Japan, and Brazil. This situation; means that there has been a serious deviation from the traditional nation-state model, in which the capital segments defined themselves with their own countries. This change made it necessary to review the definitions related to the interests and security of the sovereign nation-state. This deepening and complexity in the understanding of security are defined by the concept of "post-security".

Now, the possibility of providing security at every national or international level with the understanding and institutions of the past has weakened; state, family, capitalism, university, social welfare, freedom, and liberation, that is, the era of modernity has passed, and the economic and social transformations caused by rapidly developing technologies and the international order dictate the transition to a new framework, that is, a stateless (post-modern) system without borders. ; that the new world order models can be a stronger United Nations World Confederation/Federalism, the World Government (City of God), an English-speaking Air Dictatorship, the New World Order of the global elite, the only world order that can be established in 2045; states and borders will be abolished; a large number of people will die in a nuclear and biological war that may break out; a comprehensive population control awaits us; the physical institutions of the modern era (education, production, bureaucracy, etc.) will be replaced by new digital and remote models; It is discussed that people will lose their ability to think freely, that they will be controlled over the internet with chips, and that they can even be connected.

Security, as a global issue, will be provided "fluently" with global solutions within the framework of rules to be managed from a single-center, post-modern security will provide standard solutions to problems within a unique global organization and job definition, within the framework of crisis management principles that have been prepared in advance, and within the classical understanding of security, in a fluent security understanding. It is envisaged that instead of "huge armed forces with a deterrent function" based on the threat of a wide-ranging military operation, "structures with gendarmerie/police duties" will be needed more, and a system will be created in which elements selected from the force and capability pool will be used for security missions.



The post-security structure originating from the capital, the geopolitics formed with the strategic moves of this structure and gaining importance again; It is lived between the East and the West or between the USA and China, which are their prominent actors. The West, which sees that the source of the power gained by rising China is the result of globalization, acts with the traditional protectionist approach, as the first step; It wants to bring international institutions to the forefront regarding the institutionalization it has revealed as a result of its values. In this way, a global struggle architecture is criticized instead of a direct struggle. In this context, a strategy for China is being formed with NATO, which is brought to the fore. With the NATO 2030 concept, a broad security concept has been created to monitor all its steps, including cyber security. Ensuring political unity for disjointed voices within NATO has been defined as a necessity.

Europe defines the Indo-Pacific region as "of increasing geopolitical and economic importance, as it contains more than one regional power with weight and influence, both individually and jointly", to which Europe attaches importance to its security and emphasizes that its European neighbors and allies are "vital partners". China is considered the most important geopolitical factor in the world and is seen as the biggest risk to economic security. Although Russia is accepted as a direct threat, a unified strategy has not been put forward against the threats it poses. No new approach is foreseen outside of NATO, and it is expected that terrorism will continue to be a major threat in the next 10 years. Terrorism and extremist groups in Africa and the Middle East will increase their field of activity. By 2030, a CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) terrorist attack is considered possible.

Although China currently does not pose a direct military threat to NATO, unlike Russia or terrorist groups; Beijing's growing economic influence and diplomatic prowess in Europe, combined with its growing military relationship with Russia, will spark new debates for transatlantic economy and security. The multifaceted security challenges posed by China are also taken into account in the process leading up to an updated strategic concept known as NATO 2030. Although it is stated that there is no direct military threat to NATO, its importance will increase in 2030.

NATO and China have commonalities where they can act together rather than compete. However, in the West, it is seen that competition is emphasized and accusations are made in this direction rather than the processing of these partnerships. In the West, the concept for establishing and maintaining political cohesion with NATO 2030 has been determined. In the East, China; By never accepting any foreign intervention in domestic political issues (Taiwan, East Turkestan, etc.), Formed its foreign political associations (SCO, etc.) with the structures. In this sense, it is taking firm steps forward with both domestic and foreign political unity.

New balances are emerging in the Eurasian Security Area as well, it is seen that blocks have emerged, the position of China and Russia against the USA and England is becoming more evident. While the USA, which is trying to shape the operational environment, the candidate regions of the weight center will be the Three Seas Line (Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean) against Russia in Eastern Europe, India against China will be the key country and the weight center will be the South China Sea.



Attention should be paid to the accelerated arms race after the cancellation of the INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) Treaty. the basis of 21<sup>st</sup> century conflicts; It is likely that the search for economic, political, and military power and the desire to expand its sphere of influence at the global level. One of the most basic tools affecting international relations is economic transformation and distribution. The Belt and Road Initiative also demonstrates that in this redistribution, where the economy-status quo foundations can help protect; The East is on the rise again, and the solutions are likely to emerge as desired by the new power centres, both security and geopolitical. For this reason, it becomes clear that the essential value of the century will be the coordination between the rising powers.

Global capital will play an active role in security issues in geopolitics resulting from projects that refer to strategic alliances. Actors who have made technological progress and/or those who stand by these actors will come to the fore. Instead of a static situation, there is a dynamic structure, and for this reason, the parties that will emerge may be "surprising". As for fiction; Due to the adaptation problem to this new global order, unsuccessful nation-states may proliferate, and even if new conflict areas arise as a result of this proliferation, they will be resolved on the axis of the project with an emphasis on unity and even nation-state structures may begin to transform.

There are difficulties in finding the direction of the new security architecture of the EU with the "Strategic Compass", which is a military strategy document. Member states have problems reaching a consensus on what the main threats to Europe are and how to counter them. It may take time to answer what tasks the EU should focus on and what military capabilities it needs, based on what has already been defined in NATO's defence planning process. Uncertainties about how the mutual aid clause, which is expected to come into play in the event of an attack, can be fulfilled, should also be eliminated.

The operational pillar of the "security-climate" relationship, which has become a discursive priority, needs to be strengthened. CSDP's (Common Security and Defence Policy) mission and operations will strengthen the operational pillar of climate security. It is important that anyone thinking about peacebuilding or civic crisis management by standing out as the main institutional actor has accepted or will accept the thesis that climate change will reshape the world – just like previous historical trends such as population growth, rural-urban migration.

When the "Green Agreement" is examined in-depth, it is understood that the seemingly environmental theme has aspects that go beyond environmentalism, reaching to economic, energy, political, and security. In this context, the necessity for many countries to develop their "transformation strategies" becomes evident. Failure to develop appropriate and effective transformation strategies will create a risk factor for many countries, international organizations, and sectors. In this process, in which some factors can be experienced in case of insufficient and/or backwardness in transformation strategies, especially energy-political and economic issues, which can be reflected in national and international security, the USA started to bring the "New Green Deal" initiatives to the agenda, acting in a common axis with the EU. It is understood that it can wage a cold trade war.



It is seen that Turkey can take place alongside China, Russia, India, and Japan, which are shown as the countries that will be most affected by the "Green Agreement" issue, which has started to change in the axis of the EU and the USA. For Turkey to continue its cooperation with the EU; In sectors such as agriculture, electronics, packaging, plastics, textiles, and construction (as well as manufacturing branches that provide input to construction), which are expected to undergo the most change and transformation within the scope of the agreement, it is necessary to examine the regulations well, to follow the developments and to develop the ability to take quick steps in adapting to the standards to be established. It is known that the EU's "Green Deal" and the USA's "New Green Deal" initiatives will be the most influential power on the chessboard in the economic, energy-political, and security context of the coming years.

Topics that fill the "Post-Security Geopolitics" title the most; especially the new integration studies in the Mediterranean-Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Some of them have become official, some of them are still in negotiations. Some of them have been declared, but no official initiative has been taken yet. However, all of these integrations aim at re-setting standards and re-division of work in different fields. In QUAD, AUKUS, BLUE DOT NETWORK, D10, T12 integrations, it is seen that there are countries from both Europe and Indo-Pacific and all of the USA. CPTPP, RCEP, etc. counter integration has also entered a new re-organization process. In this sense, all integrations will have great repercussions over time in terms of security, sociological, economic, and technological aspects. In the light of all these competitive parameters and within the new power and ownership ecosystem, there is a period where everything conventionally owned loses its meaning, and its value decreases. For example, the market value of a country's flag carrier airline company is 2 billion dollars. In this sense, what kind of policy will be followed to transform the existing infrastructure and capacity into current assets/new conventional ones will also be decisive for the future and security.

Since information technologies bring security problems of the same magnitude with their rapid development, it is seen that accessibility comes to the fore among the three important components of information security, namely accessibility, confidentiality, and integrity in the first years of the internet. This situation causes the basic architecture and services of the internet to cause privacy and integrity problems over time, and the problems related to accessibility have increased over time due to rapid growth. In this direction, where the expected effects on the cyber threat environment are predicted to shape the threat environment of the future, artificial intelligence and machine learning, autonomous devices and systems, telecommunications and information processing technologies, u While it is considered that threats in satellites and space assets, human-machine interfaces, quantum computing, and cyberspace are seen within the scope of hybrid warfare, "cyberspace" is considered the 5th dimension of war.

Pandemics expected after the Covid-19 outbreak; cyber security, food scarcity, security of the production-consumption chain, and competitive governance. This cyber security area has now become the nature of life. After the pandemic, there are serious problems in reaching the consumption limit, and there is a serious inflation risk on a global scale. Behind this; Along with the reasons such as the USA and the European Central Bank printing too much money, there is the fact that China has changed its development model.



Reaching consumption evolves into the pre-Chinese era and unit prices are constantly rising. This is an issue above national inflation and economic policies. Those who are weak in this period on a country basis will undoubtedly feel the results much worse. This conjuncture; It is clear that it is pregnant with great turbulences both in terms of security and the sustainability of states and societies. It is obvious that the world of today and the future does not promise a middle class. In countries that do not have a middle class or are melting away, the administration evolves into either autocracies or chaos. All humanity has lost its position because there is no separation of powers to balance each other in the international arena. It is seen that the average is constantly going down. In this sense, in this competitive environment, the weakening of nation-states, the transformation of the middle class, and the future of democracies will continue to be the main debate.

In this context, the **8<sup>th</sup> Istanbul Security Conference** with the main theme of “**Post-Security Dilemmas, Integrations, Models and Asia**”, will be organized with the following sub-themes with reference to generating policy options for decision makers of the public, private sector and civil society and making a strategic contribution to global academic/expertise accumulation.

## SUB-THEMES

### **Post-Security Dilemmas**

One World - One System; Micro States

One World - Multiple System; Nation States - and others

### **New Facts and Security Governance**

Post-Modern Security and Ecosystem

Clockless Digital State

Post-Panoptism

Demographic Cancer

Deepfake

Post-Truth

Employment Security and Deep Poverty

Hidden Hunger

Algorithmic Warfare

USA's Third Balancing Strategy

Uncertain Future and Blind Spots

Artificial Intelligence

Virtual Reality - Metaverse

Digital Currency and Financial Security

Belt and Road Competition Security

3D Technologies and Security

Climate Change and Nuclear Inventory

The Future of Thermo-Frost Layer, and Safety

New Trends in Uncontrolled Immigration and Border Security

New Conventional in Defence and Space Industry

Public Security Models and Education



### **Global Security and Integration**

New UN and Security Governance Models

### **Asian Security Vision and Layers for Humanity**

Red-Apple, Phoenix, and other Inspirational Reference Doctrines

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Red-Apple, Phoenix, and other Reference Doctrines

### **Leadership and Collaboration Vision**

Asia, EU, Africa, Latin America, USA, China, Russia, India, Japan, Australia, Germany, France, UK, Spain, Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, Indonesia, UAE

Post-Security Geopolitics and New Global Competitive Fields (New Literature, Space etc.)

Alliances within the Alliance

Rethinking Priorities/Hostiles and Management

"Earth - Water - Air - Fire" Ecosystem Security

New Power and Property Ecosystem

New Pandemics; Cyber Security, Food Scarcity, Production-Consumption Security

Transformation of the Middle Class, Future Democracy and Security

### **Regional Security and Integration**

NATO, QUAD, AUKUS, BLUE DOT NETWORK, D10, T12, CPTPP, RCEP, OTS and others

### **National Security and Defence Ecosystem Models**

### **National and International Sources System Inventory Models**

Circular (Green) Security Economy and others

### **Interior Security Governance Models**

Police

Gendarme

Intelligence

New Institutions

### **Foreign Security and Defense Governance Models**

Army

Space Force

Intelligence

New Institutions

### **Staff Security Centered Transformation of National Meritocratic Infrastructure**

### **Post-Security Civil Soldier Governance Models**



## CO-EVENTS

# 6<sup>TH</sup> TURKEY - GULF DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORUM

## “New Balances, New Roles, New Alliances”

Transforming the relations between Turkey and Middle East (or in a narrower context between Turkey and the Gulf States - where strategic dialogue is still developing despite its strong historical and cultural background) from a fragile axis to a cooperation axis that will adapt to new balances, new roles and new alliances is an obligation rather than an option. Seen with vision and foresight, it has been tested in various crises, where history and the spirit of the time have long reminded this.

As the first country to adopt a high-level regular institutional dialogue with its Strategic Partner Status (2008) from outside the region, as well as The US and the EU, Turkey's trade relations with the countries of the region have improved gradually, and the volume of trade between the parties has increased exponentially in this process. Among other factors, the search for a trust-based strategic dialogue plays an important role in these developments, which have produced significant positive results for the two sides. Apart from the brotherhood of religion, language, history and geography, “strategic interdependence and trust building” is the main mental threshold for Turkey - Gulf relations. Proper management of priorities and differences between countries so as not to transform into regional weakness & vulnerability will be possible with a focus on common risks and opportunities.

Developments of the last decade (including the pandemic), that have had equivalent effects of a century have been a critical milestone for the change of production, consumption, growth and conventional power standards, including security and defense. Again, scenarios and preparations for national and international reinterpretation of the immune system and strategic transformation have become a top priority. In this context, “Security, Defence, Space Ecosystem of the Future and its Strategic Transformation” for the work to be done and cooperation for each country has become a locomotive priority.

The sixth of the **Turkey - Gulf Defence and Security Forum**, which holds simultaneously with the **Istanbul Security Conference**, which has been institutionalized as a global brand, aims to make a strategic contribution towards the healthy management of the parameters of strategic interdependence and trust building and the creation of common consciousness.

### Sub-Themes

**New Global Regional Dynamics and the Gulf**

**Rethinking Priorities and their Management**

**New Pandemics; Cyber Security, Food Scarcity, Production-Consumption Security**

**Co-Existence in the Future Security and Defence Ecosystem**

Defence Industry | Land | Sea | Air | Space | Police | Gendarme | Intelligence | Strategic Sectors



## 4<sup>TH</sup> MARINE AND MARITIME SECURITY FORUM 2022 “Asian Century, Maritime State Ecosystem, and Blue Planet”

After the Industrial Revolution, with the development of production, trade, logistics and markets, it is seen that Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the United States later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century owed their control over world trade to navy. When it is examined from a geopolitical perspective; It is seen that global and regional power struggles are taking place for the control of energy basins, especially hydrocarbon resources, and the routes that guide the world maritime trade. If the value of energy is mentioned for production today, the importance of the sea for trade can be mentioned at the same level. According to Ken BOOTH, Professor of International Relations, states are developing maritime and naval forces for three main purposes. These are defined as “transport of goods and people”, “diplomatic aims and bringing military elements to the opposite shore” and finally “the utilization of resources within or at the bottom of the sea”. At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, according to the report of the Chamber of Commerce, 98% of the crude oil required by the energy markets, and according to UN sources, 90% of the commercial cargoes are transported by sea. Today, maritime transport contributes approximately 500 billion dollars to the world economy and its 30% sail on Mediterranean basin routes. Considering that the Mediterranean surface area is approximately 1% of the world's seas, the geostrategic importance of the Eastern Mediterranean and the measure of the international struggle Turkey faces have been revealed.

Having a peninsula geography, moderate and generous seas with rare qualities, around 200 ports, 8333 kilometers of coastline, and important transportation lines, Turkey's problems -foreign policy based on the destabilized region in northern Syria for access to the Mediterranean and the maritime jurisdiction in the Eastern Mediterranean – that faces today lies in the context of the maritime geopolitics. If this is added to the fact that the contribution of the maritime economy within the country's economy is significantly insufficient in relation to its potential, it becomes clear that Turkey's decisive and confident march in the awakening of cultivating maritime consciousness has a long way to go. Covering the entire maritime areas (including **navies, maritime trade fleets, ports, shipyards** [shipbuilding industry and all applicable engineering branches in ships], **fishing activities, seabed mining** [including metallurgy, geology, oceanography, hydrography and seismology], **marine tourism, marine law**, marine education institutions and activities, **marine environmentalism, supporting sectors** [search and rescue, agency, guidance services, ease of navigational communication, vessel traffic services, marine meteorology, etc.], **maritime history, maritime literature, cultural and sporting themed activities** [water sports, museology etc.] **partnerships with national/international, military / civilian maritime organizations**) with the vision of an integrative approach and an extensive history, changing “marine and maritime” parameters in Turkey and other countries in order to manage healthy cooperation, “**marine and maritime power**” in the field of public awareness needs to be created. It is vital that the relevant studies - as required by global developments - are carried out to new dimensions and **maritime-themed interaction networks** are established between Turkey and other countries.

When approached from the defence and security dimension, the adequacy of the construction of maritime power capabilities to ensure the requirements of the country's geopolitics and to translate its potential into economic prosperity is discussed. In this regard, the efforts of the Turkish Navy Forces and the Turkish Defence Industry Complex in recent years are increasing considerably, but in



proportion to the increase of the “strength of the navy”, maritime trade, shipyard and ship building, port and agency services, marine tourism, fisheries, seabed mining and secondary sectors, such as

“maritime power” in the basic areas of marine sciences that will guide the creation of academic reports to Turkey is also hosting vital importance.

Although some non-governmental organizations operate in order to provide additional value to the decision centers of Turkey's perspectives on the geocultural aspects of cultivating maritime consciousness; to be able to produce scientific resources that will enable the cultivating maritime consciousness of the nation and the state by raising the awareness of the marine in order to accelerate the cultivating maritime consciousness adventure of Turkey, to evaluate all areas of marine geopolitics and maritime power together reflects the basic expectations.

**TASAM National Defence and Security Institute** will organize the fourth **Marine and Maritime Security Forum 2022** this year, which includes a strong motivation to meet this need.

**4th Marine and Maritime Security Forum 2022** with the theme of “**Asian Century, Maritime State Ecosystem, and Blue Planet**” will be carried out aiming to establish a solid foundation for maritime geopolitics in order to cover all maritime areas, bring regional developments to new dimensions and contribute academically to the construction of sea-based social and political bridges between Turkey and its neighbors.

### **Sub Themes**

#### **Mariner State Doctrine**

**The Turkish World in the Asian Century and Building the Future on the Blue Planet**

**New Marine and Maritime Geopolitics**

**Future and Vision of Turkish Marine Ecosystems**

**Turkey's Capacity Building in the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Red Sea and Oceans**

**Structuring of Turkish Navy Forces and Power Distribution/Focusing**

**New Products and Technologies of Marine Defense Ecosystem (UMV, AUMV etc.)**

**Turkish Naval Base Scenarios**

**Turkish Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) and Rivalry**

**New Variables in Marine Geopolitics; Arctic, Canal Istanbul etc.**

**Impacts and Contributions of Climate Change to our Rights and Interests in Marine Protected Areas and Seas**

**Turkish Maritime Trade Vision and Future; Perspectives/Analysis**

**Turkish Nautical Tourism Vision/Future; Perspectives/Analysis**

**Turkish Ships and Marine Technology Industry Perspectives**

**Maritime Security; Turkish Defense Industry**

**Turkish Shipbuilding Capabilities and Shipyard Industry**

**Turkish Ports, Marina, Ship and Yacht Tourism; Hinterland and Growth Strategies**

**Turkey Deep Sea Drilling Capabilities**



## 5<sup>TH</sup> TURKEY-AFRICA DEFENCE SECURITY AND AEROSPACE FORUM “The Future Security Ecosystem and Partnership for Strategic Transformation”

The geopolitical panorama created by the similarities of African countries as well as their differences provides crucial data both for their integration and for their potential for conflict. Both intra-continental and international defence and security strategies need to be determined in a way that does not exploit these qualities of Africa and that primarily treats them as gains in favor of the continent.

Africa comprehensive international military strategies which are feeding the concern that regional security crises on the Continent need to be taken into account. There are views that Africa's inability to properly strengthen its military capacity due to the current problems both in industry in narrow scope and in defence industry in general, provides groundwork for extreme “intrusive” and New “colonialist” tendencies. It is understood that the concept of “terror” will continue to be used as a “pressure factor of systematic manipulation tool of competing states.” Policies that prioritize “structural compatibility” towards development and security issues, which are also the main causes of the migration problem, can be considered to have the opposite effect and to feed the political and economic crises. Socioeconomic transformation is not independent of security; neither is it independent of science, technology and innovation. In the field of defense, security, it and space exploration, Turkey has a high potential for new strategic projects that are compatible with the Continent's future vision and will contribute to mutual capacity development.

Developments of the last decade (including the pandemic), that have had equivalent effects of a century have been a critical milestone for the change of production, consumption, growth and conventional power standards, including security and defense. Again, scenarios and preparations for national and international reinterpretation of the immune system and strategic transformation have become a top priority. In this context, “Security, Defence, Space Ecosystem of the Future and its Strategic Transformation” for the work to be done and cooperation for each country has become a locomotive priority.

In the relations that have reached the “strategic partnership” stage, it is important for Turkey to observe the activities of actors such as the USA and EU, especially China, in the continent with sensitivity and to develop its strategic policies with an open reflex to multilateral negotiations. The fifth of **Turkey - Africa Defence Security and Aerospace Forum**, where representatives from the defence, security, space sectors and institutions of Turkey and African countries will come together, will be held simultaneously with the **Istanbul Security Conference** which has been institutionalized as a global brand. The Forum; will continue to contribute strategically to mutual capacity building and strategic cooperation, respond to inventory and ecosystem needs by strengthening its institutionalization.

### Sub-Themes | Cooperation Areas

**Third Turkey-Africa Partnership Summit and New Dynamics**

**New Global Regional Dynamics and Africa**

**Rethinking Priorities and their Management**

**New Pandemics; Cyber Security, Food Scarcity, Production-Consumption Security**

**Co-Existence in the Future Security and Defence Ecosystem**

Defence Industry | Land | Sea | Air | Space | Police | Gendarme | Intelligence | Strategic Sectors