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10TH ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE

Technopolitic New World: Security of Security

Mind, Generation, Family, Faith, & State Security

TASAM
TÜRK ASYA STRATEJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR MERKEZİ
TURKISH ASIAN CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

Milli Savunma ve Güvenlik Enstitüsü
National Defence and Security Institute

VISION DOCUMENT

10th ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE (2024)

"Technopolitic New World: Security of Security
"Mind, Generation, Family, Faith, and State Security"

(21-22 November 2024, Istanbul)

SCOPE

The world is going through a *critical* phase, where boundaries are being pushed *excessively* in almost every aspect. Various social and political structures such as family, society, and the state, including the individuals themselves, are facing a profound *security crisis*, both in terms of mind and body. The changes experienced in the international arena produce consequences not only functionally but also epistemologically. For instance, the classical understanding of sovereignty and the definition of anarchy in International Relations have already begun to erode. Instead of the Security Dilemma, now we talk about the "Security Paradox." With deep-rooted "security paradoxes" at its core, this "security crisis" increasingly blurs the answer to the question, "What is the ontological mission of humanity?" In other words, the question "What does humanity live for?" is increasingly abandoned in favor of "What does humanity live with?" This situation renders humanity a primary "operational target," including its minimal anthropological characteristics that distinguish it from other species.

The long-term *side effects* of technopolitical "searches for solutions", which are justified through national defense imperatives and geopolitical competition are reaching alarming dimensions. The portrait necessitating a thorough questioning of *trust* in all social and political structures to which humans are *connected* can be considered a reflection of a historical rupture that requires redefining the position of both animals and humans losing ground in the balance of animal-human-machine against machines.

Presented as a comprehensive project and yet existing as a delicate sphere where "science" and "fiction" intertwine, offering largely "theoretical" answers to "big questions," and having goals for the "scientific sphere," – including the world and its surroundings – that are still largely based on "hope," the intersection of "science" and "fiction" is becoming a "public space" where "scientific reality" and "fictional nonsense" are intermingled, gradually turning into the domain of "totalitarian sovereignty" in the political power and its relationship with pressure groups.

In essence, a world panorama with "destructive competition", further fueled by technological leaps, reveals that hardly any security strategy born from such a world can reach its goal at any level. The concept of security, in fact, is an *ordinary* result and is largely the outcome of *stable solidarity* rather than *persistent conflict*.

In the dynamic technopolitical *world war* depiction framed by the illusion that conflict is happening elsewhere, consisting of conflicting individuals, families, societies, and states, what is deeply felt as lacking is the widespread promotion of a sense of solidarity in favor of law and justice. However, this situation largely requires putting *law and justice* parameters in parentheses, not 'growth' and 'development' parameters.

It is clear that there is a need for an "authority" with legal, political, and, more importantly, sanctioning power and authority to prevent the direct or modified manipulation of the current technopolitical framework for whatever reason necessary. However, it is understood from the deep violations of rights in both internal and external policy engagements that hardly any global or regional actor can be the architect of such a strategic transformation. The adaptation of new security concepts to this new technopolitical context and how they can be revised, when necessary, also remains uncertain in many aspects.

The evolution of this *unsettling* technopolitical landscape may depend on how the increasingly felt *system crisis,* – which has natural, structural, tactical, and strategic aspects – associated with polarization and regionalization phenomena, can be overcome. There seems to be a cyclical relationship between the deepening "security crisis" and the increasingly apparent "system crisis."

In this process where criticisms of the system are growing, but unfortunately, are not of a self-reflective nature, correctly identifying the differences that separate "artificial crises" from "real crises" is critically important for regionally oriented strategies.

TECHNOPOLITIC and SECURITY OF SECURITY

The constantly expanding concept of "geopolitics" over the course of time emerges from the intertwined nature of two social sciences: politics and geography. The interaction between political power dynamics, primarily diplomacy, and geographic elements such as maritime and terrestrial areas has been a significant subject of research and analysis over the past century.

Global power equilibria, which occasionally show differences compared to almost unchanged geographical elements, have always made geopolitics active, variable, and dynamic. However, it would not be wrong to say that with the new century, a brand-new concept has taken its place by enclosing geopolitics: technopolitics.

The concept of technopolitics emerged in the early 1990s with the spread of the internet into everyday life. Similar to geopolitics, which identifies and measures the interaction between geography and political power, technopolitics aims to apply a similar approach in the realm of technology and politics. Although the concept dates back about thirty years, its maturation is still an ongoing and relatively multifaceted process.

As the first quarter of the 21st century comes to an end, the impact of technology on human life, becoming an indispensable part of everyday life, is becoming increasingly apparent. During this period, the connection and dependence on technology have reached a point where this interaction has not only influenced individuals' daily lives but has also affected a wide range of components from the bottom to the top of society.

In various fields, ranging from civilian communication to healthcare, the financial sector to military strategies, science to bureaucracy, the role of technology holds substantial importance. Through communication tools, we can instantly receive information from different corners of the world; through health technologies we can access more effective treatment methods; financial transactions can be conducted on digital platforms, and the latest technology-based tools can be utilized in military strategies. This integration has made life more efficient, advanced, and limitless.

The increasing prominence of technopolitics in academia clearly indicates an expansion of the scope of security issues, adding new and complex dimensions. Data security is just one of the potential areas of threat, and perhaps the simplest threat due to its objectivity. Among relatively subjective security risks, we observe the emergence of new concepts. These include security of mind, security of generation, security of family, security of faith, biological security, and security of defense industry, among other significant topics. Each represents important subtopics that we need to understand how the deepening impacts of technopolitics spread across different areas of society.

Technological advancements and socio-political changes have always had a significant impact on the fundamental concept of security, such as war, conflict, and alliances. Indeed, during the current period, there have been significant changes in the rules-based international system and the overall security concept. In this context, conventional warfare is giving way to hybrid warfare, inter-regional conflicts are being replaced by intra-regional conflicts, and strategic alliances are being replaced by flexible (resilient) and responsive alliances. Therefore, military planning for the future should take into account post-modern theories and security strategies. In this regard, strategies such as threat balancing, new containment, proactive defense, peaceful penetration, cultural engagement, and transnational opposition should be included in military planning.

With the onset of the new technopolitical era, the dynamics of regulating, governing, and ensuring the security of technology have become a significant focus among international communities. In this context, the European Union has increased its commitments to protecting individuals' data security and private lives by developing innovative and comprehensive policies, such as general data protection regulations. Similarly, the United Kingdom has taken various regulatory steps to enhance oversight of technology companies' activities and to more effectively combat cyber threats.

While the United States holds a leading position worldwide in technopolitical matters, there is a growing awareness of the need for stricter regulations regarding national security and data privacy. The U.S. is taking new policy steps to regulate the activities of technology giants, promote competition, and elevate cybersecurity standards. China, on the other hand, emerges as another prominent power in the technopolitical arena, strengthening its own technological ecosystem by

supporting local tech companies and focusing on innovation. However, China's intervention in technology and its policies on cybersecurity raise concerns in the international arena. In this context, being able to foresee technopolitical crises arising from the multipolar global power balance shaped by various nations strengthening their technological capabilities with various differences is becoming an increasingly important skill.

The expression "Security of Security" generally refers to the protection and reinforcement of security measures in a high-level security order or system. This term signifies the processes of preserving, strengthening, and minimizing security-related risks in the existing security infrastructure. In a sense, the concept of "security of security" may represent a second-level security measure or assurance in a system.

The concept of "security of security" is not widely used in academy yet. However, it is increasingly important for conducting discussions related to security on a well-structured and solid ground. Security, in its simplest sense, encompasses various aspects such as minimizing risks and threats in life, the quality or condition of being secure, protection against threats, and a sense of being safe and free from concerns. Therefore, "security of security" potentially implies the preservation or assurance of policies, practices, approaches, and regulations developed to ensure security in a specific area. When the concept of "security of security" is used within a specific academic discipline such as political science, economics, international relations, sociology, a more specific and precise definition may be sought through disciplinary definitions.

The conceptual proposal of *Technopolitical New World* aims to illustrate how security studies are influenced by recent rapid technological developments, especially artificial intelligence, creating new impacts in innumerable aspects of life, including politics. In the context of preventing negative developments, the proposal suggests measures that need to be taken. The concept of "security of security" can be understood as preventing the system from collapsing, or eliminating the risk of losing reason while conducting security-related studies. In essence, it implies ensuring that security efforts are not compromised.

Strategic Transformation and Security in the Age of Hyper Technology

In the 21st century, the world is undergoing an unprecedented technological transformation reshaping areas such as security, economy, and human life. In this environment, strategic tools like artificial intelligence, robotics technologies, the blockchain ecosystem, and quantum technologies have become significant factors that require redefining every aspect of life, especially security.

It is not accurate to perceive these factors solely as ontological threats to human life. The integration of Artificial Intelligence and Unified Intelligence is transforming our lives both positively and negatively. Developments such as combining human intelligence with machine learning algorithms and advanced artificial intelligence systems capable of analyzing vast datasets can predict potential security threats with notable accuracy and enhance security measures. Alongside Artificial Intelligence, Robotic and Autonomous Systems are becoming integral components of strategic

transformation. Robot technologies have evolved beyond production lines, becoming autonomous systems capable of performing complex tasks in various fields, from surveillance to disaster intervention.

The Blockchain Ecosystem and its applications have introduced a decentralized paradigm challenging traditional security models monopolized by states, reducing the role of the state and creating a resilient and tamper-resistant structure. The transparent and tamper-resistant nature of blockchain technology enhances the security of financial transactions, supply chains, and intellectual property on a global scale. Simultaneously, the Blockchain ecosystem, especially in the context of controlling information flow, narrows the sovereignty of the state, empowering non-state entities against the state. The usability of blockchain technology for secure command and control systems will come to the forefront, and with the proliferation of artificial intelligence, the scale, management style, and communication methods of units may change. The current use of artificial intelligence-supported autonomous weapons and systems in many fields inevitably makes military units more flexible and autonomous, brings about transformations in command roles, and increases the importance of smaller but highly lethal units. In this context, the transformation brought about by technological developments in military culture will not only remain in the technological context but will also necessitate structural transformations.

Digital Currency and Finance have undergone a radical change with the emergence of cryptocurrencies. The decentralized and encrypted nature of digital currencies challenges traditional financial structures. As societies move towards cashless economies, issues of cybersecurity, regulation, and privacy become increasingly crucial, necessitating a delicate balance between innovation and risk mitigation.

Quantum Technologies aim to go beyond classical computing capabilities. Quantum computers have the potential to revolutionize encryption, rendering existing cybersecurity protocols obsolete. However, the same quantum capabilities that enhance security also pose new threats, making small and medium-sized states individually incapable of preventive measures and dependent on larger powers.

Beyond fusion technologies currently used in nuclear power plants, Thermonuclear Fusion [controlled fusion] technology, developed for energy production, promises a clean and nearly unlimited energy source. However, the development of this highly complex technology requires continuous international collaboration. If fusion is successfully utilized, it could transform global energy dynamics, provide a lasting solution to energy security and related issues such as trade deficits for the countries possessing it, and alleviate climate change and geopolitical tensions over limited resources.

Biotechnology and Nanotechnology have opened unprecedented opportunities in health, agriculture, and materials science. From personalized medicine to nano-scale materials with unique properties, these fields have the potential to enhance human well-being but also raise ethical concerns about privacy, biosecurity, and unintended consequences.

This era of hyper-technological transformation necessitates security policies to be based on a holistic and interdisciplinary approach that is scientific, ethical, legal, and societal. It requires balancing innovation with responsible management, utilizing strategic transformation tools while minimizing potential risks, and engaging in collective and informed efforts.

Global Regulation Governance and Security

In an era dominated by technological advancements, the intersection of international regulation, governance, and security has become crucial in shaping global dynamics. The evolving landscape is shaped by the diverse approaches of major players such as the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom, the United States (US), China, and various regional initiatives, each contributing to the complex fabric of techno-politics.

The European Union takes a forefront position in collaborative governance and regulatory frameworks. As a supranational entity, the EU supports initiatives aimed at harmonizing digital regulations, ensuring data privacy, and promoting innovation. Mechanisms like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) exemplify the EU's commitment to protecting individual rights in the digital age, influencing global efforts.

The United Kingdom, with its historical influence and technological prowess, strives to strike a delicate balance between innovation and regulatory oversight, especially as it reshapes its relationship with the EU post-Brexit. Initiatives like the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) reflect the UK's efforts to safeguard its conducive environment for technological advancement and digital infrastructure.

As a technological powerhouse hosting Silicon Valley, the United States grapples with the challenges of balancing innovation with security. The US stands at the epicenter of technological innovation, and its regulatory approach reflects a commitment to fostering a competitive digital economy. However, complexities persist amid government surveillance, privacy concerns, and national security imperatives.

Rapidly rising as a technological giant, China integrates technological developments into state governance through initiatives like the Social Credit System and robust cybersecurity laws, playing a decisive role in shaping and regulating the digital realm.

Among these global players, regional initiatives also play a significant role in shaping the new techno-political landscape. Initiatives such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Smart Cities Network and efforts to bridge Africa's digital divide highlight how regional actors contribute to the global discourse on technology governance. The interconnectedness of these organizations underscores the vital need for international collaboration and dialogue on techno-political issues. The emergence of technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and 5G transcends national borders, necessitating collaborative efforts to establish norms, standards, and regulations that ensure a secure and equitable digital future. In this context, the importance of forums like the United Nations, G7, and G20 continues to grow each day.

Techno-Democracy, Techno-Autocracy, Peace, Competition and Security

In the evolving fabric of global governance, the dynamics of techno-democracy and techno-autocracy are reshaping paradigms of peace, competition, and security. As the world navigates the complexity of power shifts and ideological landscapes, concepts like Decentralized Center, Pax Americana, Pax Britannica, Pax Sinica, and the Turkish and Arab Centuries will contribute to a better understanding of the contemporary geopolitical ecosystem.

The interplay between techno-democracy and techno-autocracy underscores the need for innovative and different methods and tools to integrate technology with governance. Techno-democracies strive to leverage technological advancements to promote transparency, citizen participation, and participatory governance. In contrast, techno-autocracies seek to benefit from technology to consolidate control, monitor populations, and strengthen state authority. The conflict between these models defines the technological landscape, shaping narratives around freedom, surveillance, and the role of the state in the digital age.

The rise of the "Decentralized Center" challenges traditional power structures and necessitates a more distributed global governance system. Phenomena like blockchain technology and decentralized entities, such as cryptocurrencies, exemplify the decentralized nature of this concept, holding the potential to reshape political, economic, and social interactions. A decentralized center diminishes the dominance of centralized entities in shaping the course of global events, making inclusivity, flexibility, and the redistribution of power imperative. Developments like these indicate that we are at the end of previously explained world order models such as "Pax Britannica" and "Pax Americana" in the context of the formation of the "world order" and that we are on the brink of a profound transformation.

The geopolitical discourse of Pax Britannica (British Peace), which shaped world politics in the 19th century, still exerts its influence. The impact of the British Empire on global trade, governance, and cultural exchange has left profound traces. Despite the considerable time that has passed since that era, this concept continues to serve as a historical reference point for contemplating the nature of global peace, cooperation, and competition in the present day. Pax Americana, supported by the military and economic power of the United States in the post-World War II world order, narrates a period of relative stability despite its complexities and vulnerabilities to criticism. The transformations within the United States' domestic politics and the challenges it faces externally today make it imperative to discuss potential leadership or governance models in the post-American hegemony era. In this context, with China's increasing influence in the 21st century, the concept of Pax Sinica implying a period of peace under Chinese leadership has gained prominence. China's economic power, technological advancements, and strategic initiatives will play a significant role in reshaping the global power structure. Therefore, the nature of a potential Chinese hegemony/leadership and its impact on global peace and security must be closely monitored. Concepts like "Turkish and Arab Centuries" serve as alternative approaches, aiming to provide new perspectives on understanding the dynamics emerging regionally and globally, especially in the changing dynamics of the Middle East. As countries

in different regions leverage technological advancements and economic diversity, they can redefine their positions, contribute to shaping a new era of peace, competition, and security, and attain a significant role in global relations. Hence, intertwined themes such as techno-democracy, techno-autocracy, Decentralized Center, Pax Americana, Pax Britannica, Pax Sinica, and the Turkish and Arab Centuries can contribute significantly to better understanding contemporary geopolitical developments and the pursuit of a harmonious and secure world order.

Science, Theology and Post-truth, New World and Security

In the contemporary fabric of global events, the complex interaction between science, theology, and the post-truth New World paradigm has a profound impact on the multifaceted concept of security. In this context, concepts such as Security of Mind, Security of Generation, Security of Family, Security of Faith, State Security, and Biological Security emerge as interconnected and inseparable components contributing to the nuanced understanding of security in our rapidly evolving world.

The convergence of science and theology in the post-truth New World reflects the tension between empirical knowledge and belief systems. In an age where truth is often malleable, navigating the intersection of scientific developments and theological beliefs becomes a delicate effort.

Mind Security transcends the traditional boundaries of physical security, entering the realm of mental and psychological well-being. In an era filled with information and disinformation, preserving the sanctity of individual minds is crucial. Initiatives promoting critical thinking, media literacy, and mental health are integral components of Security of Mind, providing resilience against the cognitive challenges presented by the post-truth environment.

The security and environmental sustainability of future generations depend on comprehensive strategies addressing education and inclusive socio-economic structures. Security of Generation encompasses not only immediate threats but also includes the legacy we leave to the succeeding ones. Balancing technological progress with ethical considerations is crucial to providing a secure and sustainable future for next generations.

The fabric of societal security is intricately woven through the security and stability of families. Economic security, access to education, and social cohesion contribute to Security of Family. Addressing inequality, strengthening social support networks, and promoting inclusive policies are fundamental components of building resilient family units and, consequently, reinforcing a broader societal framework.

In a diverse and interconnected world, security of faith recognizes the importance of respecting various belief systems and preserving them. Progressing in religious pluralism while safeguarding worship and freedom of expression is vital for global harmony. Encouraging understanding between differences promotes a safer and more tolerant world by reducing potential sources of conflict.

State Security encompasses traditional geopolitical assessments, defense mechanisms, and governance structures. In the post-truth New World, challenges like cyber threats, disinformation campaigns, and unconventional wars redefine the landscape of state security. Adaptable policies, international cooperation, and technological resilience are essential for safeguarding national interests.

The global community has witnessed the critical importance of Biological Security in recent health crises. Beyond traditional concepts of warfare, the security of nations and humanity as a whole is intricately linked to preventing and managing pandemics. International collaboration, robust health systems, and advancements in biotechnology contribute to strengthening Biological Security.

The complex interaction between Science, Theology, and the post-truth New World fundamentally shapes the security landscape. Security of Mind, Security of Generation, Security of Family, Security of Faith, State Security, and Biological Security represent interconnected dimensions of security in a world where the definition of truth is debatable. Progress at this juncture requires a holistic approach that balances technological, ethical, and societal considerations, ensuring a resilient and secure future for humanity.

Security of Security and Governance

In the complex network of contemporary global events, security and governance intersect in multifaceted ways. National security requires a delicate balance among various institutions. Security of Military, Security of Police, Security of Intelligence, and Security of Defense Industry are fundamental pillars of this intricate landscape, each playing a unique role in ensuring the safety and well-being of societies while operating within an effective governance framework.

As the cornerstone of national defense, Security of Military bears the responsibility of preserving territorial integrity and responding to external threats. Governance in the context of Security of Military involves strategic planning, resource allocation, and adherence to legal frameworks, ensuring the military operates within defined boundaries while fulfilling its role as the guardian of national security.

Security of Police plays a critical role in maintaining law and order, protecting citizens, and preventing and investigating crimes. Effective governance in this context requires striking a balance between ensuring public safety and supporting individual rights. Community engagement, adherence to legal protocols, and commitment to justice contribute to the effectiveness of police security within a broader governance framework.

The realm of Security of Intelligence involves collecting, analyzing, and interpreting critical information for national security. Intelligence agencies work covertly to provide decision-makers with insights into potential threats. Governance in intelligence security necessitates surveillance to ensure compliance with ethical standards, legal restrictions, and the protection of civil liberties. Transparency and accountability mechanisms are essential to balance the need for privacy with responsible governance.

The Defense Industry plays a crucial role in providing the necessary tools and technology for national defense. Governance in the defense industry includes regulatory frameworks, procurement policies, and ethical considerations to prevent corruption and ensure the efficient allocation of resources. Balancing the interests of national security with economic concerns and maintaining transparency and accountability in defense-related transactions require robust governance mechanisms.

Effectively managing security, encompassing Security of Military, Security of Police, Security of Intelligence, and Security of Defense Industry, demands a comprehensive and integrated approach. This approach should acknowledge the different roles each plays while collectively contributing to the overarching goal of national security. Coordination, information sharing, and adherence to legal and ethical standards form the foundation of governance in this complex field. The synergy between security and governance is crucial in navigating the complexities of the contemporary world. Military Security, Police Security, Intelligence Security, and Defense Industry Security are integral components of this intricate system, and each requires careful management to strike the right balance between protecting the nation and upholding democratic principles. In a scenario where all systems are disabled, how countries and wars will be managed emerges as one of the most important issues to be considered and planned for in the future. The Russian army has placed emphasis on exercises in this direction.

New Tools for Security Doctrine and Modeling

In recent times, the quest for security has transcended traditional understandings, leading the way for a transformation exploring New Tools for Security Doctrine and Modeling, Neurodiversity and Neurocapabilities, Consciousness Science Technology, Space, Chaos Mathematics, Reverse Mathematics, Emotion Mathematics, and Biomimicry.

The exploration of Neurodiversity and Neurocapabilities marks a paradigm shift in understanding the human mind. Security experts leveraging advancements in neuroscience delve into various neurological conditions. Security strategies can be customized to harness the unique strengths and abilities of individuals with neurodiversity, promoting inclusivity and understanding across the entire spectrum of human potential.

In recent years, studies on the possibility of directing thoughts and behaviors through physical manipulation of the human brain have drawn attention. These methods primarily aim to enhance or weaken the mental capabilities of targeted individuals. While states seek to use these technologies to make their citizens and soldiers more resilient to stress, pain, and fear, they may also resort to similar techniques to create mental and physical weaknesses among masses. The term "Neuro-Warfare" has also found its place in the literature. Recognizing that creating confusion in the minds of enemies is one of the most critical elements, a weapon capable of influencing the human brain will undoubtedly be one of the most powerful weapons, and its integration into the battlefield may lead to a fundamental change in known concepts of warfare through the integration of science, technology, and military strategies. The existence of neuro-weapons could lead to the emergence of a concept

In the realm of Chaos Mathematics, security experts grapple with the inherent unpredictability of complex systems. This field has the potential to offer insights into potential threats and security vulnerabilities by investigating patterns within chaos. Embracing chaos mathematics in security modeling makes it more adaptable and resilient, predicting and responding to dynamic and unpredictable situations. Reverse Mathematics flips the traditional approach by starting with outcomes and working backward to derive fundamental principles. In the context of security, this approach allows for a more proactive stance in predicting and understanding potential threats. Reverse mathematics empowers strategists to restructure security challenges, enabling the creation of robust defenses and countermeasures.

Emotion Mathematics focuses on measuring and modeling human emotions. Understanding the mathematical foundations of emotions enables security practitioners to measure public sensitivity, predict behavioral patterns, and design strategies that account for the human element. This interdisciplinary approach enhances the effectiveness of security doctrines in various social contexts.

Biomimicry draws inspiration from nature to inform security strategies. By mimicking the efficiency and resilience observed in biological systems, security models can adapt to changing environments and evolving threats. Biomimicry aligns human strategies with clever solutions found in the natural world, promoting sustainable and harmonious approaches to security. The exploration of New Tools for Security Doctrine and Modeling reflects a dynamic and interdisciplinary approach to the contemporary challenges of our rapidly changing world. This transformation encompasses a wide range of fields, embracing Neurodiversity, Chaos Mathematics, Reverse Mathematics, Emotion Mathematics, and Biomimicry.

Subthemes

Strategic Transformation Instruments and Security
- Artificial and Unified Intelligence
- Robotics, Autonomy, and Swarm Systems
- Blockchain Ecosystem and Manufacturing
- Digital Currency and Finance
- Quantum Technologies
- Thermonuclear Fusion
- Biotechnology and Nanotechnology
- CRISPR Gene Technologies

International Regulation, Governance, and Security of New Technopolitics
- EU
- United Kingdom
- USA
- China
- Regional Initiatives

Techno-Democracy, Techno-Autocracy (Peace) Competition, and Security Ecosystem
- Decentralized Center
- Pax Americana
- Pax Britannica
- Pax Sinica
- Turkish and Arab Century

Science, Theology, Transcendent New World, and Security
- Security of Mind
- Security of Generation
- Security of Family
- Security of Faith
- Security of State
- Biological Security

Security of Security and Governance
- Security of Military
- Security of Police
- Security of Intelligence
- Security of Defense Industry
- Technocities and Security

New Tools for Doctrines and Modelings
- Neurodiversity and Neurocapabilities
- Consciousness Science Technology and Space
- Chaos Mathematics
- Reverse Mathematics
- Emotion Mathematics
- Biomimicry

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CO-EVENT | VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)

ASIA ANEW SECURITY FORUM

"New Technopolitical and Security Partnership"

(21-22 November 2024, Istanbul)

Türkiye's initiative called "Asia Anew," declared in 2019 to re-establish stronger ties with the Asian continent, which has ancient connections and has become the economic and geopolitical center of the world in the 21st century by hosting rising global powers, is a reflection of an entrepreneurial foreign policy concept that necessitates innovation. Aimed at adapting its Asia policy to the times and projecting it into the future, Türkiye has created a new initiative with the "Asia Anew" project, considering the differences on the continent while also adopting a comprehensive approach. The initiative seeks to establish new energy and synergy across the continent based on shared values, mutual respect, equality, harmony, and principles expressed in the UN Charter. Tools needed to embrace the entire continent are being developed through public-private partnerships, university collaborations, and societal cooperation. These collaborations are envisioned to cover a broad perspective, including the economy, civil society, health, tourism, technology, space, defense industry, education, culture, and diplomacy. In this context, the strength of the capacity mobilized, particularly from think tanks critical to decision-making processes, will determine Türkiye's future in this field.

Taking on the presidency of the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), the most comprehensive regional cooperation organization on the continent in the 2019-2020 period, Türkiye aims not only to strengthen its axis choice with the Asia Anew Initiative but also to consolidate its unifying position between the continents of Asia and Europe and contribute to sustainable development. Over the last 20 years, the successes of both Türkiye, whose influence has increased globally, and the rising Asian countries in global politics and the economy present an opportunity to reassess these achievements with a win-win approach. As Asia, which holds the center of gravity in both the global population and the economy, rapidly develops in terms of economic and cultural diversity, Türkiye strives to enhance its relations with the continent of which it is a part. This effort aims to highlight the new opportunities arising from this development and capitalize on the cooperation potential with regional countries.

In the process of refocusing on Asia with the initiative, Türkiye, the westernmost Asian country with deep historical and cultural ties, aims to strengthen its relationships with countries ranging from Central Asia to East Asia, South Asia to Southeast Asia, with which it has millennia-old connections. The initiative provides opportunities for strong interactions and civil diplomacy in economic and civil society areas with Asia. Additionally, collaborations in areas such as energy, high technology, Industry 4.0, knowledge, and expertise transfer are among the goals, particularly with prominent countries like China, Japan, and South Korea. Two-year Priority Action Plans for 40 main areas have been established for 31 Asian countries as part of the Asia Anew initiative. Active and dynamic participation in increasingly influential international organizations on the continent is being facilitated under the Asia

Anew initiative, with action plans being implemented one by one according to the statuses held in each organization.

The Turkish Asian Center for Strategic Studies (TASAM) has continuously emphasized the motto "The 21st Century will be the 'Asian Century'" since 2004. With the Asia Anew initiative based on four main pillars: "enhancing intergovernmental relations," "increasing the trade capacity of the private sector," "improving academic collaboration," and "expanding interaction between societies," emphasis is placed on Asia's importance to each country individually.

TASAM, the first Turkish institution to initiate comprehensive Asian studies, and its network of institutes have implemented numerous international instruments bilaterally and multilaterally, starting from 2004 with a vision that gradually became more feasible in the evolving climate. Initiatives include bilateral and trilateral mechanisms, country and region-based strategic dialogue programs, economy-focused studies/projects, International Turkish-Asian Congresses, specific forums, meetings, programs, projects, visits, reports, publications, and academic studies. The FORUM, established as a new instrument, aims to take on a unique mission to discuss partnership perspectives between Türkiye and Asia in the new technopolitical and security ecosystem.

Subthemes

Turkish-Asian New Technopolitical and Security Ecosystem

Asia | Central Asia | East Asia | South Asia | Southeast Asia

Defense Industry | Land | Sea | Air | Space | Police | Gendarmerie | Intelligence | Strategic Sectors

Resource System; Mutual Complementary Opportunities

RCEP, SCO, CICA, D8, ASEAN, EU, USA, and Relations with New Partners and Regional Strategies

Specific Sectors and Security

Biotechnology | Robotics | Artificial Intelligence | Nanotechnology | Space | Strategic Services

CO-EVENT | VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)
3rd ISTANBUL CYBERSECURITY FORUM
"New Technopolitics Cyber Space and Türkiye"

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The expected impact of new and emerging technologies on the cyber domain will shape the multidimensional security environment of the future. Artificial intelligence and machine learning, autonomous devices and systems, telecommunications and information technologies, satellites and space assets, human-machine interfaces, quantum computing, and threats in cyberspace are confirmed by authorities to be within the scope of hybrid warfare, with "cyber-space" recognized as the fifth dimension of warfare.

The anticipated new pandemic raises the strong thesis that there may be challenges in the "competitive governance of cybersecurity and the ecosystem." This is crucial because the multidimensional cybersecurity field has now become an integral part of the functioning and nature of life. Moreover, the understanding that transitioning from a linear economy to a "circular economy" is not an option but a necessity during the current pandemic process has rapidly transformed the business and sustainable development model under the leadership of concepts such as the "green economy" and the "digital revolution." This transformation, which also implies global new standards, has the potential to fundamentally change competition indices. Information economies focused on the "digital revolution," redefining the meaning and value of power and ownership, will be the determinants of today and the future.

With the rapid advancement of technology and the widespread adoption of digital transformation processes, the importance and complexity of cyberspace are increasing. In this new technopolitical cyberspace, Turkey's role and strategic position are becoming increasingly prominent. Turkey is developing itself in areas such as artificial intelligence, deepfakes, and cybersecurity and using these technologies in line with its strategic interests.

Artificial intelligence and deepfake technologies are among the most significant developments in cyberspace today. Turkey evaluates artificial intelligence technologies both in terms of economic growth and security. Particularly, deepfake technologies based on artificial intelligence pose a significant threat in terms of cybersecurity, while also being used in defense and intelligence fields. By effectively utilizing these technologies, Turkey is enhancing its cybersecurity capacity and safeguarding its national security.

The Cyber Industry Scale Economy and Strategic Turkish Products within this framework are important strategic tools to uncover Turkey's economic potential in cyberspace. Turkey aims to create a growing ecosystem in cyberspace through policies and incentives supporting the cyber industry. In this context,

Turkey's technology and innovation-focused strategies are vital to enhancing international competitiveness in the cyber industry. Furthermore, Turkey's indigenous and national technology products are utilized to protect national interests in cybersecurity and defense. These products also contribute to increasing Turkey's visibility on the international stage and supporting the country's foreign policy objectives. Visibility and Export Policies are of critical importance in increasing Turkey's effectiveness and competitiveness in cyberspace. Turkey is developing various export policies and strategies to make its cybersecurity products and services more visible in international markets. These policies support Turkey's economic growth potential in cyberspace and enhance its international competitiveness.

In conclusion, the measures taken by Turkey in the new technopolitical cyberspace and the strategies it has adopted are of critical importance in increasing the country's presence and impact in cyberspace. While safeguarding its national interests in areas such as artificial intelligence, deepfakes, and cybersecurity, Turkey is also increasing economic growth and international competitiveness by supporting the cyber industry. Within this framework, strategic Turkish products and export policies play an important role in increasing Turkey's visibility and effectiveness in cyberspace.

For Türkiye, it is a priority to reconsider the scale of the cyber space and industry and establish a national investment and capacity program in the ecosystem. In this context, the 3rd Istanbul Cybersecurity Conference will be organized as a reference for generating policy options for decision-makers in the public, private sector, and civil society. It aims to provide proactive economic cooperation, present model project/program proposals, and make a strategic contribution to global academic/expertise accumulation.

Sub-themes

New Technopolitical Cyber Space and Türkiye

Artificial Intelligence Deepfakes and Cybersecurity

Economies of Scale of the Cyber Industry

Strategic Turkish Products

Visibility and Export Policies

CO-EVENT | VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)
6th MARINE AND MARITIME SECURITY FORUM
"Turkish Maritime Vision 2053"

(21-22 November 2024, Istanbul)

Humanity lives on rising or falling land masses (lithosphere) in the middle of the water sphere that makes up 72% of the Earth's surface, shaped by various terrestrial dynamics. The land masses forming the natural habitat of humanity constitute only a small part of the Earth's surface. The fundamental commonality of all these land masses is that they each have the nature of an "island." The size of islands varies. Some islands are continental, hosting multiple states and nations. While some islands serve as the living space for only one state, others are part of an archipelago where several states settle. Some islands form one of the many port cities of a state, while others are small seaside towns of a port city consisting of entire islands. While some islands have only a few-house fishing villages, others are not suitable for human habitation due to their morphological features. In addition to all these islands, there are islets, skerries, rocks, shallows, and reefs that engage in various economic activities or cause problems related to international maritime law. Ultimately, the entire Earth is defined as the Ocean of Continental Islands.

Today, approximately 45% of humanity lives within a 150-kilometer belt from the coasts toward the inland areas, constantly exposed to marine influences. The majority of states' economic activities also take place in this area. As of the beginning of the 21st century, more than 680 million people live at an elevation (height) of less than 10 meters above sea level. In other words, 680 million people, roughly 12% of the world's population, reside in geographies that can be considered low. Scientific studies indicate that this figure will reach about one billion by 2050. This finding suggests that states' dependence on the sea will increase in the next 30 years. On the other hand, another phenomenon addressed by human geography is trade. In the early 21st century, a minimum of 80% of the world's commercial goods are transported by sea, and this ratio increases further in developed countries. Half of the population of developed countries uses marine resources for protein needs. Additionally, 80% of global tourism activities are carried out in coastal areas. Statistics emphasizing the importance of seas, as mentioned above, can be increased significantly. However, fundamentally, the surface of the water is a system of routes where societies continuously transport people, commercial goods, money, information, and cultures. Therefore, there is no land mass on Earth that is not in a relationship or interaction with water geography in terms of security, economic, socio-cultural, legal, and psychosocial contexts. This situation is also valid for human communities whose natural habitat is land masses. Even people living in landlocked countries without any borders with oceans or seas interact with water geography (hydrosphere) through climate, vegetation, and trade. This interaction has been the fundamental motivation pushing civilizations towards the seas for centuries.

Türkiye, within the Ocean of Continental Islands, has a topographical structure consisting of two peninsulas. Its placement in the geography of the Seven Seas has made Türkiye a coastal or neighboring neighbor to many narrow seas. Türkiye, which is adjacent to three seas surrounding the peninsulas, also has an inland sea. This inland sea is located between the Turkish Straits, which are critical sea junctions in global maritime trade. Türkiye has around 180 ports/facilities along its coasts. According to the coastal study information from the Navigation, Hydrography, and Oceanography Department of Türkiye in 2008, Türkiye has 8,483 kilometers of coastline, which constitutes 3% of the world's total coastline. Türkiye's coastlines are approximately 1,719 km on the Black Sea, 1,474 km on the Sea of Marmara, 2,025 km on the Mediterranean, and 3,265 km on the Aegean. Among these coasts, there are 28 coastal or port cities with populations mostly exceeding 750,000, and approximately 60% of Türkiye's population lives in these cities.

Additionally, the majority of the workforce in Türkiye, surrounded by seas on six sides with its two peninsulas, is located in coastal cities. About 60% of Türkiye's Gross Domestic Product is formed through exchange relations in coastal cities. Furthermore, approximately 95% of industrial production, raw and processed material exports and imports in Türkiye are carried out via seas through coastal cities. Most of the arable land in Türkiye is located in regions with access to the sea, either on the coast or in areas close to the coast. It is also noteworthy that the infrastructure facilities of tourism, referred to as the Smokeless Industry and having a high share in Türkiye's Gross Domestic Product, are mostly located in coastal areas and regions close to the sea. All this information indicates that Türkiye should not turn its back on the seas, as it lives in harmony with the sea. Its dependence on the sea is not only in political, military, and economic activities but also in natural disasters and humanitarian aid activities.

In terms of its geopolitical position, Türkiye, which has sea communication lines (SLOCs) and critical sea junctions playing important roles in sustaining global maritime trade, faces fundamental issues of maritime geopolitics in its current foreign policy problems. If we add to this the fact that Türkiye's maritime economy potential is significantly insufficient according to its utilization, it becomes apparent that Türkiye has a long way to go in its maritime awakening and needs a determined and steady progress.

In the long journey of maritime development for Türkiye, academic activities such as this one, aimed at increasing maritime spatial awareness in a way that benefits the public, will contribute to rehabilitating the maritime blindness experienced in the international relations literature. Thus, maritime studies literature will evolve, and the necessary type of information required by the country's administrative institutions and capital will be revealed. All areas covering Modern Maritime Studies directed toward this goal constitute the main theme of the Maritime and Maritime Security Forum; navies, maritime trade fleets, maritime trading companies, ports and port management, shipyards (including all engineering branches applicable to shipbuilding and ships), fishing activities, seabed mining (including metallurgy, geology, oceanography, hydrography, and seismology), maritime tourism, marinas and marina management, national and international maritime law, maritime education and training institutions and activities, maritime environmentalism, supporting sectors (search and rescue, agency services, pilotage services, navigation-communication facilitation,

ship traffic services, maritime meteorology, etc.), maritime history, maritime literature, cultural and sports-themed activities (water sports, museums, etc.). Collaborative approaches and a broad historical vision will be considered in partnership with national/international, military/civil maritime organizations. Elevating academic awareness of "maritime and maritime geopolitics," fulfilling the requirements of this awareness, identifying goals, supplying needs, and building maritime power capabilities at a level that will convert the existing potential into economic prosperity are considered essential to Türkiye's national interests.

The 21st century has gained strong momentum in becoming the Century of Seas and Oceans. Most of the international crises, competitions, wars, alliances, and collaborations focus on the Narrow Seas, Inland Seas, and Marginal Seas around the Eurasian Continental Island. Türkiye's access to Blue Civilization seems possible for it to achieve a prestigious, effective, and strong position internationally in the 21st century. The 6th Marine and Maritime Security Forum, which TASAM National Defense and Security Institute will organize this year, includes a strong motivation point in responding to all the needs mentioned above.

Sub-Themes

Turkish Marine and Maritime Security Vision 2053

New Perspectives and Regional Studies in Maritime Geopolitics;
Mediterranean, Aegean Sea, Black Sea, Oceans, and Poles

Current Threats and Blue Crimes in Maritime Security
 Development of Turkish Navalism
 Current Trends in the Use of Turkish Naval Diplomacy

Current Concepts and Issues in Building Maritime Capacities
 Maritime Power
 Sea Power
 Navy Power

New Opportunities in Maritime Geo-economics and Türkiye
 Administrative and Institutional Structure of Turkish Maritime
 Vision and Future of the Turkish Maritime Ecosystem
 New Trends in the Blue Economy
 Vision and Future of Turkish Maritime Trade
 Vision and Future of Turkish Maritime Transportation
 Vision and Future of Turkish Maritime Tourism
 Capabilities of Türkiye's Shipbuilding and Vision and Future of the Shipbuilding Sector

Turkish Ports; Hinterland, Gateway, and Foreland Development Strategies

Ocean Policies

Environmental Security in Maritime Studies

Digitalization Age in Global Maritime and Emerging Threats

Use of Seas in Disaster Management and Strategies for Sea Bridges

Maritime Geoculture

The Energy Potential of Seas and Sustainable Utilization

CO-EVENT | VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)

7TH TÜRKİYE – AFRICA DEFENCE SECURITY AND AEROSPACE FORUM

"Africa 2063 Vision Security Partnership"

(21-22 November 2024, Istanbul)

Concerns should be taken into account about how comprehensive international military strategies contribute to regional security crises on the continent of Africa. There are views suggesting that Africa's inability to properly strengthen its military capacity due to existing problems in both the industry in general and the defense industry in particular creates a ground for overly interventionist and neo-colonial tendencies.

It is also understood that the motif of "terrorism" will continue to be used as a tool of pressure in the systematic manipulations of competing states over resources for a long time in Africa. Policies that prioritize "structural adaptation" to address development and security issues, which are major causes of migration problems, may have a reverse effect by fueling political and economic crises. Socioeconomic transformation is inseparable from security, and it is not independent of science, technology, and innovation.

Türkiye has a high potential for strategically qualified new projects that are compatible with the continent's 2063 future vision in the fields of defense, security, information, and space research, contributing to mutual capacity development. Türkiye supports continent states facing various security threats such as terrorism, civil wars, coups, transnational crimes, and the adverse effects of climate change in security and military fields. To achieve peace and stability in Africa, Türkiye has participated in the "Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Missions" in Mali and the Central African Republic, invited by the UN. In addition to these missions, Turkish military personnel are also serving in the military base (TÜRKSOM) in Somalia, which is Türkiye's largest overseas facility. Furthermore, Türkiye has signed military and defense agreements with nearly half of the African states.

With the evolving technology of the Turkish defense industry and its expansion into exports, African states facing various security challenges have quickly shown a keen interest in Turkish defense industry products. In fact, within just one year, there has been approximately a fourfold increase in exports. Countries such as Burkina Faso, Algeria, Chad, Morocco, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Rwanda, and Uganda have imported various weaponry, military vehicles, and equipment from Türkiye.

At this point, Türkiye has transformed from being a diplomatic actor providing humanitarian aid to becoming an actor with a high profile in political and military matters related to the continent. The

rapid and determined technological advancements in the Turkish defense industry have significantly contributed to this situation. The overall security atmosphere of the continent and the political, military, and socio-economic structures of the countries create favorable conditions for the export of Turkish defense industry products to the continent. However, on the other hand, Türkiye must closely and comprehensively monitor the continent's security issues for the future of its relations with Africa.

The 7th Türkiye-Africa Defense, Security, and Space Forum, where representatives from Türkiye and African countries in the defense, security, and space sectors and institutions will come together, will be held in conjunction with the Istanbul Security Conference, which has become a global brand. The forum will continue to contribute to strategic cooperation and mutual capacity building, strengthening inventory/ecosystem needs.

Sub-Themes

Africa 2063 Security Defense and Space Vision: Partnership Perspectives

African Maritime Security and Türkiye

Turkish Military Presence and New Horizons in Somalia, Djibouti, Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic, Mali

Perspectives for Security Cooperation in the 4th Türkiye-Africa Partnership Summit

Defense Industry | Land | Sea | Air | Space | Police | Gendarmerie | Intelligence | Strategic Sectors

8TH TÜRKİYE - GULF DEFENSE AND SECURITY FORUM

"Red Apple for Security Partnership"

(21-22 November 2024, Istanbul)

Despite a strong historical and cultural background, the relations between Türkiye and the Middle East, or more narrowly, Türkiye and the Gulf Countries, where strategic dialogue is still evolving, need to transform from a fragile axis into a cooperation axis that adapts to new balances, roles, and alliances. When viewed with vision and sagacity, this has been tested in various crises that the spirit of history and time has reminded us of for a long time.

Beyond the fraternity of religion, language, history, and geography, "strategic interdependence and trust-building" is the essential mental threshold in Türkiye-Gulf (Arab) relations. Proper management to prevent inter-country priorities and differences from turning into regional weakness and security vulnerabilities will be possible by focusing on common risks and opportunities.

The rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran is significant within the context of the geopolitical and geostrategic position of the Gulf. Historically, in this rivalry, the sectarian divide between Sunni and Shia on a regional level is a critical issue. The Arab Spring, which began in December 2010, has further strengthened Iran in the Middle East and increased sectarian tensions between Sunni and Shia for Gulf countries. The ongoing civil wars in Syria and Yemen, in particular, have deepened the geopolitical and geo-economic problems within the Gulf countries.

Since the invasion of Iraq, Iran's Shiite-oriented expansionist and encircling policies have increased the perception of national security threats in Gulf countries and the Arab world, especially Saudi Arabia. Additionally, the control of the Shiite Houthis over the capital Sana'a and the northern regions of the country in Yemen has led to the emergence of a regional "alliance belt" in the Middle East.

The proposed new model called the Ideo-Pragmatic Model (IPM) is described as the best model to explain the security and foreign policies of ideologically motivated authoritarian states like Iran. Depending on the nature of the threat to the survival of the state, the country chooses either pragmatic or ideological approaches. The same model can be used to analyze the security and foreign policy approaches of countries like Cuba, North Korea, and Venezuela.

The 8th Türkiye-Gulf Defense and Security Forum, where representatives from Türkiye and Gulf Countries in the defense, security, and space sectors and institutions will come together, will be held in conjunction with the Istanbul Security Conference, which has become a global brand. The forum will continue to contribute to strategic cooperation and mutual capacity building, strengthening inventory/ecosystem needs.

Sub-Themes

New Red Apples in the Turkish-Arab Security Ecosystem

Secure Crescent and Balance Partnership

The Impact of the Iran-Syria Alliance on Regional and Global Security Balances

New Threats and Opportunities in the Ecosystem: Cybersecurity, Food Security, Production-Consumption Security

Collaboration in the Future Security and Defense Ecosystem

Defense Industry | Land | Sea | Air | Space | Police | Gendarmerie | Intelligence | Strategic Sectors

The Diplomatic and Economic Impact of Iran and Syria in the Region: Strategic Assessment

Millî Savunma ve Güvenlik Enstitüsü
National Defence and Security Institute

TÜRK ASYA STRATEJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR MERKEZİ
TURKISH ASIAN CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES