

7TH INTERNATIONAL TURKISH - ASIAN CONGRESS

Trans Pacific Partnership, Asia and Turkey





STRATEGIC VISION DOCUMENT (OUTLINE)

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“Trans Pacific Partnership, Asia and Turkey”

(20-22 April 2016, Pullman Istanbul Hotel, Istanbul)

The material base of the Industrial Revolution was created by the large amount of valuable mines brought from the new world. These resources were turned into liquiditys that accelerated the trade; first in Europe, and than the whole world afterwards. The capital stock which was created by high-volumed trading; has prompted the rise of investments to such an extent where comparison with the traditional periods is not possible. This disproportionate increase in trading and investments have been the main factor constituting the material base of the phenomenon we call modernity.

Also today, trading and investment policies that are effective on global level are the backbone of global political and economic relations. The British Empire in the 19th century and the USA after WW2, established a hegemony on global level by making more use of their financial resources rather than their military and political resources. At this extent; the powers who control global trading and investment policies with the aid of financial and trading institutions such as IMF, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and also with the aid of rating institutions such as S&P, Fitch and Moody’s; also possess the opportunity to steer global politics.

It is possible to say that, WW1 and WW2 were basically the struggle for sharing global trading and investment areas. After WW2 international politics and economy became arrangeable over certain institutions and organizations. Thus; international organizations have established their places in history as new international actors as the most important subsidiary both with political and military power, in order to build and maintain a hegemony on the global level. In this period; in addition to IMF and the World Bank, the International Trade Organization (ITO) which was designed in order to organize international trade couldn't be launched. Instead; with a temporary status, GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was brought into force. In addition; not long after the Cold War, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was built.



The fact that China and Russia who became considerably powerful in the 2000's in comparison with the 90's, left the Western Countries and Japan in a difficult situation in terms of international trade and investment; that they built new organizations such as the BRIC (BRICS since 2010) countries; and especially the fact that the WTO Doha Round remained inconclusive; represented a threat towards the Western Countries' ability of arranging their global trading and investment relations over the WTO.

The engagements of demographically powerful countries such as China and India into the global labor market; has caused a rise in unemployment and a disintegration among the capital environment and other social segments of the population in the Western World, especially in European countries. This disintegration can lead to serious socio-economic and political problems, if precaution does not be taken. Therefore Western Europe, the US and several Pacific Nations have felt the need of cooperating among each other in order to overcome the negative effects of populous nations and to sort out their problems related to poverty. Essentially, the Western World who are becoming less able to create sources within the formula of "debt money debt"; are developing a political, economic and partially martial integration process with their primary allies in the Trans Atlantic and Pacific regions. It will be inevitable for this structure to be a determinant in the global order and for it to force a change on the standards, as it will be controlling 73% of the world trade when finalized.

With the increase of economic activities in the BRICS countries; the local trading groups in Europe began to create pressure for more of a protective agenda. This situation contains serious threats towards the future of the EU. This situation pushed European Countries to further-strengthen their relations with and to search for creating new areas of cooperation with North America and the Pacific.

As a result of the developments we have been trying to summarize and because of other similar factors, as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) was shaped between Europe, the USA, between countries such as Canada and Mexico; the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) was built between Australia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, New Zealand, Chile and North American Countries. It is possible to analyze new creations such as RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) which was built by countries of ASEAN in the year of 2012; as a reaction and precaution towards USA-centered TTIP and TPP. On the other hand, it is important to state the fact that the EU is rapidly increasing the amount of free trade agreements between themselves, Asian countries and Latin American Countries as the most important regional economic and political organization project.



New regional organizations such as TPP, TTIP or RCEP; have reached the capacity of deeply effecting the trading and political futures not only of Turkey, but also all Asian countries. In this context, China and Russia have become in search of strengthening economic and trading partnerships within their own regions and of forming new partnerships. It is possible to track down the struggle of sharing areas of trading and investment in areas of conflict, such as Ukraine or Syria. But for countries of the same scale as Turkey or for smaller countries, these developments are an indicator of a new situation of serious problems.

Under the main theme of **“Trans Pacific Partnership, Asia and Turkey”**, the **7th International Turkish – Asian Congress**; aims to identify the possible effects of the Trans Pacific Partnership and other organisms, over Asian Countries and Turkey; and also aims to provide relevant countries with intellectual aid, in order for those countries to develop the policies they need.

Main Theme

“Trans Pacific Partnership, Asia and Turkey”

Sub Themes

Source of Crisis; "Dept Monet Dept" the New Order and Asia

Trans Pacific Partnership Process and it's Future

The Pacific Partnership and the Perspectives of BRICS Countries

New Financial Institutions in Asia and China

Global Policy, Economic Developments and Asia

Scenarios Regarding Geopolitics, Political Economy and Security in Asia

Turkey's Truth Regarding Asia

Consumption Patterns, Demographic and Economic Scenarios in Asia

Energy Politics and the Future of Asian Economies

Alternative Economic and Political Evolutions: the Silk Road, CIS etc.

Nutrition, Water, Energy Security Work: Risks, Opportunities, Cooperation of Asian Countries

Alternative Theories and Ideals: Modern Political Economic Problems and Solution Offers