



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



**Security Institutions  
of the Future and  
Strategic Transformation  
After Covid-19;  
Army, Police, Gendarmerie,  
Intelligence, Diplomacy  
and Socio-economy**

Corporate  
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Milli Savunma ve Güvenlik Enstitüsü  
National Defence and Security Institute

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## VISION DOCUMENT

# 6<sup>TH</sup> ISTANBUL SECURITY CONFERENCE (2020)

## “Security Institutions of the Future and Strategic Transformation After Covid-19; Army, Police, Gendarmerie, Intelligence, Diplomacy and Socio-economy”

( 05 - 06 November 2020 | [youtube.com/c/TasamOrg](https://youtube.com/c/TasamOrg) )

Within the transformation process caused by globalization in almost every field, the threat reaching asymmetrical and multidimensional position has diversified the perceptions of threats, security paradigms have changed due to this diversification and the process of expansion and deepening of the “security” concept has accelerated.

Threats to security in much of the world are in fact caused by a number of problems such as economic collapse, political pressure, famine, overpopulation, ethnic division, war, internal conflicts, regional and national disagreements, destruction of nature and environment, terrorism, organized crime, acts of violence against states' own people, epidemics, human and dangerous goods trafficking, arms-drug trafficking, money laundering, and major financial fraud aimed at destabilizing emerging market democracies rather than another country's army. Today, such cases threaten states more than before and affect more national and international order.

The global financial crisis of 2007-2008, “Occupy Wall Street” protests in the US in 2011, student and activist protests in London, Frankfurt and Paris, Arab revolts which exercise influence over the Middle East and North Africa and humanitarian crises in sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia have re-triggered the debates on law and politics, security and freedoms, populism, pluralism and democracy. Fault lines on religious, ethnic, class, racial and minorities, have been rekindled especially in Western countries, and far-right and far-left movements which are fueled by unresolved global crises have become a serious threat to the status quo in western countries.

Global geopolitical developments have changed the definitions of “security” and “power” concepts in the new strategic environment. This requires that institutions and their stakeholders operating in the areas of defence, security, diplomacy and socio-economics re-interpret these new conventional concepts and re-organize.

Furthermore, at the new level to be achieved with “Industry 4.0 and Digital Transformation”, the interconnection of people, objects and systems will be widespread and effective. With this infrastructure, dynamic, real-time optimized, self-organized, spread across the whole organization and inter-organizational value chain networks will be able to be formed.

The content of the concepts of crime and guilt is also changing in today's world with the effect of changing and developing technology. This change and development makes it easy for the perpetrators of crime types such as terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, cybercrime, human trafficking to achieve their goals, and threatens the security of states and individuals on a larger scale. Therefore, in today's global era, individuals and small groups that are better equipped than before have the ability to pose major threats.

In today's operational/governance environment, the variation of knowledge sources and the amount of data have increased. Thanks to artificial intelligence-based computing technologies, data can be processed in a very short time and logical results can be obtained. Within an advanced network structure, artificial intelligence-based algorithms can process and analyze information received from resources like; radars, unmanned aerial vehicles, aerial early warning aircraft, satellites, electronic detection systems, intelligence sources and social media in a very short time. As artificial intelligence-based algorithms come to a conclusion in less time and less error than humans, the pace of the operation will increase and the war/struggle will proceed at machine speed. Complex tasks that previously required close coordination can be accomplished with communicating artificial intelligence algorithms without causing reciprocal interference.

As a result of developments after the first case of the new type of corona virus appeared in China in December 2019, the covid-19 outbreak was declared a “pandemic” (global epidemic) by the World Health Organization and the international arena faced an unexpected scenario.

While global governance follows the balancing processes with technology, economy, military and political threats, the Covid-19 outbreak has faced all actors with a scenario in which they are not ready for. Ensuring the safety of life in the international arena has become the primary subject of the global agenda, as well as many national infrastructures and economies have been found to be inadequate while economic markets, international trade, and inter-country transportation have come to a halt.

This global outbreak, caused by the corona virus, is a lesson for the great powers that have left their health systems as secondary issue in agenda. The lack of economic and political strategy / infrastructure for many actors after the epidemic is a precursor of the change and transformation imposed by a global crisis. At the same time, food, water and health security have become the top priority and cooperation area for governments and global governance.

The Covid-19 pandemic is a critical milestone for production, consumption, growth and the change of conventional power standards, including security and defense. Scenarios and preparations have been the top priority for the reinterpretation of the national and international immune system and for strategic transformation. In this context, “Security Institutions of the Future and Strategic Transformation” has become the locomotive priority for every country.

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The clarified changes and transformations necessitate a significant paradigm alteration in all aspects of security institutions. **The security institutions, which are structured according to the current paradigm, should implement change and transformation through a multidimensional and planned strategic perspective, taking into account socio-economic developments and their repercussions to society.**

The securitization of each economic sector and the economization of each dimension of the security/defence sector are the basic paradigms that need to be managed together. Now, instead of traditional hierarchy-based organizations and the way they do business; what and how security institutions that are flexible, modular, dynamic, fluid, requirement-driven and have completed digital transformation is the fundamental question.

## Sub-Themes

**Security Institutions of Future and Strategic Transformation After Covid-19; New Paradigms**

**Dynamics of Change and Regulation Governance | Institutional Infrastructure**

**National Institutional Power Ecosystems and Mapping**

**New Security Technologies, Ethics and Law**

**New Media, Data Ecosystem and Security**

**Military and Institutional Governance of the Future After Covid-19**

Land | Sea | Air | Space

**Future Homeland Security Governance and Coordination After Covid-19**

Civil Administration | Law Enforcement | Local Governments

**Future Police and Institutional Governance**

**Future Smart Cities and Security Governance**

**Future Gendarmerie and Institutional Governance**

**Future Intelligence and Institutional Governance**

Domestic Intelligence | Foreign Intelligence

**Future Diplomacy and Institutional Governance**

Public Diplomacy | Sectoral Diplomacy | Cultural Diplomacy

**Future Socio-economic Institutions and Security Governance**

Sociological Capabilities and Focusing | Economic Security Governance and Coordination

**New Areas for Multidimensional Security Governance**

Cyber Culture | Hidden Hunger | Technology Management



## CO-EVENTS

### 2<sup>ND</sup> MARINE AND MARITIME SECURITY FORUM 2020

“Building Future from Atlantic to Indian Ocean”

The key role in the formation of geopolitical trends and geostrategic advantages is in the seas. Access to the seas is a natural reflection for land states. Based on Immanuel WALLERSTEIN's approach to geoculture, the way to do this is through cultivating maritime consciousness of the states and societies. The most cost-effective solution for accessing raw material resources - in order to produce - and world markets - in order to grow trade - is using seas and waterways even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when discoveries began to take place. The states that have connection with the seas due to their geography have reached the peak of their power when they were strong at sea. In this context, if the race for dominance over the sea is to be mentioned, it should be emphasized to increase the ability of control over trade.

It is determined in the literature of international relations that global hegemony comes from dominance over seas and waterways. Especially 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 seas 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 300 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** and **Girne American University** will organize the second **Marine and Maritime Security Forum 2020** this year, which includes a strong motivation to meet this need. Taking over from the point left in the vision text of the first forum; **it is a timely and priority mission to explain our vital geopolitical interests in the surrounding seas, which are addressed as the “Blue Homeland” (Mavi Vatan), to the Turkish nation and its friends and allies together with the TRNC and to create situational awareness.**

**2nd Marine and Maritime Security Forum 2020** with the theme of “**Building Future from Atlantic to Indian Ocean**” 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

Turkey's Sea Geopolitics | New Marine and Maritime Security Ecosystem

Future and Vision of Turkey 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

Turkish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and Energy, Rivalry in Eastern Mediterranean Geopolitics

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 (Turkey, TRNC)

Turkish Nautical Tourism Vision / Future; Perspectives / Analysis (Turkey, TRNC)

Turkish Ships and Marine Technology Industry Perspectives (Turkey, TRNC)

Maritime Security; Turkish Defense Industry

Turkish Shipbuilding Capabilities and Shipyard Industry

Turkish Ports, Marina, Ship and Yacht Tourism; Hinterland and Growth Strategies (Turkey, TRNC)

Turkey Deep Sea Drilling Capabilities

Turkish Naval Base Scenarios and TRNC





## 3<sup>RD</sup> TURKEY - AFRICA DEFENCE SECURITY AND AEROSPACE FORUM

### “Security Institutions of Future and Cooperation for Strategic Transformation After COVID-19”

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.

The Covid-19 outbreak has 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 Institutions of the Future and 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 third 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

**Military and Institutional Governance of the Future After Covid-19** > Land | Sea | Air | Space

**Future Homeland Security Governance and Coordination After Covid-19** > Civil Adm. | Law Enforcement | Local Governments

**Future Police and Institutional Governance**

**Future Smart Cities and Security Governance**

**Future Gendarmerie and Institutional Governance**

**Future Diplomacy and Institutional Governance** > Public Diplomacy | Sectoral Diplomacy | Cultural Diplomacy

**Future Socio-economic Institutions and Security Governance**

Sociological Capabilities and Focusing | Economic Security Governance and Coordination





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

### “Security Institutions of the Future and Cooperation for Strategic Transformation After Covid-19”

With the changing nature of the use of hard power; fervently encouraged micro-nationalisms, hybrid wars and non-state actors become part of global security architecture. Economic development projects, investment strategies and the formation of geo-economic centers of weight draw the use of hard power into the economic field.

Despite its strong historical and cultural background where strategic dialogue is still developing, it is not possible to exclude Turkey - Middle East or Turkey - Gulf relations in a narrower context from the fragile axis that mentioned above. 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 and vulnerability will be possible with a focus on common risks and opportunities.

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The fourth 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

**Military and Institutional Governance of the Future After Covid-19** > Land | Sea | Air | Space

**Future Homeland Security Governance and Coordination After Covid-19** > Civil Adm. | Law Enforcement | Local Governments

**Future Police and Institutional Governance**

**Future Smart Cities and Security Governance**

**Future Gendarmerie and Institutional Governance**

**Future Diplomacy and Institutional Governance** > Public Diplomacy | Sectoral Diplomacy | Cultural Diplomacy

**Future Socio-economic Institutions and Security Governance**

Sociological Capabilities and Focusing | Economic Security Governance and Coordination





## 'NEW WORLD REGULATION AFTER COVID-19' WORKSHOP

### "System Models"

A concept study titled "New World Regulation", which will be made as the new phase of the strategic research project titled New World Economy and Security Architecture, firstly requires answering the question: How is it possible to achieve consistent results from other ongoing discussions in the field of international relations without a comprehensive system discussion?

The Covid-19 outbreak is a critical milestone for the change in production, consumption, growth, and conventional power standards, including security and defense. Scenarios and preparations have become the top priority for the reinterpretation of the international immune system / infrastructure and for strategic transformation. In this context, developing "System Models for New World Regulation" has become an imperative, not a choice.

The other main questions that need to be based on the New World regulation are as follows:

Is the system crisis, increasingly felt by the globalization, "global-thaw" and regionalization debates, a structural crisis or a method crisis caused by tactical and strategic mistakes? Do international organizations such as the WTO, IMF and DB, especially the United Nations, have a capacity conducive to reform; what are the possibilities and conditions of "structural reform"?

Does the Islamic world have a applicable civilisation project?

What is Turkey's perception of the "New World" and how should it be understood? Can Turkey, besides its historical background and cultural diversity, evaluate the advantages arising from its geopolitical position with optimum efficiency and develop an alternative "system model" to the "crossroads role" between the capitalist poles?

How is it possible for Turkey or any other Islamic country to maintain its place in the New World unless the "Islamic world", the other name of Turkey's historical and cultural geography, acts with a common vision; in this context, what is the perception of the world as a "New Turkey" and how should it be understood?

Is **digital-globalization** a model of a new global system that is much easier to manage, or a systemlessness that is almost impossible to control?

### Sub-Themes

**Globalization," Global-Disintegration" and Regionalization Crises After Covid-19**

**"Global Trade - Regional Politics" Conflict and New Definitions of Diplomacy After Covid-19**

**Civilizations and Alternative System Model Potentials**

**Turkey's "New World" Perceptions and Perspectives Founder Kurucu Perspektifler**

**World "New Turkey" Perception and Critical Perspectives**

**International Organizations and Reform Capacities**

**Global Companies and Digital-Globalization and Their Roles in The Systems Crisis**

