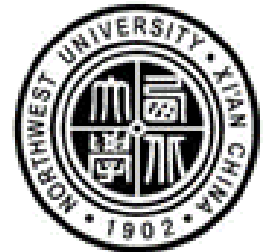




INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS-2022
(14-15 MAY 2022)

**FUTURE
DYNAMICS in
ASIA**

ABSTRACT BOOK



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FUTURE DYNAMICS IN ASIA
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DAY 1: 14 May 2022
1st Session: 10.30 a.m. - 00.15 p.m.

Geopolitics-Politics in Asia

Moderator: Dr Akbota ZHOLDESBEKOVA
Eurasia National University, Kazakhstan

The New World Order and the Sino-US Competition in West Asia

Mitra Rahnejat*

Abstract

When Joe Biden addressed a number of American managers on March 21, 2022, calling Russia's invasion of Ukraine the beginning of a "New World Order", in fact, he was referring to the importance of this incident, by guiding the world's attention to changing political-economic dynamics and trends in the international arena. The West Asian region is very important for various strategic, geostrategic, geopolitical, geoeconomics reasons, and considering that it is located at the shortest distance from Russia and Ukraine, the developments in this region will be very influential on the future developments of the international system. In the West Asian region, there are four major regional actors (Iran-Turkey-Saudi Arabia-Israel) that have extensive economic-political-military ties with the United States and China (America's rival in the new world order). While Saudi Arabia, as a strategic partner of the United States, was expected to welcome an increase in oil production following the energy crisis caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, it has made a significant turn towards China, regardless of US needs. Iran's talks with European countries and the United States in Vienna have not yet been concluded due to Russia's opposition to Iran's withdrawal from energy sanctions. Turkey, an effective member of NATO, buys missiles from Russia and sells drones to Ukraine, trying to lead peace talks between Russia and Ukraine. Israel, a strategic ally of the United States and host to a large number of Russian oligarchs Due to its agreement with Russia against the Iranian threat in Syria, it needs to redefine its interests in the new security processes in the region. This article seeks to answer the question of what role China-US competition will play in the new world order of Iran-Turkey-Saudi Arabia-Israel in the West Asian region? This article tries to answer the main question of the article from four perspectives: strategic, geostrategic, geopolitical, and geoeconomics, citing data from 2020-2021.

Keywords: New World Order, America, China, West Asia

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New Balancing Strategies Against China in the Indo-Pacific

Baybars Ögün*

Abstract

This study examines the new balance of power that is desired to be established in the Indo-Pacific. The beginning of the containment of China, which is the most serious rival to the non-hegemonic unipolarity of the USA at the global level, is discussed in the context of this presentation. In the bipolar international political system, it is seen that the containment, which was accepted as the grand strategy of the USA against the Soviet Union started to be discussed once again. When the USA remained the only superpower of the international political system after the Cold War, it took many initiatives for the sustainability of this system. On the other hand, it is claimed that the American liberal order has begun to shake for more than ten years. Especially the economic and military rise of China, the aggressive military expansionism of Russia in its near abroad and USA decision to withdrawn from Afghanistan can be regarded as the most serious evidence for this. However, it is also observed that the US endeavour to form new alliances in order not to lose its advantages in relative power competition. The new containment strategy emerges for two reasons. The first of these is the grand strategy of the USA, which reflects its aim to maintain its global leadership. The second is that some of the countries in the region perceive the threat from the rise of China. To balance China, the USA considers the security dilemma of some of the countries in the region and their vulnerabilities towards China. These alliances are concentrated on the Indo-Pacific region. In this context, the current close relations of the USA with Australia, and Japan are redefined within a new military-political framework. Also, India is seen as a potential ally due to its territorial disputes with China. However, India is the power whose behaviour is the least predictable due to its balancing strategy in this region. When the alliance agreements, the acceleration of the arms race, the increase in military expenditures and the increasing number of military exercises are considered, the American-style containment strategy during the Cold War period comes to mind. The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), which was established by Japan, India, and Australia under the leadership of the USA in 2007, has been revived since 2017. Japan is increasing its military expenditures in the budget for the first time after the Second World War. On September 15, 2021, a triple security pact called AUKUS was established between the USA, UK, and Australia. A defense agreement was signed between Japan and Australia on January 6, 2022. None of these initiatives stated that China was a direct threat. However, when the security dilemma in the region, threat perceptions, the rise of China, the Taiwan issue, and even the Russian invasion of Ukraine are evaluated, it is observed that a new balance is being tried to be established.

Keywords: balancing, American grand strategy, rising China, Japan, Australia, India.

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The Impact of Social Reform on Political Reform in Saudi Arabia

Mehdi Mokhberi*

Abstract

Speed of social reforms in Saudi Arabia since 2015 has been such that could the way for a series of political changes and reforms in the structure of the Saudi Monarchy. Reforms that are particularly focused on women and youth and have paved the way for social freedoms. This study seeks to answer the question that, given the traditional structure of society and government in Saudi Arabia can these social reforms be translated into political reforms at the level of the political system and government structure of the country or not? In this regard, the main hypothesis of the research is that due to the increasing acceleration with social pressure and demand in this regard and the transformational personality Mohammad Ibn Salman. The process of social reforms in the society of Muhammad Ibn Salman continues to demand political reform in the society and leads to changes in the government structure of Saudi Arabia so that in the future we can see a kind of led from above. This article uses a descriptive-analytical method to advance itself and by examining the type of relationship between society and government. In Saudi Arabia in the new century AD and before the beginning of social reforms and further mapping the real atmosphere of SAUDI society during the social reform period, the impact of this demonstrates reforms on political change in this country.

Keywords: reform, Saudi Arabia, political, social, Mohammad Bin Salman

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The Eurasian Post-Soviet Regionalism Trend at The Dawn of The New International Balance of Power Game: Building block or stumbling stone for the construction of the transcontinental regionalism in Eurasia?

Osman Ergül*

Abstract

The post-soviet Eurasian regionalism is unique among examples of regionalism, as it represents the reconfiguration of a disintegrated political and economic regional system. Despite this uniqueness of the region, the post-Soviet regional cooperation projects in Eurasia could not occupy a significant place in the regionalism literature until the mid-2000s, when the comparative regionalism studies have also made the various analyses which are not based on the theories and conceptualizations of the European experience reliable for the studies of regionalism.

In this regard, the supranational customs union project, proposed in 2007 to deepen economic convergence in post-Soviet Eurasia, has made this political geography one of the most important areas for comparative regionalism studies. The use of the concept of supranationalism as a modality of regional cooperation has been seen, on the one hand, as a kind of manipulation of the liberal and democratic values of European Union economic integration, mainly due to the asymmetric material capacity and political dominance of Russia on the region which makes it difficult to implement supranationalism in a similar manner seen in the European union. On the other hand, it has led to the emergence of a vast regionalism literature that discusses the post-Soviet regional cooperation process in terms of facilitating global and regional dynamics and interactions, such as pragmatic regionalism, transcontinental regionalism, holding together regionalism, regulatory regionalism, developmental regionalism.

The aim of this study is to show how regional cooperation initiatives and literature on regionalism have developed in the post-Soviet Eurasian space since the early 2000s as an instrument of interplay of international power relations. The conceptualization and institutional evolution of the cooperation process in post-Soviet Eurasia will be analysed in the context of the political and economic crises that have created both opportunities and challenges for the regionalism trend in the region since the early 2000s.

In this regard, the crisis between Ukraine and Russia, from the colour revolutions in 2004 to the war in 2022, shows how the political, military, and economic competition between the West and Russia is played out through cooperation projects and as a part of region-building strategies. Moreover, if one considers the causal links between the political turmoil in Ukraine

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triggered by Yanukovych's refusal to sign a European Union Association Agreement and Russia's invasion of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014, it is striking that Western economic sanctions against Russia following Russia's occupation of Crimea are expected to be overcome by deepening cooperation between Russia and China. The convergence of the Russian-led Eurasian Union regionalism project and the Chinese government's "One Belt, One Road" project to strengthen the "regionalization " level in Eurasia provides important clues for understanding not only the instrumentalization of regionalism and regionalization concepts and initiatives in the international balance-of-power game but also the difficulties for the construction of a transcontinental regionalism in Eurasia.

Keywords: regionalism, Russia, Eurasian Union, supranationalism, balance of power

Form Hegemony to Hedging: Future of the Asia Pacific in Post-Post-Cold War Era

Amin Noorafkan* & Mandana Tishehyar**

Starting roughly in 2021, we have been witnessing a tectonic shift in the configuration of power. The new world order is not fully established yet; nonetheless, it has replaced the post-cold war order in at least three of the most strategically significant regions in the world, namely the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Asia Pacific. The post-cold war international order was characterized by a unipolar distribution of power and American domination over most – if not all – regional systems. This precise distribution of authoritative power and far-reaching hegemony, indeed doesn't describe the international state of affairs anymore. Events in the Middle East and Eastern Europe have attracted lots of attention from scholars calling for the arrival of new world order. However, there seems to be a gap in describing and understanding the recent trends of competition in the Asia Pacific, as well as its connection to the construction of a different configuration of power. The authors argue that the growing competition in the Asia Pacific region has created a geostrategic hotspot that will be of greater significance in determining the internal dynamics of the Post-Post-Cold War order than any other region.

Keywords: Asia Pacific, China, India, United States, International order

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DAY 1: 14 May 2022
2nd Session: 14 May 2022 00.30 – 02.30 p.m. (İstanbul Time)

Trends in Security: Threats and Cooperation

Moderator: Dr Saeed SHOKOOHI
Tehran Allameh Tabataba'i University

(In) Security Paradigm in Contemporary Asia: Politics of Alliance Formation

Sima Baidya*

Abstract

The paper problematizes the nature of (in)security in Asia. The paper outlines the trajectory of security-insecurity among Asian political actors. The paper argues that the concept of security and insecurity is blurred and it oscillates from one pole to another. It is the deep rooted insecurity within Asia that gives birth to multiple alliances. Asymmetry in terms of political system, level of political participation, political ambition etc. is a stark reality and visible in multifarious ways. The paper would examine ever-changing game of alliance formation and changing partners with a drop of a hat! It is interesting to see, how Asia is going towards major powers at one point of time and going away from them at another point of time! Within this imbroglio, China is able to carve out its own path. In spite of being a Quad member, India did a somersault in Ukraine crisis by not voting against Russia. Pakistan was a close ally of America and now same Pakistan alleges American ploy to overthrow Imran Khan's government! These are examples to show the complexities and trends of alliance formation. The paper would focus on multiple alliances Asian countries are part of. The paper aims to understand the rationality behind it. The paper would specifically focus on security alliances and postcolonial concept of security provider. How and which way still the arrangement of security provider is relevant and functional. The paper argues that the idea of security provider actually generates insecurity in any regional political scape. The paper argues insecurity syndrome is the underlining factor behind the new formations. The paper also observes that behind the alliance formation, regime's security writ large and certainly not people's security in any given country. Last but not the least, the paper would focus on the consequences of alliance formation in a global (in)security perspective(s).

Keywords: Security, Insecurity, Asia, Alliance formation

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Maritime Sovereignty Strife in The East China Sea: An Instantaneous Instability Potential for Asian Security

Gökhan Ak*

Abstract

Continuation of Chinese and Japanese infatuations with and internal exile to a group of remote islets, known as the Senkaku islands in Japan and the Diaoyu islands in China, for such a long period in the East China Sea of Asia stems from a discussion of an on-going territorial dispute attached with highly emotional sentiments and its contents that had been inevitably be subject to considerable scrutiny and debate. For nearly three decades, the territorial dispute over the Diaoyutai/Senkaku islands among China and Japan in the East China Sea has constantly re-erupted and become one of the most politically and emotionally sensitive conflicts between the Chinese and Japanese since the end of World War II. The origin of this long-standing dispute can be traced back to the late 1960s when reports by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) suggested the possibility of the existence of large hydrocarbon reserves in the vicinity of the islands. Since then, the Diaoyutai/Senkaku islands dispute has flared up repeatedly in a series of crises -in 1970-1972, 1978, 1990, 1996-1997 and more recently April 2012. During each crisis, however, the aforementioned governments have tried to keep the islands dispute as low-profile as possible for the sake of preventing a deterioration of wider political relations. As a result, the dispute over the islands has been repeatedly set aside and never resolved. While it is true that the Diaoyutai/Senkaku islands dispute initially surfaced due to the discovery of potentially large oil reserves surrounding the islands, the significance of the islands is mainly political and far outweighs the commercial value the islands may hold. Clearly, the Diaoyutai/Senkaku Islands controversy has turned into a nationalistic dispute. Thus, maritime sovereignty strife between China and Japan in the East China Sea of Asia over a group of islands had an instantaneous potential that could affect future dynamics in Asia. While there are competing and conflicting sovereignty claims by China and Japan over islands, the islands are currently controlled by Japan. At the heart of the dispute are eight uninhabited islands, islets and rocks in the East China Sea. These disputed islands matter since they offer rich fishing grounds and lie near potential oil and gas reserves. They are also in a strategically significant position, amid rising security challenges and competition among the US, China and Japan for military primacy in the Asia-Pacific region. The purpose of this study is to explore how this dispute affects regional relations and balances while analysing what sort of worrying questions it poses about regional security, regarding China-Japan claims over this dispute. This study mainly adopts qualitative

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research methodology and uses document analysis, content analysis and hermeneutic as main scientific research methods.

Keywords: Security, threat, East China Sea, sovereignty, international maritime law, Senkuku/Diaoyu islands.

Resonating 'Ukraine Crisis in South and West Asian' Matrix

Quaisar Alam*

Abstract

This paper specifies “the theoretical and analytical framework” underpinning the problems and its ramifications of the “Resonating Ukraine crisis in South and West Asian matrix.” Ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis resonates far beyond a particular region. Besides, other countries of the world, many vulnerable ones are under fear psychosis as to how to handle the “geopolitical and other implications of the conflict” and adjust their policies correspondingly. These facts reflect far-reaching repercussions from the Ukraine border crisis, which inevitably affect the security situation in South Asia and contemplation of policy shifts of major West Asian countries. From security perspectives, South Asia are already in “policy camp dilemma,” as to what actually ought to balance and counterbalance “resonating national interests” corresponding to the crisis.

In the fast “Block formation” of the globalised world geostrategic landscape in West Asia is undergoing “policy paradigm shifts” hypothesizing ideas with Beijing policy alignments. South Asian regimes including Kabul, Islamabad, New Delhi and Colombo’s internal turmoil speak volumes about impending geopolitical changing matrix. Therefore, the objectives of the paper analyses the policy confusion regarding the responses from the South Asian states and the “speculative dilemma” of the major West Asian states and responses accordingly. The key findings underline what ought to be the best strategy to rationalize the “optimum national interests” rather than be the part of the ongoing turmoil. This research paper primarily employs quantitative content analysis as a method to address the research questions of security threat perceptions. In addition to this, this study adopting data selection as a methodology depended on a number of official governmental documents and reports of South Asian and West Asian resources. Firstly, Afghan crisis and now a sustained conflict of the Ukraine predicament may have dreadful and drastic impact on South and West Asia. Besides, security threat perceptions, and already “regime change conspiracy theory” in the wake of the aligning with a camp politics through dubious means is getting a heavy toll in South Asia due to “Super power hegemonic overtures” leading to the extraneously imposed chaos and anarchy in the country. In addition to this, the three nuclear power states are at loggerheads in South Asia region is more devastating than the contemporary pandemic catastrophe. Conclusively, it then provides an overview of the available “survey literatures” related to the security threat perceptions. Additionally, the paper intends to investigate the impact factor of security threat perceptions arising due to the crisis for South and West Asia. More so, my submission endows with a comprehensive and a broad review of the current conflict and the

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countries like South Asia, Iran, Saudi Arab, Turkey, UAE, China, Russia and U.S. besides the world at large. It further intends to specify the theoretical and analytical framework underpinning the conceptual enquiry focusing on what could be the way forward?

Keywords: South Asia, security threat, Ukraine Conflict, camp politics

Military Dimension of Russian Federation-China Relations: Is Military Alliance Possible?

Ahmet Sapmaz*

Abstract

The Russian Federation and China are two countries with a deep-rooted history and civilization in the world, which are now permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, with nuclear weapons and strong-armed forces. Both countries want to achieve greater efficiency and share in the international system. On the other hand, the Moscow has priority political-military objectives such as preventing NATO's expansion and Beijing's unification with Taiwan. In the aforementioned problems, both countries are faced with the world's greatest power, the USA. In the context of the RF-Ukraine War, in an environment where the relations between the RF and the West have evolved into a war in Ukraine, one of the most discussed issues in the international security is the question "Will China provides military assistance to the RF in Ukraine?" In a more general expression of this question, it is the question of "Will China and RF, which are trying to create a multipolar world, turn to a military alliance against the USA?" These questions constitute the research question of this study. RF and China relations have progressed rapidly politically and economically on the basis of a policy based on the creation of a multipolar world against the unipolar world order that emerged under the leadership of the USA after the collapse of the USSR. Military relations developed in parallel with the political and economic relations that developed after the Cold War. Relations between the two countries are going through a great test with the RF-Ukraine War. China's support has gained great importance for the RF, whose economy was dragged into great trouble with the economic and financial sanctions imposed by the West and could not achieve military success in Ukraine at the pace it wanted. Other aspects that make these relations valuable are the West's desire to eliminate Beijing's support for Moscow, which is in a difficult situation, and the tendency to see and test the real level of the ever-developing Russian-Chinese relations in a crisis situation. The main claim of this study is that it is not possible for RF-China relations to turn into a military alliance in the future. There are many reasons for this. First of all, Beijing is a military threat to Moscow in the medium and long term, although it is shown as the primary and greatest threat by the United States and is never mentioned in Russian national security and military doctrines. Second, it is not possible for the Chinese border to create buffer zones on the borders that RF attaches great importance to. Thirdly, the devastating economic and financial sanctions imposed by the West on the RF in the RF-Ukraine War have a deterrent feature for China. Fourth, the RF-Ukraine war has not yet turned into a full-fledged war between NATO and Russia. Today, the closeness between

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RF and China primarily reflects the will of the two great powers not to harm each other and to feel safe against each other in the fight against the USA.

Keywords: Russian Federation, China, military alliance, USA, NATO

The Law of Armed Conflicts in Afghanistan

Fırat Güzeldağ* & Laçın Akyıl**

Abstract

Mankind has always been in a struggle with each other since their existence. This situation is also valid for states; these struggles sometimes reached a peaceful solution with the least damage and sometimes resulted in wars accompanied by heavy destruction and devastation. Various rules and practices have been tried to be developed since ancient times in order to minimize the damage experienced. With the help of technological developments, it has become inevitable to determine the limits of these struggles, which took place over the totalization and aggravation of the dimensions of destruction, and to put them on a legal basis. Within this scope, the Law of Armed Conflicts began to take shape by systematically developing the procedures and rules that international relations subjects must comply with. The discipline of Law of Armed Conflicts is basically built on the traditional and basic principles of jus ad bellum and jus in bello. Jus in bello determines the rules and boundaries that states must follow during conflicts between the parties; jus ad bellum indicates under what conditions a state can legitimately use military force. There has always been the interest and intervention of great powers in this region, which was known as Khorasan in the past and today includes Afghanistan. For example, the process that started with the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and resulted in its withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989 came to a different point with the coming to power of the Taliban. Terrorism and war share some common aspects. Unfortunately, these two actions lead to the death of innocent people in order to achieve the objectives of the war. In other words, terrorists deliberately target innocent people, soldiers "accidentally" kill civilians and justify these deaths as "civilian casualties." After the terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre in the USA on September 11, 2001, the USA launched an operation against Afghanistan and paved the way for the 20-year invasion of Afghanistan. It can be said that a criminal act such as the 9/11 attacks should be punished at the minimum level or responded to through legitimate military interventions. Although at first it was accepted that the war was justified due to the 9/11 attack, which played an important role in the occurrence of the Afghanistan War, the violations experienced in the later stages of the war caused changes in this point of view from time to time. Nevertheless, during these phases of the war, civilian casualties have changed the perception about war so much that it has transformed the action taken from a humanitarian intervention to a destructive war perception. This study primarily addresses the law of armed conflicts, the concepts of self-defence and jus ad bellum (justified war). Finally, evaluations will be made on the violations experienced in terms of the law of armed conflicts under the titles of "Military Necessity",

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"Principle of Distinction", "Prevention of Unnecessary Pain and Suffering" and "Proportionality" of the Afghanistan War.

Keywords: Afghanistan, the Law of Armed Conflicts, Principle of Distinction, Military Necessity, Prevention of Unnecessary Pain and Suffering, Proportionality.

The New Wars & New Security Dynamism in the Afghanistan Region

Mirwais Balkhi*

Abstract

Following the US presence in Afghanistan and Iraq and the collapse of two authoritarian regimes; the Taliban and Saddam Hussain, a new security dynamism was defined through new war approaches by the Taliban, Former Baath members, ISIS, ISK and many other non-state and state-sponsored actors in the surrounding Afghanistan to fight the US/NATO occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq on one hand and attempts to eliminate other regimes in South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia were made. These new wars tactics and approach have changed the nature of the security in the trans-regional geopolitics of Afghanistan's region. As a result, a set of new conflicts have arisen. New wars cannot be researched without considering the variables that caused them, and their link to the research's dependent changes can be identified. The failure of the nation-state-building process, state instability, power monopolies, political repression, and identity-based power-seeking are the causes of the new conflicts. The New security dynamism can be described "a total deconstruction" of "old security" understanding and mechanisms; factors, ends, means, and the environment of security have changed. Therefore, in "new security" the pragmatic ideologized factors aim at disintegration of state apparatus through new technologies and virtual means, by violating traditional security legislation and encompassing all aspects of human being. This research attempt to study new security dynamics from the new war's perspective in the Afghanistan region consisting of three surrounding security systems of South, Center, and West Asia.

Keywords: New Security, Ungoverned Spaces, Old Security, Security Dynamism, Afghanistan's region, the Taliban, ISK.

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DAY 1: 14 May 2022
3rd Session: 03.00 p.m. – 04.00 p.m. (İstanbul Time)

Future of Cultural Life in Asia

Moderator And Keynote Speaker: Dr Muhammad Nasir KHAN
Ambassador for Peace, Universal Peace Federation, Vienna

International Collaboration in Asian Academic Research: A Turkish Perspective

H. Buluthan Çetintas*

Abstract

Cooperation between countries is carried out to achieve various purposes in many fields such as military, economic, political, education, etc. Ideological cooperation, political cooperation, strategic cooperation are the first ones that come to mind as cooperation between countries. Such collaborations can be international as well as regional. Although the world is getting smaller and more global with the developing information and communication technologies, regional collaborations maintain their importance. The aim of the study is to reveal the academic cooperation of Asian countries. The evaluation will be made in terms of academic partnerships with the state of the Republic of Turkey. In this context, 58 states in Asian Geography were evaluated. In the evaluations to be made for these countries, only academic collaborations will be included, ignoring political, economic, and social factors. States are examined in five sections "North and West Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central and South Asia and the Middle East". These five sections have been made purely for the sake of facilitating the review. The Web of Science (WoS) database was used to objectively and realistically evaluate the academic publications of countries. Publications are limited to this database only. The study includes articles in all disciplines between 2000-2021. Relevant data are from WoS InCites. The data has not been subjected to an evaluation, it is given directly with figures or tables for the purpose of understanding and conveying the current situation. In the study, six different analyses were conducted to determine academic collaboration. Five reviews made "1. Total number of publications by regional countries. 2. Number of publications in Top10% of regional countries. 3. Impact relative to the World of regional country publications. 4. Academic cooperation between regional countries and Turkey. 5. Academic cooperation between all countries and Turkey according to Essential Science Indicators research fields". The last review is "6. The countries that cooperated with Turkey the most according to the ESI research fields". The study was carried out to reveal the academic cooperation between Asian countries, the current number of publications of the countries in the region, the percentage of publications, the citation effect of the publications around the world, the number of academic cooperation with Turkey according to the number of publications and subject area were determined. Turkey was added to each evaluation made according to the regions, and the situation of the country according to the countries in the region was revealed. With the final evaluation, the countries with which Turkey cooperated most in twenty-two different research fields were determined.

Keywords: cooperation, scientific cooperation, co-authorship, Asian Countries

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Investigating the Role and Influence of Diasporas in the Course of Political Interactions of Countries in the World Today

Hirad Mokhayeri*, Seyed Mohammad Asadinejad** & Seyedeh Maryam Asadinejad***

Abstract

The passage of different historical periods has shown that with the emergence of various problems for humanity such as regional and civil wars, poverty and economic instability, cultural, civilizational and ideological conflicts, epidemics, etc.; They always choose immigration as a solution to their problem. By saying goodbye to their homeland and entering a non-native land, these immigrants, after a while, form a social host in the heart of society, which seeks to preserve and keep alive the customs, traditions, art and science of their homeland. These communities are known as distant or diaspora communities. In the last two centuries, and especially in the present, the role and influence of the diaspora in international societies and the international system is clearly visible. At present, the importance of the role of the Diaspora as one of the transnational actors along with the role of governments in the international system and international relations has an influential and special place. Which can achieve results in different conditions by benefiting from different efficiency and potentials developed from its existential nature. And these results in international relations are manifested primarily in the first place with important political, economic, social, cultural effects on the homeland and the host country of the diaspora, and finally at the international or regional level. In this article with descriptive and analytical methods; In order to identify the various influential dimensions of the role of diasporas in relations between countries, in response to the question that "What effects do host and patriotic countries have on the mapping of diasporas?" We hypothesized that "it seems that diasporas can create a map given the hidden potential within them and the conditions and opportunities created by the host country and the homeland." Finally, they can have an impact on gaining multifaceted concessions in foreign policy and international relations. In this article, the authors examine the role and potentials of Asian diaspora communities and reflect their performance on intergovernmental relations, examining the question and proving this hypothesis.

Keywords: Diaspora, Homeland, Host Country, Transnational Actors, International Relations, Asian Diaspora

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The Potentials of a Shared Taste of Beauty in Shaping a More Culturally Unified Asia in the Global Media Age

Ana Yousefian*

As Parag Khanna put it in his book "The Future is Asian" the Asian perspective is worth considering in the global media age, because it is a viewpoint that covers a geography that contains 4.5 billion people. Asia's view is about various issues such as economic growth, poverty eradication, trade integration, infrastructure investment, and youth. What makes Asia important and crucial is the geopolitical landscape of Asia which is multi-polar and multi-civilizational in a sense that unlike Europe as a single level of analysis is a multipolar system with no hegemon since the Mongols. This is where the assumption of the paper is set and then is followed by the research question: Does a shared taste of beauty like those in ancient artifacts among the Asians bear the chance to bring harmony between them and turn them to a cultural unit? It is hypothesized that the multi polarity characteristic of Asia brings with itself both challenges and opportunities and in order to turn the challenges such as fundamentalism into an opportunity there needs to be a shared taste that carries with itself a common legacy and identity free from religion and nationality, one that can also stand out and perform equally on the global stage next to the West in today's world that the virtual space is a key player and a shared setting. The theory applied in the paper is constructivism which is focused on the role of shared views and values in shaping a shared identity.

Keywords: a culturally unified Asia, a shared taste of beauty, ancient artifacts, the global media age, the virtual space

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Impact of Higher Education on Cultural Life in Pakistan

Muhammad Nasir Khan*

Abstract

Higher education has a continuous impact on the cultural life in any part of the world. New trends in the life style in this modern era are continuously affecting the nature and characteristics of culture. Therefore, it's important to explore the impact of higher education on the cultural life. This study explores impact of higher education on the cultural life in Pakistan. The study is qualitative in nature. The study has been conducted on the academicians of higher education institutions and the civil society members. The study is significant in understanding the modern trends in the culture of Pakistan as a result of higher education teachings. The study is important for the academicians, researchers and students in comprehending the role of higher education on changing the paradigm of culture. The study concludes that higher education is continuously changing the customs and traditions of culture and the life style of the people. Living style, dressing, social ethics are going to change as a result of global education.

Keywords: Culture, Impact, Trends, Higher Education

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DAY 2: 15 May 2022

4th Session: 10.30 a.m. - 00.45 p.m. (İstanbul Time)

Developments and Trends in Economy and Trade

**Moderator: Dr Ali Nasiri AGHDAM
Tehran Allameh Tabataba'i University**

Business Performance Under Sanctions: Russian Experience and Cooperation Prospects

Dmitri Pletnev*

Abstract

A rule-based economic order leads to sources of power not based on economic advantages. Economic decisions (about working in national markets, financing certain companies, employment) are not economic-driven, but are made on the on the basis of momentary political conditions. Moreover, the basis of capitalism - the inviolability of private property - is also "cancelled" to please the political craze. These conditions are widespread in modern world. Nevertheless, national companies in countries under sanctions adapted to the situation and rather got advantages from sanctions than harmed by it. The report aims to present results of study of Russian companies that successfully work under western sanctions. The report combined two approaches: the first one is based on statistical analysis of selected industries and clusters of Russian economy before and after first wave of western sanctions in 2014. For this study, statistical data of companies, industries and regions from Rosstat and Federal Tax Service of Russia, ANOVA method for testing the hypotheses are used. The second one is results of the case study of Russian companies that have been able to benefit from sanctions. Ten cases are studied, including Gazpom, Rosneft, Sberbank, Lukoil and VTB24. The research resulted significant positive impact of the sanctions on the national companies, industries and regions. As result, the research proposes the new explanation of sanctions mechanism, based on political economy, institutional and systematic approach. The current sanctions became so massive and rather lead to open of new possibilities for national development and for international cooperation. International cooperation in Eurasia is one of topical direction for development for Russia, Iran and other countries which on the way to national economic, political, social and cultural development. International coepetition in Eurasia should be an example of the new economic order, more fair, more transparent, more equal than existing order.

Keywords: firm performance, sanctions, international cooperation, Russia

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Research on Turkey's Energy Diplomacy under the Russian-Ukrainian War- Take the Turkish Stream as An Example

Yang Hanjiao*

Located in the intersection of the Eurasian continent, Turkey has constantly served as a transportation corridor for the Gulf and Caspian states to export their oil and gas. Due to the lack of energy reserves, 60% of Turkey's energy consumption needs to be imported. With the continuous rise of its oil and gas demand recently, energy has become a major factor influencing Turkey's domestic and foreign policies. Therefore, Ankara has formulated a diversified energy strategy to meet its own economic development's demand for energy through building international energy corridors and pushing forward energy negotiations with European countries, etc. However, the effective implementation of Turkey's energy strategy still faces some challenges from domestic and foreign factors. Russia and Ukraine, as two important energy produce countries, have always been the targets of Turkey's efforts to mediate. With the further deterioration of Russia-Ukraine relations, the energy game between Moscow and Brussels has intensified tremendously. No matter what, as an important energy transit country, Turkey occupies a prominent position in the world energy map. On the one hand, Turkey is endowed with a unique geographical location across Asia and Europe. On the other hand, it has achieved a rare balance in the power comparison and energy game between energy consuming countries and importing countries. The recent Russian-Ukrainian war has provided a precious opportunity for Turkey to enhance its strategic energy status. Turkey's role as mediator in 2022 Russia-Ukraine war. It can be said that from the Ukraine crisis in 2014 to the current Russian-Ukrainian war, Turkey has an opportunity to become a power in the energy region. Indicating that the Russian-Ukrainian war has intensified the Russian-European energy game. Under the historical background of the Russian-Ukrainian war, this article plans to start with historical data and further explore Turkey's energy foreign policy changes and strategic position before and after the Russian-Ukrainian War through the case of the Turkish stream.

Keywords: Turkey, Russian-Ukrainian war, Turkish stream, energy diplomacy.

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The Relationship Between Rural Area's Access to Electricity and Financial Development: The Case of Indonesia

Müge Manga*, Esmâ Erdoğan** & Ayat Abdelrahim Suliman Esaa***

Abstract

The socio-economic development of rural areas is one of the most basic requirements of sustainable development. Increasing welfare in rural areas is very important for countries that choose a bottom-up, gradual development path where local resources are actively used. One of the important welfare indicators of the regions is the rate of access to electrical energy, which indicates energy deprivation. In order to ensure rural development, all institutions within the country should be actively integrated with each other. Due to its population density, Indonesia is one of the Asian countries that have the characteristics of a region that needs to add value to its economic activities in rural regions. Indonesia is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, yet a significant portion of its people still lacks access to electricity. In this context, the current study focuses on examining the relationship between the rate of access to electrical energy and financial development of the rural region in Indonesia during the period 1991-2019. The study has utilized the FMOLS (Modified Ordinary Least Squares Method), DOLS (Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares Method) and CCR (Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares Method) methods to estimate the long-term cointegration relationship coefficients between the variables in the established model. According to the empirical analysis of the model, which includes economic growth and the human capital index as control variables, the rate of access to electrical energy in the rural region has increased as a result of financial development, implying that energy deprivation in Indonesia's rural regions has decreased. Furthermore, improvements in economic growth and human capital index cause energy deprivation in these regions to decline. The findings show that financial development, human capital and economic growth should be used as an important policy tool in order to increase the welfare levels in the rural area, which is an important element of bottom-up development.

Keywords: Rural Population, Energy Deprivation, Indonesia, Access to Electricity

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Environmental Issues and Prospects for Environmental Cooperation in Asia

Jabar Zaman Khan Khattak*

Abstract

Asia raises its economies very fast. It emerges as the World's economic powerhouse. This economic expansion has largely been followed at the cost of its environment. Environmental issues are associated directly with production and consumption, particularly in high- and middle-income countries. The market is not capable of independently solving environmental problems. Environmental degradation is a fundamental issue in Asia, today as well as for the next 2030 and beyond. Recognizing these threats, policymakers throughout Asia are giving increasing weight to environmental concerns. Environmental protection is now a principal policy issue. This will require international leadership. Effective global agreement is needed for tackling of these environmental problems. The study has been conducted on exploring the existing environmental issues and prospects in Asia. The data has been collected from the relevant departments. The study is qualitative in nature. The study is significant for the researchers of the environment sciences.

Keywords: environment, Asia, economic, protection

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The Analysis of Rising Asia in The Global Economy and Constraining Factors for Future

Orhan Cengiz*

Abstract

Asian countries have a remarkable place in the global economic and political structure. Asia's cultural, historical, political, and economic accumulation has made it unique in every period. As many emphasize, Asian countries have become the center of the rising powers. Asian countries have gained significant advantages through foreign trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), and technology; and gradually increased their power in the global economy since the 2000s. The rise of Asia, especially in China, India, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, and Malaysia, is not limited to economically. Most Asian countries develop alternative policies on issues concerning the whole world, such as global governance, technology, defence, and energy. Asian countries gradually try to deepen their regional and global cooperation to integrate international system designed under Western domination. In the context of these developments, the roles undertaken by Asian countries change as well. Integration into the globalization process, accelerating technological investments, improving energy and defence systems indicate that comprehensive policies should be designed for sustaining power. However, some factors have constrained the global rise in Asian economies. Weaknesses in corporate governance and property rights, income inequality, poverty, regional disputes weaken Asia's economic benefits.

In this direction, the main objective of this study is to discuss the future of Asia's power, which has become one of the most remarkable economic and political power of today. It is aimed to present projections for the future by analysing the current situation in the light of existing data with a comparative method.

The remarkable result revealed in the study is that the sustainability of the opportunities obtained in the global economy depends on reducing regional conflicts, increasing the quality of the labour force, greater integration of the economic structure to technology, and the development of democracy in Asia.

Keywords: Asia, globalization, international trade, world economy

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Capacity Analysis of The South-Eastern Coast of Iran in The North-South Corridor and The Silk Road Rehabilitation Project

Fatemeh Alamolhoda*

Abstract

Nowadays, countries' special attention has been paid to power builder geoeconomic factors such as corridor plans. Iran also, due to its special territorial and geopolitical characteristics, somehow is considered as a crossroads of this route. The seaports of the south-eastern coast of Iran, connecting to the Indian Ocean as communication and gateway nodes, can play an important role in the global trade flow which today has turned to maritime transport. It also has many playing cards in the game of powers in the geographical rang of the world, in the context of international North-South Transport corridor, the Silk Road Rehabilitation Project and the convergence of Eurasia. The North-South Corridor is calculated as a powerful multi-mode network (sea, rail and road) from the Indian Ocean to the Baltic and Scandinavian countries compared to traditional routes by up to 40% shorter in distance and time, and up to 30% cheaper in cost. Theoretically, this corridor could challenge the position of the Suez Canal on the continental level if it is successful. Various alliances, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, are considered as instruments of regional peace and security. Indeed, with the increase in the level of positive peace in the region and the common understanding of countries about security threats, the region will move out of the status of negative peace by changing the procedures of cooperation. According to theoretic approach of regional networks, each network has nodes, loops and central units which have minimums of links. Units such as Iran, which is located between a network of Persian Gulf clusters, West Asia, some northern areas in Central Asia and the Caucasus, enjoy more resources and security than other units.

This study tries to prove that through considering the capacities of the south-eastern coasts why Iran compare to other alternative routes is the most cost-effective and safest route.

This article with descriptive analytical method from using library sources and variant maps determines the geographical facts and geopolitics potential of the southeast of Iran especially the Oman sea coasts and its effects on Iran Commonweal.

Keywords: geopolitics, South-eastern coast of Iran, The Oman sea, Indian Ocean, North-South corridor, Belt and Road Initiative.

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The Political Economy of The Japanese Energy Policies in The Context of The Country's 2050 Net-Zero Vision

Mürsel Doğrul*

Abstract

This proposal examines the Japanese government's most recent policy documents and declarations in order to comprehend and compare various methods of safeguarding Japan's energy needs. Jonna Nyman (2018), in her well-known book "The Energy Security Paradox" laid down the various approaches of energy security in a paradoxical approach. The first means of ensuring energy concerns its supply, while the second means its impact on humanity and the environment. The first dimension of energy was the emphasis of Japanese energy policy from 1973 to today, which was encapsulated pretty well with the energy problem. Now it's time to consider the second means, which has to do with the imperatives of climate change. Following the UN SDGs and the COP-26 in Glasgow, the climate change times emphasize how the advent of a new energy age will affect interactions between states and communities, ushering in a new world of power, security and energy independence.

Japan's strong innovation and technology foundation will be important in developing the technologies needed to satisfy the country's energy and climate goals by 2050. Yet, Japan has not formulated a comprehensive energy plan, and the concept of energy security is not widely accepted. While the alternatives focus on nuclear, renewable, and hydrogen energy technology, the country is being dragged into a dilemma by the effect of the political economy of energy. Some think that Japan must rely on nuclear energy for the time being in order to decarbonize and that the government should accept this reality. Others support fossil hydrogen and say the government should look into zero-emission hydrogen programs, as well as onshore wind project alternatives.

Japan's emissions of greenhouse gases fell 5% in fiscal 2020 to a new low for the seventh consecutive year, representing an 18% decrease from fiscal 2013 levels. However, this may be far short of Japan's revised target of a 46 percent reduction by fiscal 2030, and the Covid-19 outbreak accounted for a large portion of the decline. Japan's reliance on dirty fuel continues... Environment Minister Tsuyoshi Yamaguchi stated that achieving net-zero requires more than a carbon price and a green fund (\$17.5 billion). And PM Kishida who started a discussion about a new "clean energy strategy" stated that the government will continue to engage with oil-producing countries to counterbalance the rapid rise in oil and gas prices.

The current policy statements and emissions of greenhouse gases data indicate that Japan will continue to trade fossil fuels enriched with ammonium with countries in the Middle East and its region during the next few decades. 2013 Energy Strategy of Japan attaches special

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importance to the Gulf stating "multi-layered cooperative relations with the Gulf states, encompassing cooperation beyond resources and energy, including politics and security." At the same time, the Middle East energy suppliers have started Research and Development to make the energy sources zero-emission with ammonia/hydrogen technologies. The policy makers' speeches and current initiatives show that fossil fuels are going to be at the centre of the energy policies with the support of Japan's advanced technology.

As a result, it appears that Japan's energy security can be handled concurrently with fossil resource supply and environmental consciousness. While the Japanese face dilemmas when it comes to choosing energy sources, they are on the way to resolving Nyman's Energy Security paradox.

Keywords: Japan, Climate Change, Energy Security, Ammonia, Middle East, Renewable Energy

DAY 2: 15 May 2022

5th Session: 01.00 - 04.00 p.m. (İstanbul Time)

Trends in Regional Cooperation and Regional Organizations

**Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Ali Bilgin VARLIK
İstanbul Arel University**

Shanghai Cooperation Organization and its Contribution to Regional Peace: Failure or Success?

Maziyar Shokrani*

Abstract

As the main goals and tasks, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) *inter alia* shall develop cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace in the region and cooperate in the prevention of international conflicts and their peaceful settlement which are explicitly mentioned in Article 1 of its Charter. In this paper, the author investigates the status of negative peace and positive peace in the member States of the SCO by their ranks according to the Global Peace Index in the last five years. The author offers few suggestions within implied and inherent powers and institutional capacity of the SCO to improve and broaden its functions in maintaining and strengthening peace in the region.

Keywords: Shanghai Cooperation Organization, SCO's Charter, Negative Peace, Positive Peace, Functions and Powers.

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Regional Cooperation Organizations in Asia: Prospects Ahead for SAARC, ECO and SCO

Irfan Shahzad Takalvi*

Abstract

A host of regional cooperation organizations have been working on the face of the Asian continent for several decades, starting post World War II. Some of these have proven to be very effective, such as ASEAN, contributing immensely towards regional integration and cooperation. While others such as SAARC and ECO so far fall considerably short of their potential and desired outcome. A number of factors can be cited for both the success, or otherwise, of respective regional cooperation set-ups. Some new ones have also emerged on the scene in recent decades, e.g., SCO – focussing more on security and stability and now venturing into economic and energy integration. This intended paper would look specifically at three regional originations – SAARC, ECO and SCO. The paper would seek to take account of how these three organizations have fared so far; what are their success stories / failures and what factors contribute towards this uneven and largely undesired progress so far. The paper would also shed light on what are the prospects ahead for these three regional groupings in the changing geo-strategic and geo-economic landscape of Asia.

Keywords: ECO, SAARC, SCO, ASEAN

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Security Cooperation between China and Bangladesh from A Holistic View of National Security

Lin Yuchen*

Abstract

The conception of holistic view of national security is proposed and promoted by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2014, emphasizing the maintenance of traditional and non-traditional security assets of a state and applying to security complex in Asian context. South Asia, strategically important in world politics, is fraught with uncertainties. While the trilateral relationship of China-Pakistan-India has been well studied, the security relationship between China and other players of South Asia is to be explored. Due to the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, in particular the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh is of strategic significance to China. However, not only has Bangladesh never escaped traditional security threats, but it also faces significant non-traditional security challenges. A holistic security cooperation between China and Bangladesh will shape the security conditions of Bangladesh, as well as third powers within and without South Asia. This study seeks to explore the pattern and impacts of China-Bangladesh security cooperation, so as to provide a practical framework of fixing security complex in a regional context. Based on primary and secondary sources, the study uses a mixed-method approach. In terms of quantitative methods, the raw data are processed and made into charts. In terms of qualitative methods, this paper presents content analysis to identify Bangladesh's security issues and discuss its cooperation with China. On the one hand, Bangladesh's territorial and border disputes with India and Myanmar continue to affect its traditional security environment. The acquisition of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan puts it in the nuclear shadow as well. On the other hand, cross-border crimes, climate disasters and terrorism are major non-traditional security issues in Bangladesh. In response to these challenges, China and Bangladesh have conducted frequent high-level exchanges and military cooperation. Moreover, financial and technical supports from China have effectively reduced the harm of non-traditional security issues in Bangladesh. Nevertheless, China has kept a certain distance from Bangladesh's internal issues with historical roots, a proof of Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in China's foreign policy. The security cooperation between China and Bangladesh partly weakened India's influence in South Asia, which adds uncertainty to the regional security complex. Obviously, this bilateral cooperation needs more partners in the region to fix diverse challenges of security.

Keywords: holistic view of national security, security cooperation, China, Bangladesh, South Asia

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New international cooperation trends in Central Asia

Guli Yuldasheva*

Abstract

The international politics is aggravated now by three unresolved conflicts: the long-term Afghan instability, protracted Iranian-American negotiations and the current Russian-Ukrainian war. All these processes have an immediate or indirect effect on the regional cooperation in the Central Asian region, capable to divide or, on the contrary, unite them according to their preferences. This contributes to some indefiniteness and fragility of the political situation in Central Asia that demands to be addressed properly to avoid new instability points with potential of destabilizing the whole world. The situation necessitates serious investigations to determine new international cooperation trends in Central Asia, which could define strong and weak points in this cooperation and work out some practical recommendations to prevent the arising security challenges and threats to the region. The said determines objectives of this paper. To achieve these objectives methods of systemic and strategic analysis, comparative and problem approaches have been used. While systemic analysis helps to understand inter-connectedness and inter-influence of all regional and global international relations elements taken as one single IR system, strategic analysis assists in determining vital state interests and strategies; comparative and problem approaches assist in comparing identical or opposing trends, thus revealing problems which need our attention. Observations show that despite some differences in foreign policy preferences the CA states are increasingly inclined to join their efforts against the arising global threats including geopolitical challenges to the region, and de-facto have similar or very close approaches toward Afghanistan, Iran and Russia, as well as towards the US and European states. The tendency once more demonstrates objectivity of the interconnectedness in the IR system, indivisibility of the global security issues, and inevitability of the growth of regionalism in Central Asia. The CA states preserve their traditional partnership with Russia and China, build mutually advantageous relations with the West but at the same time, are increasingly drawn towards Turkey and Iran, as their potential closest and reliable allies in this very vague future. Such a trend can lead to consolidation of both the Organization of Turkic States and ECO, Russia and China remaining their close partners. It depends partly on the results of the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war, the Iranian-American negotiation and the Afghan reconciliation processes that can influence but not stop these newly born trends – these problems have long-term character and themselves stimulate activation of the Asian states.

Keywords: Central Asian states, conflicts, threats, cooperation, regionalism

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The Shanghai Cooperation Organization: Diverging Security Interests Among Members and Surrounding Security Challenges

Aybike Yalcin-Isbir*

Abstract

Being existed since 2001, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a regional security organization including significant member states and covering important themes, among which the security is coming as the first. The origin of SCO was grounded to the successes of Shanghai Five process in years 1996-2001 on solving border problems among the members. Although other cooperation areas such as economic and cultural are also stressed, as it can be seen from the efforts for creating legal base and institutional structure related to counter-terrorism, as well as time and money spent to military operations, fighting terrorism has always been on the top of the priorities. Being co-founded by China and Russia, together with the four other Central Asian Republics, the SCO has always been a platform for geopolitical balancing behaviour, both between the members of organization and against the outside powers. Together with the inclusion of new members, various security standings within the organization multiplied.

Although the SCO generally smooths over the cracks with the help of its well-known principles, called as Shanghai Spirit, the low profile of the organization in significant regional events attracts attention. From this viewpoint, the paper questioned the reasons of the passivity of the SCO regarding the security challenges around the organization, such as Taliban takeover in Afghanistan. In this regard, this paper argued that the diverging security interests of the SCO members result in inactiveness of the organization and prevents the SCO to adopt proactive policies on the looming security challenges. Moreover, especially with the effect of its founding principles, mainly based on non-intervention, the organization becomes inoperative in security challenges surrounding its coverage area and concentrates solely on combatting internal security challenges, which also serves for the regime survival of the SCO members.

Keywords: Afghanistan, counter-terrorism, regional security, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

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Problems and prospects of cooperation between Central and South Asia

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to identify the main problems and prospects of cooperation between the two neighbouring regions of Central and South Asia. The independence of the Central Asian States allowed them to establish diplomatic relations and develop equal relations with the countries of South Asia and other states of the world. The author focuses on the main problems hindering the development of full-fledged cooperation between the regions of Central and South Asia. Among these problems, the absence of a direct land corridor between the two regions is shown. In this regard, the delivery of goods between the two regions is carried out by a long route that passes through the territory of Iran which is a part of the International Transport Corridor "North-South" which is being promoted by New Delhi and aims to provide transport links between India and the Central Asian, CIS and European countries through Iran. Its effectiveness will depend on the completion by the Indian side of modernization of the Iranian port of Chabahar, solving a number of technical, customs and other issues between the countries-participants of the «North-South» project. A real alternative to the «North-South» corridor could be the trans-Afghan railway project initiated by Uzbekistan, which will connect the two regions by the shortest land route. In case of implementation the corridor would be the most economical and short-term route. The implementation of this project, as well as other major infrastructure and energy projects of the Central Asian countries, will depend on the maintaining stability and security of the situation in Afghanistan, which plays a role of natural bridge between the two regions. The methodological basis of this research is a system analysis; the work is based on the principles of credibility and scientific objectivity. The work is based on the study of actual contemporary material, chronicle of the events of the last decade and personal observations of the author during his work in Afghanistan; analytical materials published on the pages of foreign mass media are used. The author comes to the conclusion that finding a consensus between the international community and the current interim Taliban government in Afghanistan to resolve the demands of the international community, as well as the implementation of infrastructure and energy projects in Afghanistan, including the trans-Afghan railway, TAPI and CASA 1000 projects could be the supporting structure of Central and South Asian cooperation. The Trans-Afghan Railway will play a central role in this cooperation. However, the real significance of the trans-Afghan corridor will go beyond Central and South Asia, because this highway will be the shortest and most economical route that will connect Europe with South and Southeast Asia. Cooperation of such international regional organizations as

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SAARC and ECO, which include all countries of both regions, could play an important role in the implementation of these projects. It has been noted that recently reached agreements between Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan on the start of the construction of the trans-Afghan railway, as well as the interest of such influential players as Russia, as well as international financial organizations in the implementation of this project, give hope for a significant expansion of regional cooperation in the future.

Keywords: Central and South Asia, Afghanistan, Trans-Afghan Railway, North-South corridor

A Look at the Future Studies of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization during the Transition of International Order-A Case Study of Islamic Republic of Iran

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Abstract

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (CSO) has had a security approach since its inception in 1996. This approach, which today, with the Russian invasion of Ukraine, has become an important issue for all countries of the world and has attracted attention. The attention that has been given more and more attention with the gradual decline of the United States in the international order and the polarization of the world and the change in the structure of power. Due to the presence of powerful and strategic countries such as Iran, China and Russia, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has become a kind of organization and force against the West, especially NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), and has lined up against the Western bloc. The Shanghai Organization, which can play a pivotal and significant role in the transition period of the international order. Therefore, this article tries to examine the future perspective of the Shanghai Organization as a very important organization that is both a military power and an economic power with a descriptive-analytical approach. Another topic discussed in this article is the history of Iran's approach to the SCO, as well as Iran's interests and reasons for its desire to join the SCO. Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In fact, it tries to answer the question of what is the position and future of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the transition period of international order? It seems that due to the capacity of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the economic and diplomatic power of this organization, especially Iran, has the ability to play a role and influence the international order, and Iran can according to its capabilities in various fields. It will become a powerful country both in the region and in the world. In this article, the theoretical framework of realism is used to review this article.

Keywords: Shanghai Cooperation Organization, transition of international order, NATO, Iran

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Iran and the Current Regional Order in West Asia

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Abstract

Within the past few decades, West Asia has been tormented by instability, insecurity, crisis and conflict. A few components such as terrorism and fundamentalist ideologies, the spread of destitution, different ethnic characters, and the rise of politically disordered states such as Yemen, Syria and Iraq play important roles in this issue. Unequal powers, collusions with extra-regional powers, diversity of behaviour patterns from competition and cooperation to conflict, frequency of foreign interventions, weak strategic ties between countries in the region, diversity of strategic targets, diversity of threats, the vulnerability of political systems, frequency of military base by foreign powers, geoeconomics, geopolitics, and geo-culture, the presence of global intervening power in the developments in the region, and the nuclear nature of the Zionist regime are among the most important factors in creating widespread, dense, and growing security challenges in the region, all lead to the conditions that have made West Asia one of the most critical and insecure regions in the world. In fact, the West Asian region is facing turmoil. These riots have confronted the region with national, regional and international crises, which have posed challenges to the convergence of countries and the reduction of their authority, an issue that highlights the need and importance of addressing these challenges to know the potential future consequences of these challenges. In this regard, this study seeks to answer the main question: what are the possible threats to regional order? The methodology approach of this qualitative research is exploratory in nature in order to investigate the problems to have a better understanding of the region. The most important finding of the research, which is most compatible with the reality of the West Asian regional order is the increase of global powers as well as increasing tensions and conflicts among the region's governments. In this article, we will focus on the decisive role of Iran in shaping the construction of regional order in the region.

Keywords: regional order, West Asia, Iran, crisis

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