

**4th International ASSAM Islamic Union
Congress
"ASRIKA Confederacy Defense System"**



The Book Of Abstracts

**ISTANBUL
12 December 2020**

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Preamble

Islamic geography of 60 Islamic countries which have 60 of the 193 member states of the United Nations, 1.6 billion of the world's population of 7,145 billion and 19 million km² of the world's land, which is 150 million km², with the block they create when the boundaries between themselves are ignored:

- Located in the center of the Asian, European and African continents, known as the world island,
- Controlling the Cebeli Tariq, Bab-El Mendeb, Dardanelles and Istanbul Straits and Suez Canal, which are considered the entrance gates of the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Black Sea, which are the largest inland sea in the world,
- With coasts to the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Red Sea and Caspian Sea,
- Borders the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, the major states of the world that are considered superpowers, such as the European Union, Russia, India, China, by land and sea, and the United States by sea.,
- Has the opportunity to be an alternative center of land, air and sea transport routes,
- Owns 55.5% of the world's oil reserves, 45.6% of its production, 64.1% of its natural gas reserves, 33% of its production
- It has a potential power to become the superpower of the future by combining its geopolitical position, common civilizational values and historical accumulation with its opportunities, efforts and goals.

Despite its advantages, Islamic countries have fallen into great turmoil with the interventions of imperialist global powers. In the geography in which they should dominate, it has become the site of **the undeclared, secret, insidious, dirty and asymmetric Third World War**, in which elements of ethnic and sectarian differences within unitary state structures are fought with each other.

ASSAM (The Association of the Justice Strategic Studies Center): It was established in 2013 based on the idea that the prosperity of Muslim nations, the survival of the states they have established, the establishment of peace in the world and the dominance of justice can be possible with the emergence of Islamic countries on the world political stage as a superpower.

The aim of ASSAM is to carry out intellectual works that will ensure the formation and development of the institutions needed for the collection of Muslim states under a common will and the basis and principles of organization of these institutions.

Of the seven congresses that it plans to complete by 2023, the first was held in 2017 under the heading “**Determination of the Legislation on Management Figures And Organs for the Islamic Union**”; the second was held in 2018 under the heading “**Determination of Principles And Procedures of Economic Cooperation for the Islamic Union**”; the third was successfully held in 2019 under the heading “**Determination of Principles And Procedures of Defense Industry Cooperation for the Islamic Union “Asrika Joint Defense Industry Production”**”.

At the end of the first three Congresses;

- Prosperity of Muslim Nations, security and survival of the states they have established, establishment and execution of peace in the world, dominance of justice , and the importance of the **ISLAMIC COUNTRIES** that accept the Asian-African geography of “**ASRIKA**” as the axis in order for the **ISLAMIC WORLD** to re-emerge on the stage of history as a superpower must be gathered under a common will, and for this purpose the establishment of a “**PARLIAMENT OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**” that will urgently operate permanently and the creation of a “**Ministry of the Islamic Union in the Council of Ministers of Each Islamic Country**”
- In order for Islamic countries to achieve prosperity above world standards and gain economic independence, **THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES BASED ON ISLAMIC ECONOMICS** should be implemented as a second step towards the Islamic Union, which uses the technology of the era, promotes production, based on the exchange of goods and services, interest-free, protects labor-capital-consumer, provides fair income distribution, is not affected by the fraudulent guidance of global powers, has an autonomous monetary circulation system,
- **Without changing the national borders and structure** of the 60 Islamic States **at the axis of ASRIKA, NINE REGIONAL FEDERATIONS** according to their ethnic and geographical proximity and a **CONFEDERAL structure** formed by these regional Islamic federations are considered possible **to create an ISLAMIC UNION** by gathering under a common will,
- **Establishment of “DEFENSE INDUSTRY PRESIDENCIES” in the Federations of nine Regional Islamic Countries** under the **MINISTRY OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY** within the **Confederation of Islamic States of ASRIKA**, and “**DEFENSE INDUSTRY PRESIDENCIES**” in the National States affiliated to

each “Federation of regional Islamic States” in accordance with these presidencies,

Highlighted in the published declarations.

4th International ASSAM Islamic Union Congress to be held in 2020 of the **International Assam Islamic Union Congresses Series**, will be held on December 12-13, 2020 with the partnership of Uskudar University (UU), Kütahya Dumlupınar University (KDU), the Association of Defenders of Justice (ASDER) and the UNIW The Union of Non-Governmental Organizations of the Islamic World by **Tele-conference method under the main theme of “DETERMINATION OF THE PROCEDURES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON DEFENSE SYSTEM FOR THE ISLAMIC UNION, “DEFENSE SYSTEM OF THE ASRIKA CONFEDERATION”**.

IN CONGRESS:

- Assessment of the geopolitical situation of ASRIKA Islamic countries;
- Identification of Defense organizations of global powers and their activities in Islamic countries;
- Islamic countries; defense organizations, military forces and inventory of War, weapons and vehicles to determine the origin;
- Defense Organization of the Ottoman period and examination of defense alliances in the world today;
- Determination of the Ideal Defense Organization Model (as a Style of State) of Regional Islamic Countries and National Islamic States considered with the Organization of the Ministry of Defense considered for the Confederation of ASRIKA Islamic Countries

It is aimed to determine its sub-subjects.

I express my gratitude to our esteemed academics and scientists who submitted papers to the Congress, and I wish that the Congress will be instrumental in favorable results for the Islamic world and our world.

Adnan TANRIVERDİ
Retired Brigadier General
Chairman of the Board of Directors of ASSAM

Union of Islamic States of ASRIKA Defense Organization (Conceived Model)

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The Defence Organization of the Islamic states of ASRIKA will be based on the declarations ^{1 2 3} issued as a result of the three ASRIKA Islamic Union Congresses and the provisions contained in the draft Constitution of the Confederation of Islamic Countries of ASSAM (Model). ⁴

Despite the states that created the true potential of the Islamic world: Today , they are the countries whose territory is most interfered with, which engage the United Nations the most, where terrorism and anarchy are not lacking in their territory, whose resources are managed by foreign powers, where human rights and freedoms are violated, where income distribution is corrupt, where political, social and economic instability prevails, and who demand and need the help and support of external power centers to solve their internal problems.

In the geography in which they should dominate, it has become the site of the undeclared, secret, insidious, dirty and asymmetric Third World War, in which elements of ethnic and sectarian differences within unitary state structures are fought with each other.

60 Islamic countries will be able to get rid of the turmoil they are in and achieve the power they deserve, turning the land they have and the world into a resort of peace and tranquility, **by gathering themselves under a common will.**

For Islamic countries to gather under a common will;

Firstly;

The “**Confederation of Islamic Countries**” should be established by permanently forming the “**Parliament of Islamic Countries**”, where the Common will of 60 Islamic countries whose authority, facilities, power, structure are specified by the Constitution, laws and statutes, is represented..

Then;

[¹] <https://assamcongress.com/tr/kongre/assam-kongre-2017/kongre-17-deklarasyonu.html>

[²] <https://assamcongress.com/tr/kongre/assam-kongre-2018/kongre-18-deklarasyonu.html>

[³] <https://assamcongress.com/tr/kongre/assam-kongre-2019/kongre-19-deklarasyonu.html>

[⁴] <https://assamcongress.com/tr/kongre/assam-kongre-2017/konfederasyon-anayasasi.html>

As the Confederation of Islamic countries continues to work on determining the procedures, basis and principles of justice, internal affairs, foreign policy and defense, which are the main areas of duty of states, "Parliaments of Regional Islamic Countries" should be established, where the common will of ethnically and geographically close Islamic States is represented. (Islamic countries can be grouped into nine separate geographies. **Middle East** / 12 States, **Central Asia** / 8 States, **Near East** / 4 States, **South East Asia** / 3 States, **North Africa** / 6 States, **East Africa**/6 States, **North West Africa**/10 States, **South West Africa** / 8 States, **Europe** / 4 States, Muslim States)⁵(Annex-A), (Annex -B)

Aftermath;

"**Regional Islamic Confederations**" should be transformed into federations by strengthening the central administrations and each of them should be connected to the "**Union of Islamic Countries**" as a Confederate Union.

Finally;

- Representation of the central joint will in the "**Parliament of the Confederation of Islamic Countries**" and the joint will of regional formations in the "**Parliaments of the Federation of Regional Islamic Countries**"
- Creation of "**Executive Bodies**" attached to Parliaments;
- Establishment of "**Rapid Intervention Forces**" that will ensure the implementation of the decisions of the "**Courts of Justice**" and the courts of justice under the control of the central and regional executive bodies;
- Organization for ensuring "**Public Order and Internal Security**";
- Creation of "**defense industrial production cooperation**" and organization of "**DEFENSE ALLIANCE**" to ensure external security;
- Organization for the determination and implementation of "**Common Foreign Policies**";
- Creating "**Economic Cooperation**";
- Creation of an independent "**judicial system**" consisting of "**Human Rights**" and "**Criminal Courts**" for the Confederation of Islamic countries and for the Federations of regional Islamic countries,

By providing them, the "**Union of Islamic States of ASRIKA, Confederal Republic**"⁶ will be realized.

[⁵file:///C:/Users/Adnan%20Tanr%C4%B1verdi/Downloads/ASSAM_Konfederasyon_Anayasa_Taslagi%20(7).pdf, Syf.1, Başlangıç

[⁶Konfederasyon Anayasa Taslağı/KAT, Syf.2, Mad.1

As a result ASSAM;

ASRIKA considers it possible to create an ISLAMIC UNION by gathering under a common will with NINE REGIONAL FEDERATIONS and a CONFEDERAL structure formed by these regional Islamic federations according to their ethnic and geographical proximity, without changing the national borders and structure of the 60 Islamic countries at the axis.

According to this thought, the Organizational Chart of the Islamic Union of ASRIKA States is presented as Annex-C.

Asrika Islamic Union Defense Organization;

As a military force, the Islamic world ranks first in the world with 4,707,550 soldiers, 28,760 tanks, 84,063 armored vehicles, 26,184 cannons and 2,577 warships. It is also second in the world after the United States with 10,986 fighter jets and 3,937 helicopters. It is also in third place behind the United States and China with defense spending of 191 billion\$.

DEFENSE constitutes one of five areas of activity to be conducted by the Confederation from the center.

According to Article 117 of the draft constitution, with the chairmanship of the president of the Confederal Republic, the “**Security Council of the Confederal Republic**” is envisaged to be established, attended by the Vice Presidents of the Confederal Republic, the Presidents of the regional Federal Republic, the Ministers of Justice, National Defense, Interior, Foreign Affairs, the Chief of staff, the land, sea, air and Joint Force Commanders.”⁷

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (Conceived Model); (Annex -D)

Under The Minister;

Konfederasyon Merkezinde bulunan **Genel Kurmay Başkanı, Kara, Deniz, Hava, Hava Savunma ve Füze, Siber ve Elektronik Güvenlik Komutanlıkları ile EK-B’de belirtilen Dokuz Bölgesel Federasyonun** her birinin merkezinde konuşlanmış, **Ordu Seviyesinde Müşterek Harekât Komutanlıklarından** oluşması tasavvur edilmektedir.

General Staff Chief located in the Confederate Center, **Land, Sea, Air, Air Defense and missile, cyber and electronic security commands and nine regional federations** mentioned in Annex-B are envisioned to consist of **Army-Level Joint Operations Commands** stationed at the center of each.

[⁷] KAT, Shf. 32

Given operational control of the Joint Operations Command and deployed in the centers of national states;

1. Federal District (Middle East Federation of Islamic States);

<p>a Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One Corps Command, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Naval Base and Port Commands 2) Naval Logistics Support Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 3) Tactical Air Force Command 4) Air Logistics Support Command 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Air Base and Airport Base Commands 6) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command <p>e. Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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2. Federal District (Middle Asia Federation of Islamic States);

<p>a. Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 8 Corps Command, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Navy Command 2) Mediterranean and Black Sea Fleet Command 3) Naval Base and Port Commands 4) Straits Command 5) Logistics Support Command 6) Naval Training Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Missile Command Tactical Air Force Command 3) Air Logistics Support Command 4) Air Base and Square Commands 5) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command <p>e. Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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3. Federal District (Near East Federation of Islamic States);

<p>a. Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Command of Four Corps, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Navy Command 2) Naval Base and Port commands 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Air Logistics Support Command 5) Air Base and Airport Base Commands 6) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Missile Defense Commands 4) Logistics Support Command
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Naval Training Command 5) Indian Ocean Fleet Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 3) Tactical Air Force Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Training Command <p>e. Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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4. Federal District (South East Asia Federation of Islamic States);

<p>a. Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Command of Four Corps, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Naval Base and Port Commands 2) Logistics Support Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 3) Tactical Air Force Command 4) Air Logistics Support Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Air Base and Airport Base Commands 6) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Missile Defense Commands 4) Logistics Support Command 5) Training Command <p>e. Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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5. Federal District (North Africa Federation of Islamic States);

<p>a. Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Command of Three Corps , 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Naval Base Port Commands 2) Logistics Support Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 3) Tactical Air Force Command 4) Air Logistics Support Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Air Base and Airport Base Commands 6) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Missile Defense Commands 4) Logistics Support Command 5) Training Command <p>e. Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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6. Federal District (East Africa - Red Sea Basin – Federation of Islamic States);

<p>a. Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Command of Four Corps, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Air Base and Airport Commands 6) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands
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<p>and Brigade Level</p> <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Naval Base Port Commands 2) Logistics Support Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 3) Tactical Air Force Command 4) Air Logistics Support Command 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command <p>e Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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7. Federal District (North West Africa-South America Federation of Islamic States) ;

<p>a. Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Command of Five Corps, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Navy Command 2) Naval Base Port Commands 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Naval Training Command 5) Atlantic Fleet Command 6) Straits Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Tactical Air Force Command Air Logistics Support Command 4) Air base and Square commands 5) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Missile Defense Commands 4) Logistics Support Command 5) Training Command <p>e.Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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8. Federal District (South West Africa Federation of Islamic States) ;

<p>a. Attached To Land Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Command of Three Corps,, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Naval Base Port Commands 2) Logistics Support Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 3) Tactical Air Force Command 4) Air Logistics Support Command 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Air Base and Airport Base Commands 6) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Missile Defense Commands 4) Logistics Support Command 5) Training Command <p>e.Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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9. Federal District (Europe Federation of Islamic States);

a. Attached To Land Forces Command;	5) Air Base and Airport Base
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Command of Four Corps,, 2) Land Training Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Tactical Unit Commands at Division and Brigade Level <p>b. Attached To The Command Of The Navy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Naval Base Port Commands 2) Logistics Support Command <p>c. Attached To The Air Force Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Air Force Command 2) Missile Command 3) Tactical Air Force Command 4) Air Logistics Support Command 	<p>Commands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Air Training Command <p>d. Attached to Air Defense and Missile Defense Forces Command;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Radar Base Commands 2) Air and Missile Defense Commands 3) Missile Defense Commands 4) Logistics Support Command 5) Training Command <p>e.Attached to Cyber and Electronic Security Forces Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Security Command 2) Electronic Warfare Command 3) Logistics Support Command 4) Training Command
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The type and quantity of land, sea and air main battle vehicles will be determined to meet the threat to Federation districts.

ANNEXES:

ANNEX-A: Geographical map of the Confederation of Islamic Countries of ASRIKA

ANNEX-B: Map of Regional Federal States affiliated to the ASRIKA Confederation of Islamic Countries

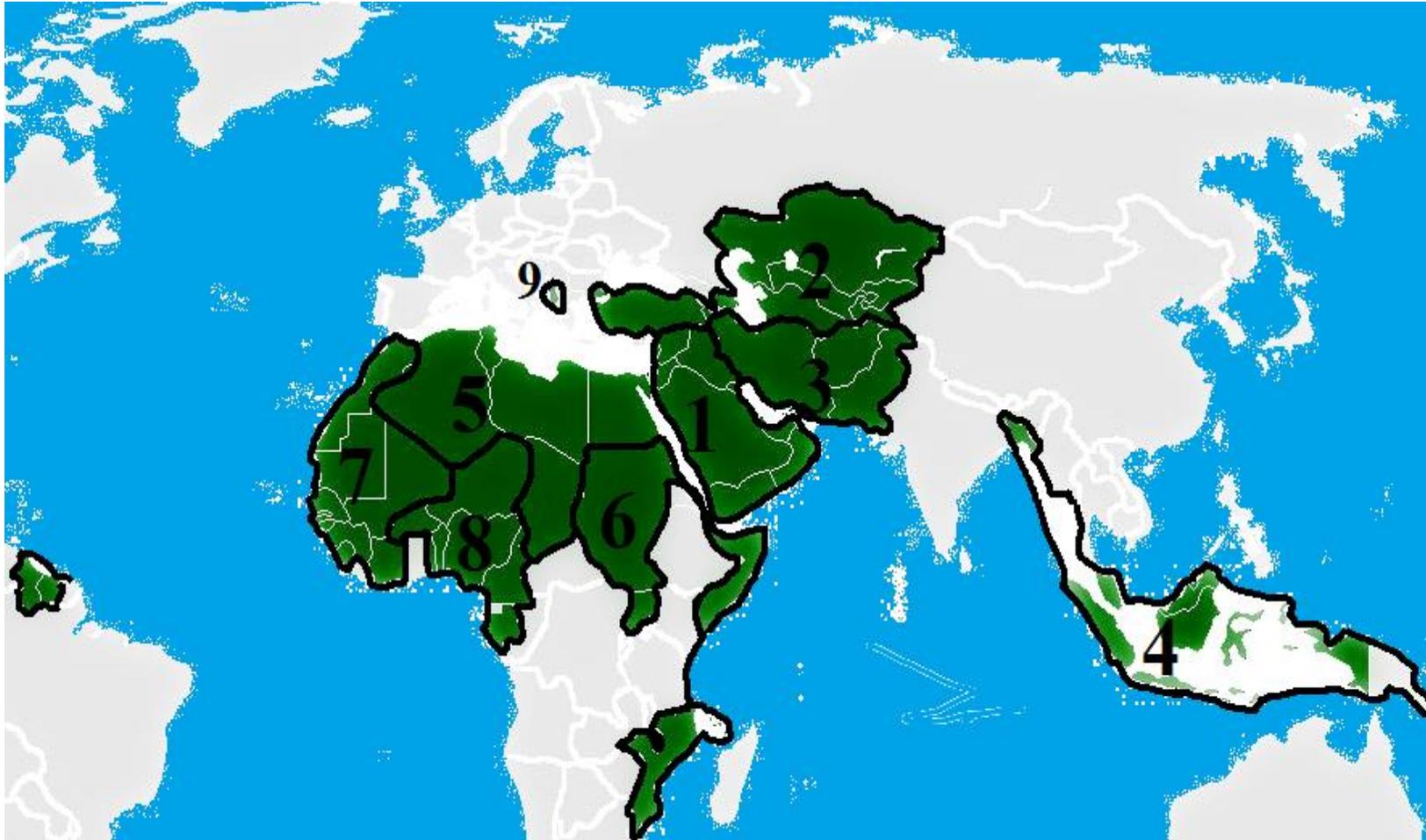
ANNEX-C: ASRIKA Islamic Union Confederation Organization Scheme

ANNEX-D: ASRIKA Islamic Union Confederation Organization Scheme

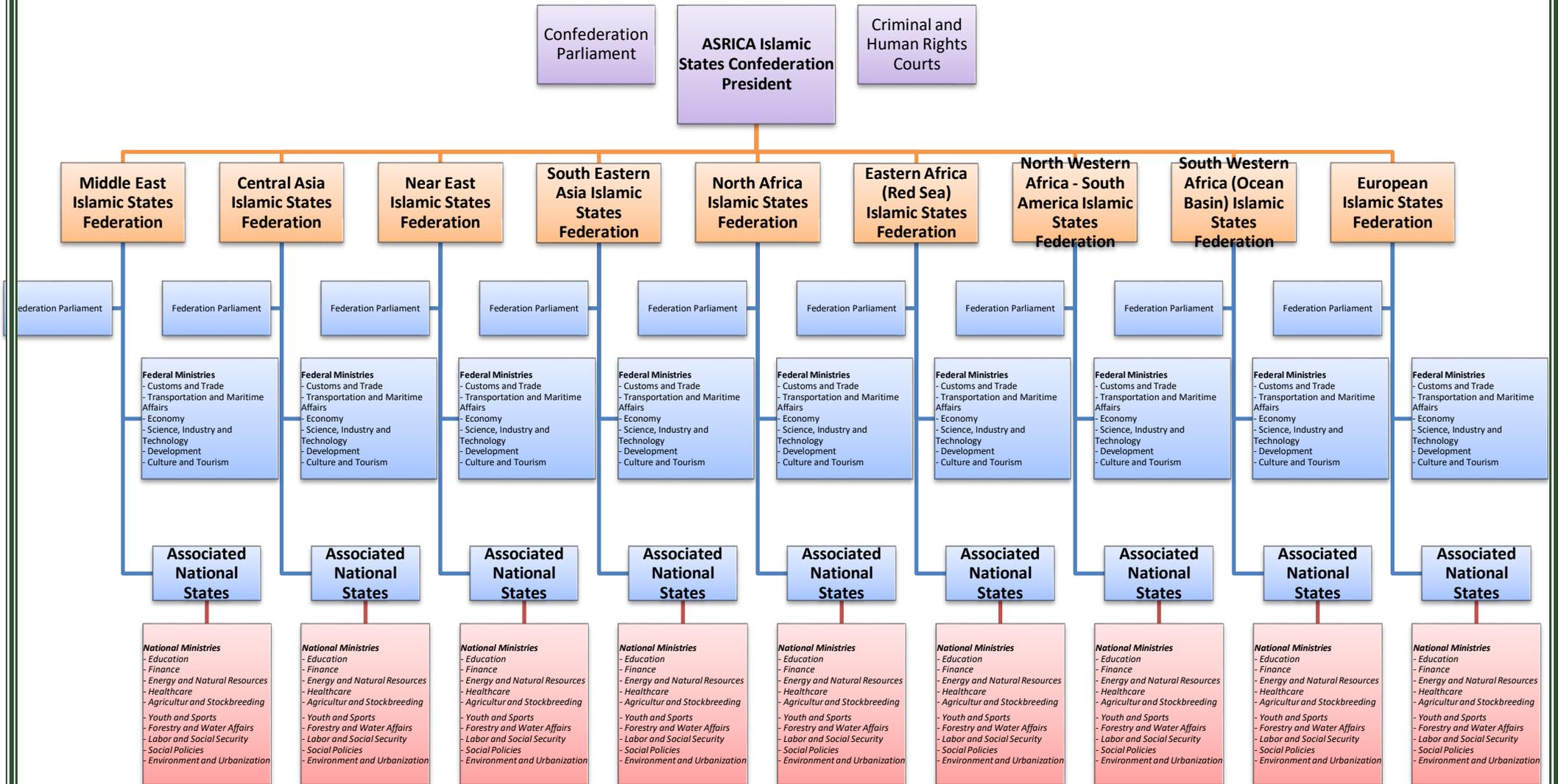
GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE CONFEDERATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES OF ASRIKA

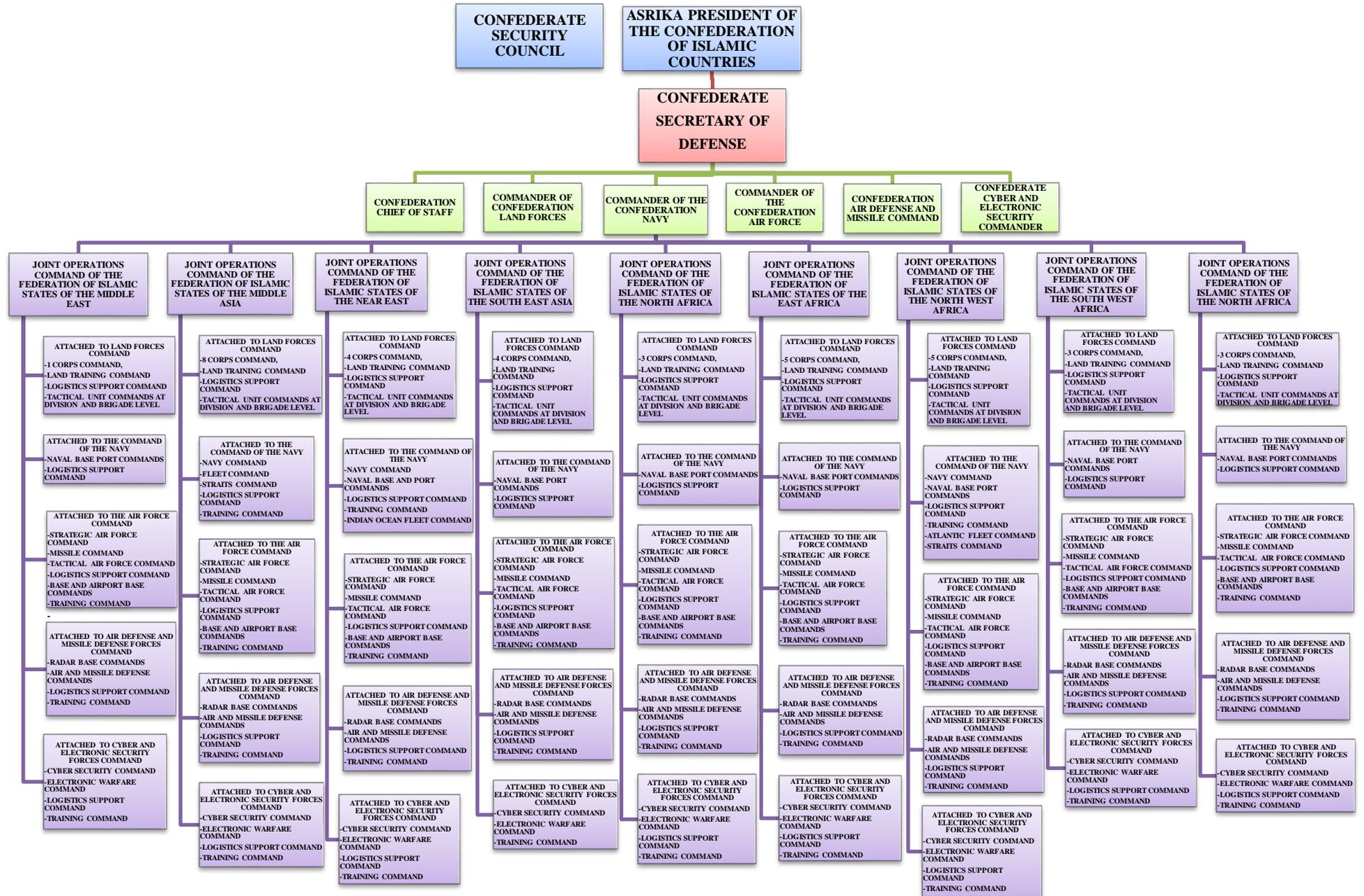


**MAP OF REGIONAL FEDERAL STATES AFFILIATED TO THE ASRIKA
CONFEDERATION OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**



ASRICA ISLAMIC UNION CONFEDERATION ORGANIZATION SCHEME





In The Context Of Collective Defense Of The African Union Importance For The Islamic Union

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The terms “collective defence” or “collective self-defence” are meetings of minds among states towards a common threat. Collective defence is a guaranteed and even promoted fact by international law under the Charter of the United Nations. Today there are meetings of minds around the world such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union Common Security and Defence Policy (EU/CSDP), the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Collective Security Treaty Organization (SCO/CSTO), the African Union Peace & Security Council (AU/PSC) and the Union of South American Nations Council of South American Defense (UNASUR/CSAD).

Among these meetings of minds, the African Union which bases upon the Organisation of African Unity and takes on various regional tasks, is one of the developing collective defence meetings of minds. The African Union Peace & Security Council has also a task to prevent, conduct and solve the disputes of the African Union. The relations of the African Union with Turkiye is also developing; as Turkiye participated as a quest country in the first periods, primarily the statue of observer country and afterwards the statue of strategic partner is given to Turkiye. In this process, Turkiye has ended the strategy of “the Policy of Initiative to Africa” and passed to the strategy of “the Policy of Africa Partnership”. Undoubtfully, the autochthonous relationship of Turkiye and the African Union will play an important role in instituting relationships and developing collaborations among the Islamic Union and the African Union.

It is an inevitable result for a union which will be established among Islamic states to constitute a capacity also in the context of collective defence and to be in relation with other collective security complexes. At that point, both population and geopolitical position of the African continent essentially necessitate to develop the relations with the African Union for the Islamic Union. When the military capacity of the African Union is also taken into consideration, it is apparent that developing relations of the African Union with the Islamic Union in the context of collective security will play an important role in constituting and

protecting peace, security and justice. In this research, the theoretical substructure of collective defence will be explained at first. Thereafter the African Union will be addressed in the context of collective defence and the importance of the African Union for the Islamic Union will be called attention in this context. Some of the values of the African Union such as population, geopolitics and military capacity will be emphasized.

Key Words: Africa, African Union, Islamic Union, Collective Defence, Turkiye

Arap Cybersecurity: An Analytical Study of National Strategies In The Digital Transformation Time

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With the increasing globalization of technology, countries and governments are increasingly using technology and communication to manage their business in multiple areas: economy, education, information, health.. etc. Technology has also been a part of their lives as people use technology in doing their jobs and services and in interacting with family and friends for daily communication.

As a result, cyber threats and cybercrime, often carried out by cross-border criminals, have increased in areas such as stealing personal or financial data, obtaining trade secrets, or destroying websites and databases.

International stakeholders have made great strides in developing frameworks to help countries globally deal with the cyber threat in order to provide a flexible and secure digital environment.

Some Arab countries and governments have responded to these cyber threats and worked to develop national strategies to secure their networks and infrastructure and protect cyberspace and its reliance on it.

According to the global indicator GCI, some Arab countries have achieved advanced positions at the global level through their adherence to the global cyber security program.

Problem:

Are there National Arab strategies for cybersecurity? How was it designed? Who are the stakeholders involved in this design? What are the main pillars on which it is built? To what extent are these strategies effective and possible? How can progress and effectiveness be monitored and evaluated?

Purpose of Research:

- ✓ Learn about the nature and content of Arab national strategies and their sources of development.
- ✓ Inform stakeholders and relevants about their weaknesses and strengths in these strategies..

- ✓ Noting the need for continuous development of strategies in this area to ensure that developing cyber problems and threats are constantly studied.

Method of Research:

We decided to use the following methods to answer the questions asked in the "Problem" part:

1. Analytical Method: Analyzing the elements of each strategy using the strategy lifecycle.
2. Comparison Method: To compare the Arabic strategies between them by defining specific variables to identify similarities and differences.
3. Assessment Method: It will be used only at the policy level, using the global GCI indicator to assess effectiveness.

After data is collected by the methods abovementioned, we will divide the data to be collected by these methods into three. (Triangulation Data).

Technic of Research:

In order to obtain information with scientific accuracy, a research-oriented technique has been used (Research Oriented), because this technology only allows to focus on the collection of necessary data that directly affects Arab strategies.

Samples:

The published Arab strategies are proposed to be selected between 2018-2019 and 2020.

Research Stages:

The research will be divided into three phases:

1. The stage of analyzing strategies.
2. Evaluation phase of strategies.
3. Stage of presenting results.

Military Bases In Islamic Countries (Chad Example)

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The establishment of a military base in a country aims to develop military cooperation between the two countries, to secure the interests of the country and to protect its citizens. It also aims to gather information in friendly countries and know what is going on. In addition, these forces can also participate in some humanitarian activities.

Interests can only be sustained if they are protected by military force as a so-called balance of fear. Islamic countries have gained experience with military bases since the invasion of these countries by the West a hundred years ago. Islamic countries have had this experience very widely during the World Wars, independence, then national governments and the Cold War periods.

Later, Western countries established bases such as European and American bases that exploited the Islamic world in the name of protecting human rights, promoting freedoms and fighting terrorism. New forces have also emerged, including China, Japan, India and Turkey, as well as the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, which have begun to establish military bases.

In Africa, which is included in the system of Islamic states, it remained under the control of Colonial States for nearly a century, and most African countries gained their independence in the middle of the last century. Many of Africa's material and spiritual resources were consumed during the colonial period and during the Cold War. Colonial countries began returning 20 years ago to protect international shipping, prevent piracy and fight terrorism.

These international conflicts make the Islamic world in general and Africa in particular a place where the interests of international powers intersect in the absence of popularly supported national governments in their own states, as a result, dictatorial governments control the resources of their people. This, in turn, has increased and made it difficult for dictator governments to request assistance from foreign powers to protect their seats.

Because the natural resources of the Islamic world and especially Africa are targeted by international powers, they make the Islamic world a scene of war and can lead to military

conflicts that can lead to depletion of these resources, as a result of all this, resources such as the economy, water, food and raw materials can carry future indicators of wars.

The feeling that Europe's ageing societies are threatened by demographic change requires renewing these societies. Furthermore, the weakness of its own resources has made Europe dependent on technology and arms exports. The stability of these countries and their political and military independence do not matter. Accordingly, these countries will develop, which will lead to armed conflicts in the world.

There will also be an increased likelihood of other global wars rebalancing forces. This is not a situation that foreign states that have lived with the resources of underdeveloped states for many years do not want. As a result, underdeveloped countries have caused a recalculation of their relations with former colonial countries. Recently, New liberation movements have begun to call for independence again, leading to the growth of these countries, once again to resist colonialism and to call for the freedom of all national lands.

So, the upcoming battle will be a battle for resources, influence and expansion. The countries of the Islamic world face an existing problem that forces unification and cooperation to prevent further exhaustion.

The Islamic world wants to achieve greatness and honor. Turkey, which can support this goal, is among the candidate countries that will lead this great work with its historical and cultural heritage and honorable today. This situation will burden Turkey with great responsibilities, but the desired results will be very great.

Chad is a former French colony, one of the countries that is a member of the Union of Central African states, the Francophone organization and the African Union. Mutual defense agreements exist with France. Chad, being in the middle of African countries, connecting the coast and the desert, the appearance of the continent as a corridor between north, south, east and West makes it the center of attention of international powers.

Furthermore, the fact that it has large equity resources that have not yet been exploited and its population is growing makes it a market for products produced outside its borders. The weak political system has also caused countries to accelerate association agreements between the two sides with a long-term strategic perspective, whether in the fields of economy, military or technology.

Research deals in terms of recommendations and recommendations about history, geography, foreign forces in the colonial period, foreign forces in the independence period, African participation in world wars, military bases in African countries, the role of military bases in current wars, military bases in Chad, in the modern islamic world

Defense Spending, Economic Growth and a Stable Islamic World

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A number of military conflicts had erupted all over the Muslim World. Defense spending is on the rise in a number of Muslim countries. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effect of defense spending on economic growth and will lead to a convergence of Muslim countries to a Stability Certainty Simplicity and Clarity (SCSC) environment. The paper will emphasize that it is in the best interest of all the Muslim countries to increase defense spending on forming a unified defense front to protect their borders from foreign invasions. This union will also work on resolving local military conflicts within the Muslim World. A regression analysis will be used to identify the cause and effect relationship of defense spending on economic growth. Finally the paper is hoped to conclude that it is in the best interest of all the Muslim countries to increase defense expenditures in forming the union and put their differences aside, especially such coalitions are manifesting –such as Iran-Syria, Saudi Arabia-United-Arab Emirates, etc. The failure of Muslim countries to come together will result in the continuation of the eruption of military conflicts within and across the borders.

Keywords: Defense Spending, Economic Growth, Muslim Countries, Stability Certainty Simplicity and Clarity (SCSC)

Towards A Geopolitical Theory of The Islamic World

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Bilgi Knowledge harnesses geography and geography that governs politics and politics writes history.

The interconnectedness between these three actors has always been the decisive factor that changes the global balance of power and affects the re-positioning of nations and states, especially in the stages of major global historical turns that are witnessing shifts in the status and power of influence of countries where we find rising powers challenging the leading powers and trying to reproduce the rules of the game New ones subject to the will of rising powers to achieve their supreme interests and national security. And because the Islamic world is not an exception from these transformations, we must put a geopolitical approach to the Islamic world that enables it, as a rising power, to define its priorities and define its vital areas, especially that the Islamic world can emerge as a righteous power and sea power at the same time in addition to its enjoyment of three unique phenomena that only met in The geographical range extending from Central Asia to the Atlantic coasts of Mauritania, which are the main maritime transport corridors and the appeal to the huge reserves of energy and political Islam currents that are intensively active in this geography. It is logical that the establishment of an Islamic confederation is a thorny and challenging path for many considerations, including global repositioning The economic and military forces and the production of an Islamic counter-globalization that opposes the prevailing Western globalization in addition to its close association with the military doctrine and the social and cultural structure of the connection of a kind of preserving this geography that tries to confront the chaos active outside its region and the possibility of this geography turning into the heart of the alternative world to the heart of the Eurasian world and its reflection on The possibility of producing knowledge locally as one of the most important factors that constitute a For power in the 21st century. Therefore, in this research paper we will try to present features of an Islamic geopolitical theory in the form of a guide for men of power, or more deeply a summary of what should be put into the account when making decisions that have a global impact, such as alliances, wars, areas of influence and protection

Key words: Islamic Geopolitics. The Islamic Confederation. International Rising Powers. Islamic Biosphere. Counter Globalization.

Defense Organizations Of Global Powers And Their Activities In Islamic Countries

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My researches are about the Republic of Niger, one of the founding states and active member of the organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) since 25 September 1969. Countries that are superpowers have long ruled weak countries since ancient times, and Westerners have also carried out their colonial actions in Muslim empires for more than a century. In 1900, France made Niger (then Empires) a military territory ruled from the reign of Damagaram, Zinder. In 1922, it became a French colony (part of the French country), the autonomous colony of Niger. August December 18, 1958, Niger became a republic and received its independence on August 3, 1960. According to Global Fire Research, in 2020, Niger is 103 out of 138 countries in terms of military strength. it's next, and that shows the country's weakness in military areas. Today, Niger has faced security challenges such as AQMI with the Malian border on its northern border and Boko Haram with the Chad and Nigerian borders in the East. This began to happen after the fall of Libya's Gadhafi regime in 2011. Before that, the country faced Tuareg rebellions between 1990-1996 and 2007-2009. This has had many effects on its economy and development. In this context, Niger has signed agreements and military cooperation with many countries such as the United States, France, Italy, Germany and Belgium in its program to combat distrust and terrorism in the Sahel. In this paper we will examine what they do with all these military bases in Niger, their role in the stability of the countries and will those who also have projects to build new bases be good or bad for the country and its future?

Global Peace & Conflict Resolution: A Case of Kashmir

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“Our Kashmiri brothers and sisters have suffered from inconveniences for decades and these sufferings have become graver due to unilateral steps taken in recent times. The Kashmir problem can be solved not by conflict or oppression, but on the basis of justice and equity. Turkey is in favor of resolving the Kashmir issue by taking into consideration the expectations of our Kashmiri brothers, through dialogue based on UN resolutions. Such a solution (on the basis of justice and fairness) will serve the interests of all parties concerned. Turkey will continue to stand by justice, peace and dialogue in the resolution of the Kashmir issue and Turkey will continue to raise its voice against the oppression.” **President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan., February 14, 2020.**

I am grateful to ASSAM for the opportunity to exchange views on conflict prevention and the summoning into being a peaceful and prosperous world. The intellectual challenge is great, but the stakes are equally great. Men and women have yearned for peace and prosperity for ages.

I appreciate the opportunity to share my views on the causes of conflict and strategies for global peace.

Conflict has vexed mankind from the inception of civilization. Think, for example, of Cain and Abel. The motivations for conflict are legion and chronic: power, wealth, prestige, vengeance, love, hatred, territorial aggrandizement, religion, tribalism, sadism, fanaticism, a desire for dominance, etc. It seems to me that human nature will invariably lead to some level of conflict. The job of the statesman, lawmaker, leader or policy adviser is to reduce the incidence of conflict to the maximum feasible consistent with morality.

Not all conflict or violence is evil. Those who fought Slobodan Milosevic, Radovan Karadzic, Ratko Mladić, Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, and else were not evil. Today, could it be said with moral conviction that to fight against North Korea’s Kim Jong Un would be evil? To kill in self-defense or to defend against a lethal assault on a child is not evil. It is regrettable but true that in some circumstances, conflict and violence are superior to passivity or submissiveness. That was understood in South Africa, where apartheid would still reign if the African National Congress and Nelson Mandela restricted their insurgency to non-

violence. Thus, in addressing conflict, we must sharply distinguish between conflict that brings more good than harm and conflict that brings more harm than good.

In matters of international conflict resolution, that can only imply the involvement of a third party mediator or facilitator. If John and Ahmad can't put Humpty Dumpty back together because they can't agree on where the pieces go, then Mehmet, a specialist in eggshell reconstruction, should be called upon in order for differences to be resolved. Most importantly, without a third party's impartial diligence in pursuing a settlement, breakdowns in lines of communication or other disputes that may arise will inevitably create barriers to resolution, and the process will fail. The side in the dispute which offers initiatives will always be seen as weak when both are out rattling their sabres; hence no progress can be made.

Although it seems that the UN would be the most ideal party to do so, it's obvious that UN involvement needs acceptance from both Pakistan and India. India has made it clear that the UN's monitoring of the Line of Control separating the two sides is itself unacceptable. Efforts to involve other major power brokers has achieved nothing, and most have alliances with one or the other of the two countries that would taint the process. The world powers can still persuade India and Pakistan to go back on their position in respect to the UN. Alternatively, they can suggest to both neighboring countries to simply agree that some other neutral party which perhaps professionally engages in conflict resolution might work between the two countries, creating an unbroken line of communication between them so that differences can in fact be resolved.

This mediator or facilitator should not be any party that is tied to any known national or international political agenda, whose funding should be derived independent of such interests, and which may pursue the resolution of this conflict objectively.

The most promising way to prevent conflict is to eliminate its causes. The latter are well known. Violence and mayhem ensue because of mankind's desire for domination, wealth, territory, fame, revenge, and destruction of people and things that are disliked for religious, racial, ethnic, political, cultural, or other reasons. Accordingly, the United Nations should summon the most wise and saintly individuals in the world to teach a global audience to be virtuous and non-violent. Just as it is said with credibility that democratic nations do not attack democratic nations, it can be equally be said that the virtuous and non-violent do not attack the virtuous and non-violent.

Preventive deployment of United Nations forces between adverse nations or peoples is a constructive idea. The effectiveness turns on the credibility of the United Nations forces to

remain and fight if one of the parties opposes their presence. It might be recalled that the Six Day War began when the United Nations withdrew peace prevention forces from Gaza in 1967. The United Nations has not forged an impressive record of heroism and bravery in peacekeeping endeavors. There seems justifiable skepticism over the willingness to back diplomatic words with warlike deeds. Rwanda was not one of the finest hours for the United Nations as a genocide unfolded before its eyes and the response was to play more spectator than defender of the beleaguered Tutsi.

It is tragic that civilized nations have fallen from their lofty calling: namely, human rights for all mankind. There is a sad commentary on the state of human rights all over the globe. It seems to me that until there evolves a generally accepted moral duty among peoples and nations to assist all victims of widespread human rights violations by force or other stiff retaliation, human rights enforcement mechanisms will operate haphazardly and whimsically for reasons unrelated to the harm to the victims or the villainy of the perpetrators. It is the job of all human rights defenders to jump-start that moral evolution.

It might be said that never have so many human rights been proclaimed yet been so routinely violated. Think of the ongoing human rights atrocities at present that are going unsanctioned. Myanmar, where civilians are routinely driven from homes and cities are consistently destroyed. Tragic genocide in Syria. Palestinians being rendered homeless. Kashmiris brutalized by 900,000 Indian military and paramilitary forces. The list goes on and on.

Never before have so many suffered amidst liberty and luxury for the few. The wealth of single individuals exceeds the wealth of many nations. In highly developed countries, the number of persons living past 80 years is soaring. In deprived and convulsed countries, the average longevity is but half that age. While citizens of some African and Asian countries are starving, the rich countries are beset with obesity. Discrepancies of these types are morally disturbing. The United Nations is ideally suited to ending these shocking inequalities because it hosts all the nations of the world and endows each with identical voting power in the General Assembly. The poorest and the weakest are equal to the richest and the strongest. If we were to judge the UN based upon its history of involvement in efforts to resolve international conflicts, the simplest answer is that it has been an enormous failure. The UN of course is a far more complex organization whose work covers such a wide range of activities that conflict resolution is really only a small aspect of its work. Nevertheless, if we consider the fact that its fundamental mission in being created was to be a means of preventing global catastrophes like the Second World War, then conflict resolution would

have to be considered Job One. In addition, the word "conflict" in the phrase "conflict resolution" was defined as conflict among or between sovereign nations. As Chapter I, Article 2, stipulates, " Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter;"

Yet, curiously, in complete violation of this rule, one of the first significant acts of the UN occurred on November 29, 1947, to partition the state of Palestine into two states, a country which clearly was not in conflict or at war with any other. The partition plan ironically not only did not prevent war but in fact provoked a war between the newly created Israel and its neighbors, a conflict which has now gone on for 73 years with no resolution in sight.

The 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on its 72nd anniversary needs to be applauded. Everyone knows that fundamental human rights are universal. That is the tacit assumption of the Declaration. The declaration knows no religious, national, or political boundaries. Everyone stands on the same plane when human rights are at issue. Even if all of its lofty provisions safeguarding fundamental human freedoms and liberties remain dishonored in many parts of the globe, it stands as a moral reproach to wrongdoing nations that may facilitate reforms.

It is also a fact that the progress is measured not only by objectives, but also by whether an alternate strategy would have been an improvement. Thus, as Churchill said of democracy, it is the worst form of government except for all others that have been conceived or attempted. Similarly, it might be said of the United Nations that it is the worst international organization for achieving peace, self-determination, and human rights, but for all the alternatives that have been attempted or contemplated.

Urgency of adding teeth to human rights is felt everywhere. On that count, the news is less auspicious. The United Nations should officially declare that under international law and human rights covenants, every government official is vulnerable to criminal prosecution for either direct or indirect complicity in human rights violations. Every alleged victim of a human rights violation or his or her relatives should be entitled to sue the alleged official culprits in the World Court. Its verdict would be binding on all countries. Any nation that refuses either to prosecute or to assist in the prosecution of the human rights violators should be held in contempt of court by the World Court.

In sum, it seems to me that until there evolves a generally accepted moral duty among peoples and nations to assist all victims of widespread human rights violations by force or other stiff retaliation, human rights enforcement mechanisms will operate haphazardly and whimsically for reasons unrelated to the harm to the victims or the villainy of the perpetrators. It is our collective responsibility to jump-start that moral evolution.

The candor and fair-mindedness supports the conclusion that the United Nations has been painfully ineffective measured by the yardsticks of international peace, human rights, and self-determination. An initial example was and remains Palestine & Kashmir. India's international lawlessness has escaped even moral reproach of the United Nations for more than 73 years.

What is needed is for India and Pakistan to include the genuine leadership of the Kashmiri people in all negotiations to set a stage for the resolution of this long-standing dispute. No Kashmir solution that fails to command the consensus of the people of Kashmir has a chance of success. Furthermore, simple justice and morality require permitting Kashmiris to participate in charting their own political destiny.

The procedures contemplated at early stage of the dispute at the United Nations for its solution may be varied in the light of changed circumstances but its underlying principle must be scrupulously observed if justice and rationality are not be thrown overboard. The setting aside of the UN resolution is one thing; the discarding of the principle they embodies is altogether another.

My modest remarks should not be interpreted as a defense of the status quo or despair in the face of evil. We should remain unwearied in our efforts to uplift mankind and relieve suffering. Anything less would be morally reproachable. But I am convinced that we will do more good if we acknowledge what we don't know, than proceed with counter historical infallibility.

Our salvation lies in what we are more than what we possess or accomplish. If we hope to bring peace and brotherhood on earth, we must set a moral standard to which the wise and honest may repair. That means no compromise when our common humanity and sacred love are at stake. And what could be more compromising than violence, not an appeal to the heart, to gain earthly ends? Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice" poignantly captured our human commonality by saying: If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us, do we not laugh? if you poison us, do we not die?"

In sum, it seems to me that until there evolves a generally accepted moral duty among peoples and nations to assist all victims of widespread human rights violations by force or

other stiff retaliation, human rights enforcement mechanisms will operate haphazardly and whimsically for reasons unrelated to the harm to the victims or the villainy of the perpetrators. It is our job to jump-start that moral evolution

Analysis Of The Defense Industry Of Islamic Countries And The Policies That Need To Be Established

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Emerging threats and changing power balances cause security concerns at a global scale and defence investments are constantly rising throughout the world. Official reports and statistics have shown that the Islamic countries are in a struggle for increasing their military capabilities as well as rendering these capabilities more effective. This study aims to discover the prominent advantages of Islamic countries and to determine how they can commonly benefit all other Islamic countries through making use of their own self advantages. Based on existing data and theories, this study asks: In what sort of system can the Islamic countries satisfy their defence needs in the most efficient way, through making use of their collective advantages? In this context, the individual advantages of countries are defined as the possession of capabilities, products or resources which the other Islamic countries are in need of and the defence needs are defined as defence expenditures and demands.

Based on a literature review consisting of official reports, statistical data and trading theories, SWOT analysis were conducted on certain Islamic countries with reference to their defence and trading capabilities in order to define their individual advantages and needs, then output are comparatively and thematically analysed. The result of the analysis indicate that Islamic countries are able to establish an independent, self-sufficient and sustainable trade system, by satisfying these needs by bartering the capabilities, products and resources which they separately possess. Within such a supply system, poorer Islamic countries will be able to cope with their own threats since wealth will no more become a requirement for the poorer Islamic countries to meet their own defence requirements, where each Islamic country bartering its natural resources, defence products and military consultancy with other Islamic countries in exchange of its own defence needs. Results of this research shows us that the Islamic countries will be interlocked and will pursue common goals politically and economically, by the alliances, cooperations and the overall profits of mutual earnings caused by bartering trade system without money.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Savunma Sanayi, Takas, İslam Ülkeleri

Examining North Atlantic Treaty Organization As a Political and Defence Alliance

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North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), established, in April 1949, is primarily a military alliance but in reality it is much more than that. It was created, after the World War II, as collective defence Organisation to counter the military threat from Soviet armies which had occupied central and east Europe.

NATO, initially had twelve members only. Its membership has been expanded in different phases. Initially, Greece and Turkey joined in 1952 and later on West Germany joined in 1955, whereas Spain joined in 1982. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland joined NATO in 1999 and seven more countries of east Europe, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia joined in 2004. Whereas, four more countries have joined up till 2020; Albania and Croatia in 2009, Montenegro in 2017 and North Macedonia in 2020.

The fundamental principle governing NATO is 'collective defence', which is expressed in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. NATO forces have operated in many regions of the world. The right of self-defense, as envisaged in Article 51 of the UN Charter, was invoked by the United States for the first time, after the September 2001 attacks on World Trade Center in New York.

NATO is political and military alliance of currently 30 members. It has an elaborate political and military structure. The North Atlantic Council is the main decision making body. The Council is chaired by the NATO secretary-general and it remains in permanent session. Each member state is permanently represented at the ambassadorial level. NATO has two planning committees; Defence Planning Committee and Nuclear Planning Committee.

NATO had two main objectives and goals; to unify, consolidate and strengthen military power of the Western Allies and to ensure political stability in Western Europe by strengthening democratic political system. NATO remained a formidable military forces during the Cold War and protected Western Europe from any possible military invasion by Warsaw Pact forces.

In March 1991, Soviet military commanders relinquished their control of Warsaw Pact forces and Warsaw Pact was abolished. The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact dissipated the military threat which had caused creation of NATO. The changed geopolitical environment and absence of military threat posed a new challenging dilemma for the NATO countries to stay as it was or should it be dissolved. The new political environment also offered an opportunity for expansion of NATO by offering its membership to Eastern and Central European countries. After long deliberations, it was decided to retain NATO and to transform it into much more powerful alliance with a new mandate of maintaining international peace and security, especially in Europe.

The new mandate of NATO had two objectives; to promote cooperation with former Warsaw Pact countries, through mutual dialogue and negotiations, and to participate in conflict management and conflict resolution in Europe and its periphery. North Atlantic Cooperation Council was established in 1991 and Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme established in 1994, in order to contribute to security and stability of Europe through joint and standardized military training. For conflict management and conflict resolution, NATO military forces were used in former Yugoslavia's internal conflict. In March 1999, NATO carried out massive air strikes against Serbian forces in Kosovo to force the Yugoslav government to accept the accord and withdraw its forces from Kosovo to Serbia. Concurrently, NATO's membership was enlarged and many former Soviet allies were included into NATO, bringing its membership to thirty by 2020.

After end of Cold War NATO's role had been transformed from a collective defence alliance to a cooperative security organization. After September 11 attacks in 2001, the United States invoked the right of self defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter and decided to invade Afghanistan blaming them to harbour the perpetrator of this attack. This was a new opportunity for NATO forces to engage in a military operation outside Europe. NATO forces were deployed in Afghanistan, in 2003, in support of US forces. Till today there are around 12000 NATO troops in Afghanistan, though bulk of NATO forces were withdrawn in end 2014 and early 2015.

In addition to Afghanistan NATO military forces have participated in US invasion of Iraq, Libya and Syria. To legitimize, the US and NATO military operations, an overarching term counter terrorism is used as casus belli for invading and grabbing the natural resources of Muslim lands. Many European countries have expressed their concern on such military adventures. Despite, some differences, the US has managed to retain its leadership of NATO. However, during President Trump's tenure, leadership role of the US has considerably eroded.

President Trump has openly demanded that European countries should share more financial burden in maintaining NATO military capabilities.

The dawn of twenty first century has witnessed a great transformation in the role of NATO in support of the United States, especially outside and beyond Europe. This is a fundamental shift from collective defence of Europe to global watchdog that too in support of the United States. NATO's roles has been adjusted to respond to important global political development. Many security experts and scholars considers NATO as an extended long arm of the United States, which is quite evident from the historical evidence. Many NATO member states want to see NATO's role to be o restricted to Europe only. However the dictates of realpolitik and demands of global geopolitical power struggle will continue to shape NATO's role in future.

The Political Geography Of Islamic Countries

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The Islamic countries are distinguished by their geographical location that controls the entrances and exits of the global trade routes that connect the continents of the world. In addition to the tremendous wealth that these countries enjoy, and the geography of Islamic countries must expand their political geography to include the entire world after the event in America became affected by it. The decision of other countries about the events in Syria where there are Russian policy maker at background and the Egyptian revolution, affects the decision of the European Union and other events.

The borders no longer exist except in our minds and the minds of the authoritarian regimes that impose a comprehensive siege on us despite what we see in terms of exceeding those limits. We found Russian mercenaries in Libya to support the coup Haftar against the legitimate government, We find the Emirati Egyptian support for Greece against Turkey in the eastern Mediterranean, the French occupation of the countries of the African coast, and other events that confirm that the world map moves before our eyes according to the balance of power.

With the failure of the global system to provide peace and security, and the wars, sieges, displacements, famines and coups, most of which are located in the heart of the Islamic world, it has become imperative for us to establish a new system through which we can protect ourselves and prevent others from attacking us and dividing our country and occupying it directly again as is happening now like in Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen, Libya, Sudan and others.

How can we create this system amid the dangers surrounding us and the foreign military bases that have been planted in our country, the authoritarian regimes that govern us, the scientific gap between us and our enemies, the border conflicts between our countries and other problems? With these challenges we must answer this question: Can you Turkey as a rising regional power and its rising political geopolitics in the world, in cooperation with the rest of the peoples of Islamic countries achieve the required balance in the world?

Key Words: Geopolitics - Border Conflicts - Turkey - Military Bases

An Analysis On The Requirement of Islamic Countries To Cooperate In The Production of Indigenous Weapons

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Whereas Muslim countries have enough manpower and economic power to be self-sufficient, strifes between Islamic countries, mostly caused by politicians, prevented the cooperation from reaching a sufficient level. In the context of ‘cooperation in the production of military weapons’, which is the subject of this article, many countries, by procuring the equipment needs of their armies from actors such as the USA, EU members, Russia and China, have prevented the development of the indigenous arms industry and the joint arms production projects among Muslim countries, deliberately or undeliberately. However, at least some of the Islamic countries can jointly produce indigenous weapons, which will also help them to reduce costs and get rid of foreign dependency. Moreover, the declared and undeclared weapons embargoes exposed during a likely war may cause great difficulties as suppliers may impede the supply of imported weapons and spare parts. In this context, this study suggests that some Muslim countries such as Turkey, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Qatar and Kuwait create a core union for producing their own weapons, which is extremely essential and efficient nowadays. In addition to reducing costs, such a union may also eliminate the embargo problem and force the supplier countries to be more timid in applying embargoes on the transfer of spare parts and technology to Muslim countries. This study argues that acting jointly for weapons production has become a matter of necessity rather than preference in current circumstance. The military strength of some Muslim countries, how weapons are supplied, their costs and possible gains of cooperation are analyzed in detail in our article. The article aims to contribute to the literature by explaining the importance of military cooperation between Islamic countries with empirical data. In addition to the literature review, interviews were made with the experts of the subject.

Keywords; Muslim Countries, Defense Industry, Security, Turkey, Military

Turkey's Territorial Waters And Continental Shelf Rights In The Aegean Sea And Eastern Mediterranean Within The Framework Of International Law

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The sea borders in the Aegean Sea of the Republic of Turkey had been determined by the Losan Treaty. With this treaty, except Gokceada and Bozcaada known as Bogazonu Islands and Oniki Ada, all the islands in the Aegean sea had been given to the Greece. Oniki ada was left to Italy. During Paris Conference in 1947 after the Second World War, Oniki Ada was transferred from Italy to Greece and Aegean Sea became like a Greek Lake. The basic international agreement regulating the territorial waters is the United Nations Convention on Law of Sea (UNCLOS) signed in 1982. According to the 3rd article of this agreement, coastal states can declare their territorial waters up to the 12 miles. But this principle is limited by other principles such as equity and not completely closing the coasts of the other state. International law also advise to the coastal states to solve their problems related to territorial waters through negotiation and compromise. For now, territorial waters of Turkey and Greece is 6 miles. If Greece declare its territorial waters as 12 miles, Turkey cannot reach to the international waters and its continental shelf areas and Turkey cannot execute any naval activity in the Aegean Sea without getting permission from Greece. Therefore, Turkish Parliament made a decision in 1995, accepting the declaration of the territorial waters by Greece as 12 miles was Casus Belli.

Related to the continental shelf, Turkey claims that the islands have no continental shelf rights and they only have territorial waters. On the other side, Greece claims that the islands have the continental shelf. Consequently, because of the Meis Island which is only 2 kilometers away from Turkish coast and 500 kilometers away from the Greek mainland, Greece wants to control Eastern Mediterranean as their continental shelf, together with the Southern Cyprus Greek Administration and to lock up Turkey into the Antalya and Iskenderun Bays. Turkey is completely right in the light of international law and many decisions of the International Court of Justice are supporting the thesis of Turkey.

Because of the political support of the European Union member states, Greece has been following adventurous and aggressive approach which is completely violating the

international law and it seems that it does not want peace and agreement with Turkey. Unfortunately, dictator Sisi taking control of the political authority in Egypt through a military coup, is acting like a puppet of the US. By the order of the US, dictator Sisi has signed a treaty with Greece related to delimitation of the sea areas in the Eastern Mediterranean. This agreement is overlapping with the treaty between Turkey and Libya and it has no relevance under international law.

Turkey is decisive to protect its rights in the Aegean Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean in line with the international law and announces that it does not hesitate from fighting if necessary.

In this study, the sovereignty rights of Turkey in the Aegean Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean related to the territorial waters and continental shelf will be analyzed in the framework of the international law and the decisions of the International Court of Justice.

Key Words: Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, Aegean Sea, Eastern Mediterranean.

The Islamic Union In The Context Of Collective Defence: The Supra-Regional Collective Defence Architecture

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The terms “collective defence” or “collective self-defence” expresses a meeting of minds which is realised among states towards a common threat. Collective defence in terms of international law, is a legal and promoted point under the Charter of the United Nations. Today there are meetings of minds called as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union Common Security and Defence Policy (EU/CSDP), the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Collective Security Treaty Organization (SCO/CSTO), the African Union Peace & Security Council (AU/PSC) and the Union of South American Nations Council of South American Defense (UNASUR/CSAD). A union that will be established among Islamic states is also included in the scope of “collective defence” or “collective self-defence” in terms of international relations and international law.

The current collective defence unities generally have a structure which geographic integrity and consolidation are maintained. However, the maps proposed for Islamic Union covers a location where there are no collective defence meetings of minds geographically. Moreover, this region is currently divided both politically and geographically. In this divided condition, the maps which expresses the regions where Muslim societies exist, does not seem realistic. For sure, a more comprehensive understanding of unity should be aimed. Moreover, if a comprehensive unity cannot be maintained, it is not necessary to wait for states which pose obstacles to unity. As an evaluation is carried out in this perspective, the need for an understanding going beyond the regions is obvious. The concept “Supra-Regional Collective Defence” which expresses a perspective exceeding the limits by going beyond the obstacles resulted from geography, is asserted as an approach that will respond to this need. This approach aims establishing a common roof and a defence architecture with assembling the states which are currently ready for a unity by going beyond the geography and reaching a settlement in political, economic and military fields even if the states are not geographically connected to each other. At this point, a structure which will be constructed based on a three-dimensional network modelling is asserted. Regional power centres will hereby be established, and a sort of skeleton will be structured for articulation of new member states.

And this will help establishing a new collective defence unity supra-regionally without delay and forming power centres.

Key Words: Collective Defence, Defence Architecture, Defence Network, Islamic Union, Supra-Regional

Special Forces Standard and Cooperation Between Islamic States for The Islamic Union

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In short, special forces can be defined as units consisting of elite soldiers with superior military capabilities who can serve in all types of terrain and climatic conditions to eliminate internal and external threats.

Although the concept of Special Forces occupies a very important place in the Military Literature and has a deep-rooted history, the importance of Special Forces has increased and its areas of duty have expanded due to the new perception of threats of the modern world, the rapid transformation of the existing world system into a multipolar environment, and the increase in proxy wars, especially in the geography of Islamic states.

One of the important aspects of Special Forces is that they can be mobilized very quickly and perform long-distance operations very quickly and successfully. They are usually separated from the structure and activities of the regular armies in order to carry out operations, using all kinds of means of transport and communication in small troops (10-15 people).

In order for the Islamic states to quickly get rid of the pessimistic picture they are in, they need to create a joint force consisting of these troops. In this way, by conducting joint exercises, they can be organized in different geographies and be active by achieving a regional standard.

Special forces, consisting of small troops in terms of structure and organization, will be the first steps to the Islamic Union, as they will not impose serious costs on the defense union of Islamic countries. SADAT International defense consulting company, headquartered in Turkey, provides all kinds of support for states that have not fully formed the organization of special forces at this point. SADAT contributes to this with sufficient infrastructure and human resources for the organization, equipping and training of these units in fact or for consulting services.

In this way, standardization will be achieved through joint training and exercises between Islamic States, and standard operational techniques and tactics will be developed. In

the event of any request from the member states of the union, these created troops will be able to intervene as quickly as possible and achieve serious successes.

I hope that Allahuteala will grant the unity of Special Forces, which I consider to be an important step in the Islamic Union, as soon as possible.

Organizational Structures In Military Organizations In The Information Age: Recommendations From The Management And Organization Perspective

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The dramatic changes and developments in information technologies has caused concepts such as information-information warfare to become more debatable. It is doubtless that the malicious use of these developments in information technologies will naturally cause critical changes in war and warfare techniques. This situation will fundamentally affect the war and warfare methods of military organizations, and will cause significant changes in their organizational structures. It will be seen that the same determinations have been made in the studies in the literature. It is stated that they have been major changes in the organizational structure of the armed forces, as well as in the weapons they use and the doctrines according to which they fight.

Since organizational structure both influences and reflects the manner in which information flows into and within the organization, it would expect that revolutions in military affairs based on information technology would have particularly significant effects on military organizational structure.

In this context, after mentioning the importance of organizational structure in the prior changes such as changes and developments in informatics, how the "information age" affects the organizational structure of companies will be revealed and military organizational structure proposal will be tried to be developed through the US Armed Forces.

Key Words: Military Organizations, Organizational Structure, Management And Organization

Examination Of Defense Alliances On Earth: North Atlantic Treaty Organization “NATO”

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In order to examine the organizational structures and functioning of the existing defense alliances that exist around the world in order to establish a unified defense alliance of Islamic countries, we will try to demonstrate the purpose of the establishment of NATO and its functioning until today, so that it can be used to create an exemplary model. European countries, which lost power and blood against Soviet Russia, which gained strength after World War II, felt the need to establish a defense treaty with the United States, another winner of the war. Initially established with the United States and 11 European countries, NATO was then subject to a different expansion with the participation of Turkey and Greece. NATO, consisting of 30 member countries with the participation of 16 more countries that were afraid of the threat of the Eastern block against the Warsaw Pact, founded around the Soviet Union in 1955, is currently the most powerful military alliance in the world. Especially against this organization, which waged war on all-out Islamic countries after the September 11 attacks, the formation of an alliance in which Islamic countries could come together and form a defensive shield was an undisputed need.

Key words: NATO, Defence, Alliance, Islamic Union, Islamic Defence Alliance

Geopolitical Evaluation Of ASRIKA Islamic Countries

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This paper focuses on the study and evaluation of the general geopolitical situation of ASRIKA Islamic countries. The declaration addressed many elements; "who are the Islamic countries called ASRIKA?", "What is its geography and what are its natural resources?", "What is the regional and global influence of Asrika Islamic countries?", "How are they positioned together with their geopolitical position in domestic and foreign policy, and what are the elements of hard-soft power?". In addition, at the end of the paper, the section on proposals for solving problems draws attention to the importance of looking at the migration factor, major migration flows, and its impact on countries ' ability to control land and seas, especially in the context of dealing with waves of illegal migration. Thus, it aims to influence the role of states in geopolitical activity in the near and far future.

Initially, the article separates the term geopolitics, which helps to liberate concepts in order to ensure an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the geopolitical reality of the region being studied (Islamic Africa).

Geopolitics is defined by mixing geography's influence on politics with other factors such as economy, society and culture. Geopolitics operates in a static way, mainly because it deals with stagnant and unchanging elements. Usually studies related to geopolitics examines such concepts as the elements studied, the description of the area, its population, the size of the resources, etc. in a descriptive way. After all, all these components influence the regional and international movements of states, shaping the foreign policies of states and the way they interact with each other.(السماك، أزهر محمد). (2011).

On the other hand, international relations theorists argue that geopolitics is the science of the influence of politics on geography, and these two concepts interact in a broader and permanently changing (dynamic) framework. Because geopolitics acts within its own framework, it does not deny the geopolitical role and considers it more broadly. It also refers to various connotations, as it deals with strategic aspects, power relations, roles and influence struggle, and regional and international portrayal of external agendas.(Aharon Klieman, 2015, p. 264).

Looking at geopolitical literature throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there are "starting points" that are varied and dynamic by nature. The starting points of the

great powers are different. This differentiation has affected Islamic countries, especially in the African and Asian continents, whose borders and geographical location intersect with the seas such as the Mediterranean, Red and Black Sea, oceans, rivers and straits (Hormuz and Bab al-Mandab).

Some are driven by national motives like protect the interests of the state, its national security and the interests of realistic international groups that concern all countries equally, regardless of religious, ideological and domestic political, cultural and social systems. In this interactive framework, the relationship between China and Iran can be observed. Others have acted with ideological motives, which can be seen from the movements of some countries in Islamic geography, such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey because of the expansion of us liberal influence in the ASRIKA region, the struggle of this liberal system against China's growing influence, and the restriction or neutralization of the Russian role. Similarly, the previous two centuries, especially the nineteenth-century period of tension, witnessed a sharp rise of imperialist, colonial, political and economic forces based on measured geopolitical movements that expanded their influence, and Franco-British colonialism became evident in the struggle for influence in Africa. Today, we face a change in the wishes of the parties to the conflict in the countries of North and West Africa in Africa and internationally.

On the way to the most important theoretical frameworks that explain the strategic and geopolitical movements of many large countries is the theory of the "biosphere", which the German scientist Friedrich Ratzel quotes in his book Political Geography. This theory states that states have objects and units that they need to meet their political, economic and demographic needs using all their tools, so they must expand geographically. This theory became active in the 19th century; in the post-industrial revolution period, which developed a new first-class colonial ambition to find new markets, expand and search for cheap labor and raw materials. Later, it became more evident with World War 2, especially with the model of Nazi Germany. Based on this theory, states have always sought to legitimize their existence from the outside, in conflict with international law, legitimate means, methods of negotiation and dialogue. The main motivation lies in the fact that power plays a key role in political, humanitarian, economic and military survival. Therefore, many of the Muslim countries ASRIKA suffer from foreign intervention to build sea canals, sea routes, fisheries, raw materials, energy resources (Arabian Gulf), military bases and settlements (Zionist entity) in geographical areas, and foriagn control of their political and economic colonies.(شريف اسراء، 2014 الكعود، 1-12 الصفحات).

According to the "Heartland" theory used in the 1904 book "geographical pivot of history" by scientist Halford John Mackinder and developed in the middle of the same century, it is possible to control the entire world and then military fortifications by controlling the heart of the world (world island - Eurasia) and to form alliances that change the balance in times of peace and war. This theory explains the ongoing conflict between many sides in the heart (and naval bases) of the isolated Mediterranean Sea in the center of the world island in an attempt to achieve the greatest gains. Mackinder's theory explains the purpose of Europe's geopolitical policies, the Anglo-Russian conflict after World War I, and also the United States' Cold War spark since the mid-20th century. According to Mackinder's theory, this reflects land-sea conflicts between world powers and their strategic and security control movements "in order to take over the world, it is necessary to rule the heart of the world." (Mackinder, 1942, pp. 8-10)

Blue Diplomacy Between Turkey And Islamic Countries

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Islamic countries in the Mediterranean and Africa have historical ties with Turkey. Maritime judicial strategies based on international cooperation with respected neighbourhood policies that should be concluded fairly by Turkey are essential for stability, goodwill, peace and security in the region. Blue diplomacy has been put forward by the international community as a concept for rebuilding maritime relations. The aim of this study is to explain how Turkey's Blue Diplomacy ensures the integration of the blue economy with Islamic countries

Keywords: Africa, Blue Economy, Blue Diplomacy, Mediterranean, Turkey.

Defence Policy of The Organisation of The African Union And Cooperation With The EU

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It is known that the organization, which includes 55 African continent countries known as the African Union with its short name AU, cooperates in the financial field, strategic field and economic field. Defense policy within the African Union, which started operations in 2002 and represents 1 billion 321 billion individuals is administered by the Defense and Security Department (DSD). This unit is part of the roof unit as Peace and Security Department within the African Union Commission. Since the need to solve security problems is at the core of this completely cooperation-based policy, it is observed that cooperation is made with the closest strategic and government-based entities to the region. One of these cooperation partners is the European Union.

The AU has gone to the structures responsible for addressing long-term cross-cutting security issues and developing strategies for the Common African Defense and Security Policy (CADSP) and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD). In this respect production and market of light weapons, weapons of mass destruction, non-proliferation, anti-terrorism, land mines and mine action, security sector reform, disarmament inactivity and reintegration, especially the fight against weapons of mass destruction, non-proliferation, fight against terrorism became the first topics in policy. There is also an intense cooperation with the EU on security sector reforms. EUSEC, EUPOL RD, EUNAVFOR and EUTM Somali mission organizations came to the force in Africa, thus AU has met a reflection of the concrete steps taken, then it still helps the common security strategy today.

Along with this study, the foundations of cooperation are investigated and the expectations of the EU on foreign security policy and fighting against illegal immigration within the help of this cooperation were questioned. Indeed, the issues that AU should take as a model are discussed together comparatively. Moreover, the framework of the cooperation within the African region, declared as the 2007 in Lisbon summit, the EU declared was concentrated in terms of “peace and stability”, added up with the discussion for the cooperation under one of the declared 8 titles, reflected as taking some concrete steps for the

European Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) with financial assistance after the 2010 Tripoli Summit.

Key Words: AU, Africa Defense Strategy, EU-AU relationship

Effects Of Climate Change On International Security Policies And The Islamic World

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Climate change is a reality that is included in the scope of international security policies and gradually affects the whole world. However, a globally effective and successfully joint policy that combats this threat has not been put forward. On the other hand, existing initiatives do not create enough awareness, and they are not applicable in real life and / or fair, depending on the region to be applied.

First of all, the real causes of global warming are the countries that define them as "developed". In the race for colonialism, these countries selfishly used the resources that they had plucked with blood to strengthen their industry, technology and infrastructure, and naturally triggered global warming. Now, their technological and financial advantages make the whole world inculcate CO2 emission policies, in case they will suffer from this process. But while these suggestions are unfortunately correct targets, they are not reasonable for a fair and viable response.

The proposed CO2 targets are unfair because none of the countries and societies do not have the same conditions and opportunities. In addition, a few projects and investments made by the so-called "developed" for the "undeveloped" are not enough to establish justice and create sufficient perception. On the other hand, energy is also unreasonable because there are not enough resources, financial and technical infrastructure to suppress the welfare level and hunger of the population in poor societies.

From the social sight, the largest population growth will be occurred by the poor and middle-level societies. On the other hand, from the religious perspective, the Islamic world will be the most effective variable in this equation with its high population and the proportion of young people it has. From this view, the Islamic world will have an increasing impact rate on the global balances; from economy to development and from energy consumption to CO2 emissions. For this reason, an integrated climate change policy in the Islamic world is important both for the elimination of security risks of the Islamic world and for a more effective and applicable global CO2 policies.

On the other hand, although global warming seems to be a long-term security risk for the Islamic world, it is a strategic issue where success will only be achieved through a joint struggle.

From this view, in this study, after mentioning the priority of climate change effects on security policies, the real impact of the existing policies was discussed. Then, the role of energy in global warming was analyzed and after examining the climate change processes from the perspective of the Islamic world, some applicable strategic goals also were mentioned.

Keywords: Climate Change, Security, Global Threats, Islamic World

Investigation of Defense Alliances Around the World: NATO; Commonwealth of Independent States; EU Defense Organisation and African Union Defense Organisation

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The world today is divided into many strategic alliances. These alliances exist to advance their members' collective interests by combining their capabilities, which can be industrial and financial as well as military, to achieve military and political success. In fact, there is a host of international security treaties and co-operations having a long existence, mostly centred around USA, which in theory would guarantee a collective war through defence pacts. Defence pacts are a type of treaty or military alliance in which the signatories promise to support each other militarily and to defend each other. The obvious motivation in states engaging in military alliances is to protect themselves against threats from other countries. However, states have also entered into alliances to improve ties with a particular nation or to manage conflict with a particular nation. Where it involves threats, the type of collective defence entered into is a limited arrangement which involves only some states who come forward to join hands against a common enemy. In general, the signatories point out the threats in the treaty and concretely prepare to respond to it together. The Alliance stipulates that an attack on any member will be an attack on all Allies. In this paper, I will specifically focus on the defence mechanisms of NATO, CIS, EU Defence Organisation and African Union Defence Organization and the challenges faced by them. The most significant is NATO, which has 30 members. Turkey is a member of NATO and it will be shown in this paper how Turkey needs to navigate around NATO whilst courting Russian technology in order to build up their defence capabilities. A SWOT analyses will be undertaken to highlight the gaps in these existing defence alliances. It is recommended that for a new Islamic alliance/union to be successful it must learn from other Alliances' mistakes. It is hoped that these gaps can be filled by ASRICA.

Keywords: Strategic Alliances, Collective War, Defense Pacts, Military Alliance, Islamic Union, ASRICA.

An Ideal Defense Organization Model For Confederation of ASRICA “ASRICA Rapid Intervention Forces”

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In my presentation the problem which will be discussed is related to non-existent security network among Islamic countries with emphasized reasons why it is urgently needed to be established. On the basis of military conflicts in Syria, Libya, Afghanistan, Yemen and Sudan my aim is to point out that existence of Rapid Intervention Forces/RIF – equipped, trained and command by one Headquarters and under one vision and mission is necessary, not only because of needs of Islamic countries but for the global stability.

We are witnessing that most of conflicts and military campaigns in 21st Century are happening in lands and regions of Muslim geography. The main actors, who are most often conducting proxy wars, are powers who are following their own agenda and interests. History teaches us that, after such conflicts, political, social and even religious conditions are worsened while economically whole countries are devastated. To avoid these developments Rapid Intervention Forces will have a mandate to prevent escalation of fights and establish peaceful environment for negotiations and talks. In that case, other global military organizations, especially private military companies, will not participate in political processes.

Also it will provide better development of the political processes within Muslim geography and focus on common interest of Muslim nations. As such Rapid Intervention Forces do not have potential to prevent conflicts and secure peaceful environment, but also to be turning point in Muslim understanding of its importance in globalized world. Integrative factors among nations of Fertile Crescent are many. One of necessities which require high attention is connected to security.

Defense Organization And Management In The Ottoman Empire

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Ottoman State had designed and implemented the management of its army in line with the political and economic system of the country since its foundation. At the beginning, Ottoman Army had been composed of tribal cavalry forces and the battles had been executed as the raids into the hostile areas. In the following years, the additional soldier need of the army had been maintained from the slaves captured during the battles. Then, the Janissary Corps was established as the permanent army and with the help of Devşirme System, a strong army had been formed with the selected soldiers. The main power of the Ottoman Army was Tımarlı Sipahi Forces which had been formed through tımar system. According to this system, the Ottoman vilayets had been divided as tımar, zeamet and has. The manager of each part was obliged to prepare and mobilize certain amount of soldiers. With the help of this effective mobilization system, Ottoman State managed to deploy great number of military forces at the desired time and location. One of the most important military tactics of the Ottoman Army was Bozkır or Turan tactic. This tactic requires the manipulation of the enemy by attacking directly to its the front forces by the weak forces and draw them to the location that can be contained and destroyed by surprise attacks.

For a long period of time, in line with the forward defence strategy, Ottoman State based its security on Tuna and Sava Rivers and Adritatic axis against the European powers and holding of Ardahan-Kars-Agrı plateau against the Russians. The loss of Tuna-Adriyatik axis in the Balkans created the biggest security risk for the Ottoman State.

Ottoman State could not keep its power by the time, because it could not modify its economic and military system according to technological developments. During the recession period, it distributed the military forces to provide security over in every part of the country and could not maintain the center of gravity. This strategy resulted with the defeat of the Ottoman forces piece by piece.

In this study, I will mention the organization and management of the Ottoman Army at strategic and operatif levels, its defense principles and the lessons learned.

Key Words: Ottoman Army, Mobilization, Defense, Strategy, Army Organization

Threat of Coronavirus and Biological Weapons on Islamic World

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Biological weapons are the microbiological agents of pathogens or biological products intentionally manufactured or used to cause harm to a human, animal, plant or other living organisms ultimately to influence the conduct of government or to intimidate or coerce the civilian population. Diseases caused by biological agents are not only a public health issue but also a problem of national security establishing a great threat over the mentioned geographical area.

Biological weapons can be included in domains such as humans, animals, commercial agricultural products, water resources, soil, air or any combination of those. In any case, the target of those who use such weapons can also be stated as neutralizing the attacked area, leaving them powerless, controlling people, punishing the enemy and forcing them to accept their own wishes. Among modern weapons, scientists with high degree of knowledge for the manufacturing and use of weapons such as atomic bombs, submarines, warships, and high technology and large amounts of money are needed, while biological weapons can be produced cheaply with equipment that can be easily found on the market. Anthrax, for example, which is used as a biological weapon, can be obtained by 10 medical personnel with a small building and an expenditure of up to \$100,000. A casualty in a casual that can be given to about 1,000 people; nuclear weapons can be carried out at a cost of 1000 units, chemical weapons and 100 units with biological weapons.

Along with the developments in this field, steps have been taken for various measures and an prohibition on biological weapons "Convention prohibiting and dissipated the production, development and storage of bacteriological (biological) and toxin-structured weapons" was agreed at the United Nations General Assembly on March 16, 1971. Despite the agreement signed by 151 countries to ban the production, storage and use of biological weapons, the production and storage of these weapons is still maintained in secrecy in many countries. The contract was signed simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow in 1972 and entered into force on 26 March 1975. So far, 183 countries have signed the

convention, while Turkey signed it on August 6, 1974. despite this treaty, both the production and use of biological weapons continued.

Biological warfare agents affect large masses by contaminating air, water and food. The rate of action, morbidity and mortality vary according to the factor. Routes of using biological weapons can be gathered under three main headings:

- Spreading through droplets: Biological agents with high toxicity are often secretly distributed via aerosol. Other spreading routes are less important compared to aerosol pathways. Aerosolspreading agents affect larger masses than those spread by other means.
- Food-contamination: Biological agents can easily affect large populations by adding waters and some foods. For example, a bacterial preparation of 5 g is enough for diseases such as typhoid and cholera by polluting a million liters of drinking water.
- Spread through vectors or insects: Some diseases may spread through carriers. Biological agents can spread through infected natural and hosts (such as mosquitoes, ticks,). These living carriers can be infected and reproduced by ensuring that they are fed from infected animals, blood deposits or biological agent sources found artificially.
- Defense Against Biological Weapons: Such weapons are quite cheap to produce/store and use, but their protection/treatment methods are quite expensive and difficult. Well-trained and highly effective intelligence units are required for effective defense. In addition, very well trained and highly disciplined security forces, 'health organisations' that organize very quickly and effectively, medical personnel and scientists who question and investigate, health/disease statistics that are very adequate and afflicted since peacetime are also needed.

Coronavirus (COVID-19): Comment from the Biological Weapon Perspective

Covid-19, a new type of coronary virus that has spread all over the world since the beginning of 2020 and has been declared by the World Health Organization as an epidemic that spreads and affects pandemia, has reportedly reached nearly 60 million people worldwide by the end of November 2020, and close to 40 million people have recovered as the number of people who have died has reached 1,5 million. Although it has spread all over the world, the way this epidemic has emerged and the origin it is caused by is still controversial. According to the data we have; on December 31, 2019, the World Health Organization announced this disease as an epidemic that spreads and affects pandemia which As a factor,

he reported that they had identified a new member of the coronavirus family, and on January 12, 2020, samples from the cases were conclusive that new types of coronavirus had been detected, and the initial analysis of the genetic sequences of the virus indicated that this outbreak was the cause. On the other hand, it has been anticipated by many authorities that this outbreak was created manufactured as a biological weapon produced by scientists in the laboratory or synthesized as a result of modification by the genetic structure of another virus.

Microbiological agents are not found as weapons in terms of their natural structure. Special methods and carriers (vectors) are needed to weapon these agents. In order for these agents to cause harm to large populations, it must be carried out to spread within a carrier to the intended area.

Here, the outbreak was caused by a definitive biological weapon, that is, an agent-purposegenerated bio weapon pathogen, as the criterion for its evaluation; Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of the biological weapon, The discovery of evidence indicating that the agent was released as a biological weapon can be stated as. However, the criteria which make us suspicious of the agent's use as a biological weapon are also mentioned as follows.

- The presence of a biological risk and threat,
- The characteristics specific to the biological agent in question,
- Characteristics of the geographical distribution shown by the biological agent,
- The highest concentration the agent has in environmental conditions,
- Characteristics of the biological agent's ways of inging,
- Features for the severity and dynamics of the epidemic,
- Features for the time of release of the epidemic,
- Unusually, the rapid spread of the epidemic,
- Whether the epidemic is confined to a certain population,
- Features for clinical symptoms.

Effect Of New Conditions On War Doctrine And Concepts

- The Need For Renewal Of The Law Of War

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The world has been witnessing an increasingly complex war for the last 25-30 years. By taking advantage of the opportunities provided by technology, some new elements are added to the battlefield; As a result of their effects, the aging doctrine of war and its existing concepts, cannot meet the needs of armies.

The purpose of this declaration is the effects of the above factors on the formation of new war concepts and doctrines arising from the use of the war fields; New technical specifications for the maintenance and repair processes of tactical / strategic publications, military manuals - Unmanned Combat Vehicles (ISAs), which are used in the armies of the Turkish Armed Forces - Security - Law Enforcement Forces under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the armies of other Islamic States and to reconsider detailed legislation and to point out the need for the reconstruction of international law of war.

Keywords: Cyber Warfare, Biological Warfare, Doctrine, Concept, UAV - Drone, Law of War, Coronavirus, Confederation of Islamic Countries

Determination Of Common Defense System Procedures And Principles For Islamic Union

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Praise be to Allahu Ta'ala, who says (The Forbidden month corresponds to the Forbidden month. Homage (things that must be respected) is subject to the retaliation rule. So whoever attacks you, attack him as he attacks you, (but do not go forward). Beware of disobeying Allah and know that God is with those who avoid disobeying Allah.) and then salatu Salaam, The Prophet Of Mercy sent for safety and peace

Amma bad:

Among Muslims, the defense system is an important and legal requirement, and the way to achieve this system requires constructive foundations and foundations that arise from cooperation, which is one of the requirements of life, and are based on serious work. Because a person cannot live alone and provide their material and spiritual needs without cooperating with others due to their civil nature, which brings many benefits to the individual and society, both economic, security and defense in general . And in general, dealing with the difficulties around a Muslim, especially if a person, as well as without cooperation with others, worldly and religious goals will not be realized

If unity is the most powerful weapon used to deal with all kinds of challenges, the most important of those which bring this unity is cooperation. Because it keeps individuals close together and removes grudge from hearts, it also helps to do great things that a person cannot do alone, which shows the individual his strength and makes him feel that he is not a burden to the society in which he lives and is not incapable.

All of these are the ores needed by the common defense system among Muslims as the priority foundations that ensure success based on solid unity, in addition, it covers society and the individual in necessary situations and makes them feel that there is strong support behind it, defends their rights. It encourages people to use all their efforts and powers, enlivens them, energizes them, and frees them from selfishness and self-love. In addition, cooperation is a source of unification of nations in all areas, because it involves sharing burden and obligation with others. There is an opportunity to share experiences and talents from people with whom

they collaborate. When a person cooperates, he becomes a loved one and wins the love and consent of Allah. Especially when it concerns religion and the world and unity and security, which Allah Ta'ala says: (Help for goodness and piety. (Avoid opposing Allah). But don't help with sin and hostility. Beware of disobeying Allah. Because God's punishment is too severe.) (Surah Maide, 2nd Verse).

This short work we have deals with positive and efficient cooperation related to the Islamic Union in the common defense system that brings peace to the whole world, and its subject is: "Determining The Procedures And Principles Of The Common Defense System For The Islamic Union"

In this sensitive period in which the Islamic Ummah lives in the East and west of the world, I ask Allah to successfully act on me in the narrative on this important issue and along the lines of what is in the best interest of the Ummah.

We pray to Almighty Allah to protect our countries and peoples from the dangers of their people at this time, and to support us in the face of the enemies of humanity, wherever they are in the world.

(Prepare as much force and war horses as you can against them. With them you warn the enemy of Allah and your enemy, and other enemies besides them that you do not know, but that Allah knows. Whatever you spend in the way of Allah, you will be paid in full. You will not be wronged.) (Anfal Surah-60th Verse)

And based on these words: (Say, "Work and do. Allah and the Messenger and the believers will see what you do. Then you will be returned to Allah, the knower of the unseen and The seen. He will inform you of what you used to do.") Surah Tawbah – 105th Verse)

And Imam Al-Suyuti reported in "Al-Jami` Al-Sagir" a hadith narrated by our Prophet Salla allahu Alayhi Wa Sallam and said: (Teach your sons to swim and shoot. How good is a believing woman who knits in her home).

In another hadith (Teach your sons to swim and shoot, and women to knit.)

To guide humanity, to save it from ignorance and humiliation, and to make a Muslim refuse to surrender, based on the verses of Allahu Ta'âlâ, based on the hadiths of our Prophet , which encourage our children to learn swimming and shooting, and women to learn professions and crafts, all this is strong evidence for every Muslim who desires the advancement of Islam. However, a Muslim must be free from Liberal ideas and directions and man-made laws that conflict with the laws of Allahu Ta'âlâ by strengthening his clairvoyance and methods of reason. In this process, he must adhere to the wills of the Qur'an and Sunnah-I-seniyya. This, in turn, is to understand the strategies of Salaf-I-Salih and the texts of the

Qur'an based on the salih servants after them. At the same time, it is to explore methods that will facilitate the implementation of these texts, and to transform what can be turned into reality with all seriousness and in the present time, with wisdom and good advice.

. In this context we can do the following things:

- 1- To find spiritual mentors from teachers, scholars and active youth and introduce them to the Islamic world, so that all groups of society, small and large, will agree to serve this Hanif religion
- 2- In a word, spread Islamic decency to all schools with a strict program that all Muslims will accept.
- 3- Dissemination of the Qur'an language, telling all members participating in the Congress of the Islamic Union, especially young people, how important it is for a Muslim and competing with the languages of speech currently used in the world
- 4- Creation and preparation of actors and artists (Stars) in order to evaluate and spread the goals that the ASSAM Congress is trying to achieve
- 5- To start ASSAM Congress programs, first focus on countries where the percentage of Muslims is above 50%
- 6- Establishing political parties firmly and with leading powerful personalities and sharing the ASSAM Congress on the idea of Islamic Union.
- 7- To create a solid Islamic fund to train imams, preachers and teachers for the purpose of Islamic unity in all countries of the world and consolidate for this mission
- 8- To end the differences that arise from issues and fatwas that do not break the faith in a Muslim's daily life and cause conflict, and focus on religious principles that do not fall into the separate idea of the two people.
- 9- Strive to establish a true Union of the Islamic world and adhere to the decisions of Islamic countries, imams and preachers to implement the decisions of this union, because this is to restore the place and greatness of the Islamic religion in the world,
- 10- To create an Islamic Military Academy to graduate military officers in all applied military sciences from industry and technology.
- 11- To create an Islamic military alliance that does not accept the intervention of non-Muslims in defense affairs to defend Muslims all over the world..

At the end of the declaration, we say to you the following words of Allahu Ta'âlâ: (Say "Work, do. Allah and the Messenger and the believers will see what you do. Then you will be

returned to Allah, the knower of the unseen and The seen. He will inform you of what you used to do.") (Surah Tawba- 105th Verse)

And the following words of Allahu Ta'âlâ: (You will never achieve good unless you spend in the way of Allah out of what you love. Whatever you spend, Allah knows it.) (Surah Al-Imran-92th Verse)

Velhamdülillahi Rabbil Alemin

Foundations And Principles Of Defense Cooperation For The Islamic Union

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Elhamdülillahi Rabbil Alemin Vessalatü Vesselamü Ala Rasulina Muhammeden ve Ala Alihi Va Sahbihi Ecmain

Indeed, Almighty Allah sent down his last messenger, Sallaahu Alayhi Wa Sallam, and his miraculous book (Qur'an) to create a single nation, saying, "you are the best Ummah raised up for people," based on true faith, methodology, unity, morality and goodness for all nations and races in his beliefs, rituals and feelings.

This nation emerged at the time of the invitation to Islam and spread from Eastern China to Western Jakarta, this is not an illusion of fact, but a history of honorable humanity, civilization and progress in various sciences and arts.

So the restoration of the civilizational role of this nation is possible, as predicted by this distinguished history and social base: especially since all components of faith, knowledge, geographical and interest-based Unity are provided, it is possible that what happened once will happen again, so only the free will of politicians is needed.

Therefore, Assam's intensive efforts to achieve this unity deserve great thanks, appreciation and support, because for this reason it has organized congresses. The most recent is the current 4th International Islamic Union Congress dedicated to setting out the foundations and principles of cooperation in the defense industry for the Islamic Union.

After we have prepared the preliminary promise in this statement, we will talk about what needs, preparations, problems that prevent this formation, components and promoters in the name of forming the Union.

We ask Allah to write us achievements in what we desire and to help us achieve the goals and goals we desire, and we ask him to allow us to do our deeds only for the sake of his face, ALLAH is sufficient for us, how excellent is the Guardian.

