

A Strategic Vision for Global Security

An Exclusive Conversation with **Dr. John M. Nomikos**

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CORPORATE INTERVIEW
Dr. Manu Chaudhary



Dr. John M. Nomikos

In this special edition of our Magazine Corporate INSight, we are honored to present an insightful conversation with Dr. John M. Nomikos, a distinguished figure in the field of intelligence and security studies. Dr. Nomikos serves as the Director of the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS) and is the Chairman of the European Intelligence Academy (EIA). He is also the Founding Editor of the Journal of European and American Intelligence Studies (JEAIS), formerly known as the Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence (JMBI).

In addition to his editorial and research roles, Dr. Nomikos is the Head of the Department of History, Politics, and International Relations at Webster University's Athens Campus (Webster Athens), where he also teaches as an Associate Professor. Since 2022, he has expanded his academic influence internationally by joining Coastal Carolina University as an Affiliate Faculty Member in the Intelligence and Security Studies program.

With a career deeply rooted in intelligence, geopolitics, and international security, Dr. Nomikos brings a wealth of experience and a unique perspective that bridges academia, policy, and practice. In this exclusive interview, he shares his views on emerging global threats, the evolving nature of intelligence studies, and the critical importance of international cooperation in ensuring global security.

Corporate Interview : International

Mr. Nomikos how's Research Institute for European and American Studies leave their footprints on a geo-political level?

Dr. Manu The Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS), a Greek non-profit research institute (founded on 6 April 2006) is dedicated to advancing practical ideas to address the global geopolitical and security challenges. RIEAS has an impressive track record of synergies with both the academic and policy-making communities at a global level. RIEAS organizes conferences, lectures and media appearances that aim to increase knowledge, awareness and salience of policy issues with relevant stakeholders. Its publication record in the areas of international security, defense is impressive (www.rieas.gr)

Dr. Nomkos as a Chairman of European Intelligence Academy (EIA), how you see its relevance in the field of Information warfare.

Dr. Chaudhary see the European Intelligence Academy (EIA) was established in 2013 as an international network of intelligence scholars, practitioners and graduate researchers who are dedicated to international collaboration in intelligence research and scholarship. One of the primary aims of the EIA network is to highlight the work of hybrid warfare and especially on information warfare such as misinformation, disinformation, propaganda and vulnerabilities of cybersecurity.

Mr. John how do you see the Indian - Greek relationship in future?

Manu, For the last nine years of continuing hard work, my vision and strategy on the Indian-Greek relationship began to be implemented by a strengthened Indian-Greek Strategic Partnership. It emerged as early as 2011 when Greece and India agreed to coordinate in battling terrorism and piracy in the Indian Ocean where Greek -owned shipping faced serious threats. I forecast the Indian-Greek relationship to develop further in the future and both countries to create synergies in the areas of military defense technology, education, culture, tourism and trade.

Mr. Nomikos If the Free trade agreement is finalized with the European Union and India how will it be good for all?

Manu, The possibility to finalize the Free Trade agreement between European Union and India will be a "blessing opportunity" for Greece and the rest of the European Union member states to collaborate with India which is the largest democratic country in the world. India is an emerging economic, technological and military power that has a strategic geopolitical role in the 21st century.



How does Greece's foreign policy react to geopolitical developments with India, USA, Russia, China and the European Union.

Dr. Manu, Greece is a member of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). On geopolitical developments, Greece's foreign policy grows strong with the United States which has two strategic military bases in the Greek island of Crete (Chania) and the Alexandroupolis Port which is located in the northern part of Greece. Greece's foreign policy with China remains solid since the presence of the Chinese company COSCO in the Greek port of Piraeus. Nowadays, the current Greek government has "frozen" its foreign policy relationship with Russia because of the Ukrainian-Russian war. Greece's foreign policy is very dynamic towards the Greek-Indian military, security and intelligence sharing information. Greece welcomes joint military exercises between the Greek and Indian Armed Forces in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. Greek air-force fighter jets participated in the Indian military exercise ("Tarang Shakti") in September 2024 in India.



Mr. John, As you know India is developing the IMEC (India Middle East Economic corridor, from India to UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Cyprus, Greece towards Italy) . How important is it for Greece?

Manu, Greece strongly supports the IMEC (India-Middle East Economic corridor from India to UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel Cyprus and Greece towards Italy). IMEC was proposed at the G20 meeting in New Delhi in 2023, and was indeed a significant initiative aimed at creating a geopolitical and geoeconomics corridor bridging India with the Middle East and the European Union.

IMEC is extremely important for Greece because it provides energy security and political stability in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Greece realizes that IMEC is also a strategic alternative to China’s Belt and Road Initiative.

What is the future of NATO if America will not stand with the EU?

I do believe that NATO is here to stay and the United States will always have a strategic role in the development and finance of NATO. However, it is about time for the European Union to create security and defense mechanisms in order to counter emerging security and military threats in Europe. In 1991, the Yugoslavian crisis was an intelligence failure for the European Union who could not prevent it. The 800 billion “Re-Arm Europe” project launched by the European Union is the correct “recipe” for allowing Europeans to establish their own European Army, the European Union Intelligence Agency, a “European Intelligence Culture” and a “Team work mentality” in order to protect their societies in Europe.

Mr. Nomikos Will India, Greece and European countries join hands together against terrorism? How can they counter this?

Dr. Manu Indeed, this is a very interesting question. The complexities in the Syrian and Libyan civil wars and the security and political fluidity in the Balkan peninsula requires Greece, the European Union and India to cooperate on combating international terrorism. Turkey is a hub for Hamas and for a plethora of Islamic radical networks who travel from African, Middle East, Eurasia and Asia states. The best way to counter the emergence of international terrorism is to activate joint anti-terrorism operations by providing critical intelligence sharing among the European Union member states (Greece), India and Israel. Thankyou Very much Dr. Nomikos talk to us with your heart on India and Greece future.

I must say in this engaging and insightful conversation, Dr. John M. Nomikos has shed light on some of the most pressing issues in the realm of intelligence, international



relations, and global security. From his leadership at RIEAS and the European Intelligence Academy to his academic influence across institutions worldwide, Dr. Nomikos exemplifies the importance of bridging scholarly insight with real-world application.

His perspectives on the strengthening India-Greece strategic partnership, the relevance of IMEC, and the evolving dynamics within NATO offer a nuanced understanding of the contemporary geopolitical landscape. Notably, his emphasis on collaboration—whether in countering information warfare or global terrorism—reinforces the crucial role of international cooperation in today’s interconnected world.

As we conclude this special edition, it becomes clear that thought leaders like Dr. Nomikos are not only shaping academic discourse but also influencing policy and fostering global alliances that aim to create a safer, more informed, and more resilient world.