



RIEAS EXECUTIVE SEMINAR

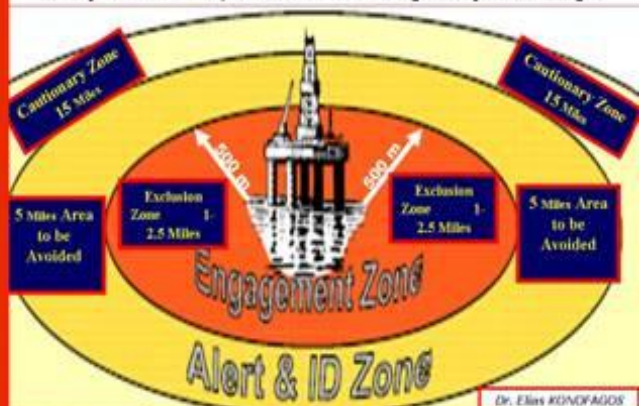


Ioannis Anastasiadis, Lt General (AF, ret.)



Offshore Security Zones

REASON OF EXISTENCE: Secure the safety of people working on, or in the immediate vicinity of the installation; and the installation itself against any form of damage.



Dr. Elias KINOFAKOS



A t h e n s 2 0 1 4

National Security &
Intelligence
Analysis in the
Mediterranean Region

Edited by
Antonia Dimou &
Antonia Chatzopoulou

ATHENS AUGUST, 2014

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National Security & Intelligence Analysis in the Mediterranean Region

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LIST OF INSTRUCTORS

(Background as of July 2014)

- **Yonah Alexander**, Professor, Director of Interuniversity Center for Terrorism Studies (USA)
- **Ioannis Anastasakis**, Lieutenant General (ret) Greek Air Force, RIEAS International Advisor
- **John Galatas**, Brigadier General (ret) Greek army Medical Unit, RIEAS CBRN Coordinator
- **Elias Konofagos**, Senior Analyst, Energy Security
- **Andreas Liaropoulos**, RIEAS Senior Analyst and Assistant Editor of the Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence
- **John M. Nomikos**, RIEAS Director, Founding Editor of the Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence
- **Harry Theoharis***, Former Secretary General for Public Revenue, Ministry of Finance
- **George Vardangalos**, Deputy Chairman of the Mediterranean Council for Intelligence Studies

* Guest Speaker

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Introduction

The Mediterranean region is in the center of a security nexus connecting Europe with Africa, Asia and the Middle East. New risks and threats to regional stability, emanating from chaotic situations in countries like Iraq and Syria, include the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the illegal export of controlled military items and technology including delivery means and warheads alike, and the disruption of energy flows. The prospect of instability is also driven by the increase of human trafficking, illegal migration, transnational organized crime and cyber-crime, economic impoverishment and terrorism which all threaten the regional cohesion of the Mediterranean.

This reality has prompted the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS) to organize the 1st Executive Security Training Seminar titled: *“National Security and Intelligence Analysis in the Mediterranean Region”*. The training seminar aimed to address Mediterranean emerging risks and threats by recommending the enforcement of policy and security measures at national and regional levels.

To this end, the seminar’s instructors, with a diverse background ranging from economics and politics to security and military intelligence, addressed a selected audience of senior officers from the Hellenic armed forces, the coast guard, the police and the intelligence agencies, representatives of foreign diplomatic missions based in Athens, and security managers of private companies.

The training seminar as part of the activities that are planned, implemented and supported organizationally by RIEAS concluded with the conduct of evaluation which demonstrated the need for the organization of a second sister seminar in 2015.

RIEAS, in accordance to its mission, will continue to assist regional and national decision-makers from the public and private sectors to deal with risks and threats through the utilization of the innovative and leading thinking of the institute’s personnel and partners.

John Nomikos
RIEAS Director
Athens, August 2014

PREFACE

The Mediterranean is a geopolitically significant region which is, however, overwhelmed by security problems considered as vital ranging from interstate conflicts, intrastate crises and transnational threats with most prominent the proliferation of conventional and mass destruction weapons, cyber-warfare and terrorism. A comprehensive approach to security in the Mediterranean, including hard security-soft security integration and civil-military-private sector coordination is the key to stability.

If the imperative for concord over instability prevails, then the dividends that will accrue in the entire Mediterranean will be multifold. What some of the threats to stability present, the level of their complexities and whether they can be coped efficiently under the current regional exigencies as evidenced in Syria and Libya, have led to the formation of the agenda of the 1st training executive seminar of the Research Institute for European and American Studies.

An underlying theme of the seminar has been security as a prerequisite for foreign direct investment that can help overcome the legacies, psychological and otherwise that have burdened the Greek and other regional economies for so long. As it is widely acknowledged, issues of national security related to poor governance affect international economic transactions and have become more complicated after September 11th, 2001 when the term was expanded to include human security in the context of international trade.

Equally primary topic has been the presentation of the challenges related to CBRN risks and the illegal export of sensitive military technology as well as the outline of a series of effective strategies to mitigate risks through coordination of different national agencies like the intelligence communities, and cooperation between regional countries and international organizations.

In articulating their presentations, instructors made no pretense to providing answers to complex issues addressed. As the chairman of the executive seminar noted in his concluding remarks, “instructors treated their topics with sincerity and clarity, and thus increased our understanding of the complex issues involved”.

This precisely has been the goal of the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS). In the context of its training activities, RIEAS sustains keen interest in the affairs of the Mediterranean region and supports a holistic approach to security encouraging cooperation and dialogue to identify contemporary risks and provide solutions.

The current publication of the summary of the conference proceedings serves as guide to the instructors’ information sharing and presentations with focus on the multi-dimensional challenges facing the Mediterranean.

Be that as it may, challenges still lie ahead...

Antonia Dimou,
Editor
Athens, August 2014

National Security &
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FIRST DAY

ATHENS AUGUST, 2014

“Security as a Prerequisite for Foreign Direct Investment”

Harry Theoharis (Guest Speaker)

Mr. Harry Theoharis started his presentation by providing the definition of investment. He specifically said that investment is a tool for development, a means to achieve a result, which is profit. Mr. Theoharis stressed that the aim of an investment is the generation of future income. An important point of his presentation was that the majority of countries should focus on creating an environment that favors long-term investments, as short-term investments are not necessarily desirable.

Mr. Theoharis proceeded with the presentation of three aspects of security in the context of trade and investment, namely national security as a barrier or proxy for trade, enforcement of property and contract rights, and security as a prerequisite for trade. Interestingly, Mr. Theoharis outlined the requirements for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and argued that investments are forward-looking given that focus is on the future. He identified the problems of FDI, with most prominent the fear of possible discrimination between a foreign and a national investor, the lack of well-functioning formal institutions and informal networks, and the existence of a non-favorable investment climate.

Mr. Theoharis acknowledged the existence of theories that link peace (or war) with trade. A number of theories, supported by empirical evidence, demonstrate that countries which trade with neighbors are much less likely to go to war, while countries in a state of war experience less trade. He supported that the increase of military power can secure a country's trade interests, and likewise, trade openness can increase a country's security. Additionally, he specified corruption as form of insecurity stressing that countries with better institutions benefit more from trade and investments and that vertical integration can be a response to bad governance. He stated that countries with better governance are prone to create stronger companies that invest abroad, while even though countries with weak governance may receive more FDI, foreign companies customarily buy out their local partners.

With regards to Greece, Mr. Theoharis elaborated that improved institutions will allow more trade flows and benefits. He argued that the creation of a no surprising tax system will attract more FDI, stressing that the stability of the political environment is extremely important along with the country's membership in supranational bodies and organizations. Mr. Theoharis emphasized that the inability of individuals, associations or governments to enforce property rights increases the costs and intensifies contract implications as parties can be tempted to cheat.

Mr. Theoharis concluded with the presentation of a well-functioning market which allows investments and boosts local consumption, in contrast to a crisis ridden economy which is characterized by disinvestment and possible social unrest, thus creating difficulties in the production of goods.

“Did CBRN-related Problems Identified in the Last Three Olympiads Become Lessons Learned towards Rio 2016?”

John Galatas

Brigadier General (ret), John Galatas presented CBRN-related problems and identified that there is a noticeable gap between the planning phase and the actual human response to major incidents, such as a chemical attack. He pointed out that human factors must be taken under consideration during the preparation of CBRN response plans which should focus on what people will do, not what they should do. He suggested that re-evaluation of the existing CBRN response plans is needed and that victims should be led to the nearest hospitals the soonest.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas stressed the psychological factor of victims of CBRN attacks, who tend to get extremely worried and are not inclined to wait, thus causing difficulties to fast response, such as traffic jams. He outlined the main pillars of a CBRN response plan with police forces playing a major role in monitoring the area of the incident, and responders using chemical detection equipment so that, when managing contaminated waste, leaks of hazardous material are avoided.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas concretely described the four stages of CBRN contamination. The first stage is the incubation period, when casualties start visiting hospitals. During the second stage, the state realizes the magnitude of the problem. In the context of the third stage of contamination, the state activates all relevant agencies for response. The fourth stage is identified with the outbreak of epidemic/pandemic.

He presented the cases of a CBRN exercise and a CBRN attack incident. He analytically described a CBRN exercise planned by the Health Protection Agency (HPA) that took place in East London on 29th June 2010. The outcome of the exercise clearly showed that despite London's noticeable efforts, the results were inadequate. He also reported on the attack of 18th March 2012 that happened in Leeds City Center when a masked terrorist sprayed shoppers with a noxious chemical.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas proceeded with reviewing the Athens 2004 Olympic Games which constituted the first summer Olympiad after the terrorist attacks of 11th September 2001. He confirmed that, generally, Greece was ill-prepared to respond efficiently to a CBRN attack, and notably, the single sentence summary of the general attitude at that time was: “It will not happen to us!”

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas stressed that for an effective response to a CBRN attack, collaboration between state institutions and the military medical system is required. He concluded with the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games by analytically referring to CBRN-related incidents, mostly conducted by the Uighur group as well as the anthrax incidents that occurred during the 2012 London Olympic Games.

“Hospital CBRN Preparedness” and “Medical Consequences of Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents”

John Galatas

Brigadier General (ret) John Galatas, elaborated on hospital CBRN preparedness with focus on crowd behavior during CBRN-related incidents, stressing the fact that approximately 20% of the victims are expected to be injured (or dead) and the rest 80% in panic.

He stated that public response is driven by four factors. The first factor is related to the way the public perceives a CBRN threat or incident; the second factor is linked to whether the public trusts or mistrusts the state authority; the third factor is connected to the public's perception of the costs or benefits of the state authority's measures; and, the fourth factor focuses on the way the responders or the state authority communicates with the public.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas pointed out that the planning for an effective response to a CBRN incident maintains an anthropocentric approach, meaning that the human factor is taken under serious consideration. He also elaborated on the security measures that hospitals should take as part of CBRN defense. Specifically, he stated that hospitals should be fenced and monitored by security personnel, while medical personnel should be motivated, educated, trained and deployable.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas also pointed out that appropriate equipment is needed and that hospitals need morgue and decontamination facilities. He proceeded with the presentation of the European Training for Health Professionals on Rapid Response to Health Threats (ETHREAT) program. ETHREAT program's primary focus is the planning and development of an educational package which incorporates the knowledge and training materials, necessary to empower European Front-Line Health Professionals, so that they recognize and respond to modern public health threats, such as attacks with chemical, biological and radiological agents.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas continued with the presentation of the medical consequences of chemical and biological warfare agents by providing to the seminar trainees the NATO definition of chemical weapons. According to NATO's definition, a chemical weapon is a chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure or incapacitate people because of its physiological effects.

He also described the first chemical attack that took place in Ypres, Belgium, on 15th April 1915. The chemical agent used for this attack was chlorine and 800 people were killed, while 15.000 suffered from physiological problems. He noted that although this was the first chemical attack, it certainly was not the last.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas spoke about dual chemicals, explaining that these are chemicals which not only can be used as common chemicals, but also hold a chemical-warfare utility. He stated that chemical attacks can be carried out as alternative to nuclear attacks or conventional attacks, and pointed out chemical weapons multiple usages. That said, a chemical weapon can be used to prevent the enemy's mobilization or as a terror weapon against urban centers and alternatively, as weapon of last resort or as a tool for blackmail.

He emphasized that chemical or biological weapons can be employed by terrorists because they are cheap, effective, easy to obtain and concurrently, hard to detect in terms of time. In other words, the use of chemical or biological weapons allows the achievement of maximum benefit, with the deployment of minimum resources.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas categorized chemical agents as toxic and incapacitating. He noted that nerve gases, such as TABUN, SARIN, SOMAN and VX have rapid effects and cause death fast, even in minutes. He pointed out that the diagnosis is clinical therefore laboratory tests should not delay the treatment. He also noted that the decontamination process is critical, as inadequate decontamination can lead not only to progression of the symptoms for the patient, but also to secondary contamination cases for the emergency response and medical personnel.

Additionally, Brigadier General (ret) Galatas presented the definition for toxic chemicals as provided by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). According to the CWC "toxic chemical is any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals." He clarified that toxic chemicals can be found everywhere, as they are not designed for warfare and their consequences are long-term.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas proceeded with the presentation of biological agents, and noted that their release causes common, usual symptoms. This fact makes the distinction between a biological attack and a natural disease strike difficult.

He also noted that biological agents can be used as weapons, because they are easy to procure, their production cost is low, dissemination at great distances is easy, and they are difficult to detect because their first sign does not differ from a common illness. He interestingly stated that a biological attack causes panic permitting this way, perpetrators to escape before effects on humans are realized.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas concluded with the provision to trainees of a detailed distinction between chemical agents and biological agents.

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SECOND DAY

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“Combating terrorism: Regional and Global Strategies and Lessons”

Professor Yonah Alexander

Professor Yonah Alexander elaborated on the regional and global strategies to combat terrorism considered as one of many challenges. He argued that terrorism actors can be individuals, sub-state groups or state-sponsored. Under the category of individuals and sub-state actors, he included political extremists; ideologically-based groups; ethnic, racial, tribal and religious movements; as well as criminal and political mercenaries. Under the category of state-related terrorism actors, he listed dictatorial nations, failed regimes, and weak governments.

Professor Alexander made references to the factors that encourage terrorism, including the consequences of the Soviet Union’s collapse and the Arab Spring; the ethnic, racial, religious and tribal intolerance and violence; the escalation of propaganda and psychological warfare, nationalism and separatism; regional conflicts; and the intensification of criminal activity.

Other contributing factors that encourage terrorism are linked to overpopulation; migration and unemployment; the widening economic gap between the North and the South; environmental challenges; the proliferation of weapons, the privatization of warfare; and globalization.

Professor Alexander also discussed the absence of a universal definition of terrorism and outlined terrorists’ motivations as being driven by political, economic and cultural discontent. He presented the contemporary networks of terrorism and pointed out that the informal and formal relationships among various terrorist groups and state sponsors has resulted in a machinery of terror on national, regional and global levels. He stressed energy vulnerability, given that oil production facilities can be targeted by terrorist organizations like al-Qaida which aims to achieve one of its major objectives, namely, the control of energy systems.

He drew specifically attention to cyber-attacks and super-terrorism which is defined as the use of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons in a terrorist attack. Professor Alexander identified the efforts of a number of international organizations in combating terrorism, such as NATO, the European Union, OSCE, the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNESCO, the African Union, and the Arab League.

Professor Alexander ended his presentation with the identification of key strategies in combating terrorism such as addressing the root causes of terrorism, as well as the prosecution and punishment of terrorism actors, protection of human rights, and support of the rule of law.

“Intelligence Community: Keeping an Eye on Export Controlled Items and Technology”

Ioannis Anastasakis

Lieutenant General (ret), Ioannis Anastasakis started his presentation with the motto “Too much information, not enough intelligence” and explained that the military is overwhelmed with information but is unable to convert it into reports and analyze it properly.

He also stated that weapons and extremist ideas can disrupt national security within a region, and he specifically mentioned that the Eastern Mediterranean is a gate of transport of export controlled items, that means weapons conventional and WMD, to conflict areas.

In the context of emerging regional challenges, Lieutenant General (ret), Anastasakis presented a map initially published in the Turkish gazette “Vatan”, which showed that the envisioned by jihadists “New Islamic Caliphate” includes Greece, along with other European countries.

He provided the definition of the term “export controlled items”, and stated that officially the term describes items with military or strategic importance, such as systems, equipment and components, test, inspection and production equipment, materials (with specific characteristics), related software and related technology.

Lieutenant General (ret), Anastasakis elaborated on the non-proliferation – Export Control Regimes (ECRs), such as the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Australia Group (AG) and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). He also mentioned the European Union’s “Integrated Dual Use List” and explained that export controlled items can be categorized under two major lists, the Military List (ML) and the Dual-Use List (DUL), which is mostly related with advanced technology, bio-chemicals and nuclear.

Lieutenant General (ret), Anastasakis stressed that regional security and stability risks constitute the export control of military and dual use items vital. He emphatically noted that the Intelligence Community should monitor every step of an export controlled item’s cycle from the research & development and production phase to the de-militarization and/or de-activation of these items.

Additionally, he elaborated on the Intelligence Community’s constructive role in applying export control measures on dual-use items, mostly by conducting frequent intelligence reports, identifying front companies, preventing undercutting, investigating “black money” roots, and finally by uncovering the illegal trade of “controlled items”.

Lieutenant General (ret), Anastasakis concluded with the presentation and analysis of a series of case studies that focused on the smuggling of export controlled items.

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THIRD DAY

ATHENS AUGUST, 2014

“Cyber-warfare and Security in Cyberspace”

George Vardangalos

Dr. Vardangalos defined the term “cyberspace” as the “place” where a telephone conversation appears to occur, not inside actual telephones, but in the space between them. He said that cyberspace describes the flow of digital data and information through the network of interconnected computers, and clarified that cyberspace is the site of computer-mediated communication (CMC).

Dr. Vardangalos determined cyberspace as one of the five independent domains except for air, land, maritime and space and stated that cyberspace can be viewed as the physical, the logical and the social layers consisting of many different nodes and networks.

Dr. Vardangalos explained the nature of the virtual world as an interactive simulated environment, accessed by multiple users through an online interface. He stressed that all virtual worlds have some characteristics in common like shared space, graphical user interface, immediacy, interactivity, persistence and socialization. He revealed the reasons why virtual worlds are created, with commercial gaming, socializing, education, political expression and military training as the most prominent.

Dr. Vardangalos pointed out the difference between a hacker and a cracker, and articulated on cyber-crimes saying that cyber-crimes involve traditional activities, like theft, fraud, forgery, defamation and mischief. He stated that cyber-crimes fall in two categories; in the first category of cyber-crime, the computer is the target. In the second category, a computer is used as weapon to commit real world crimes. He also argued that most cyber-crime will continue to be executed by individuals, rather than criminal organizations.

Dr. Vardangalos elaborated on cyberterrorism, generally viewed as unlawful attacks and threats of attack against computer networks and the information stored therein, when done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people in furtherance of political or social objectives. He said that cyberterrorism is also connected with the use of cybertools to shut down critical national infrastructures aiming to coerce or intimidate a government or civilian population.

Dr. Vardangalos outlined the reasons of cyberterrorist attacks, such as the fear factor, the spectacular and the vulnerability factors, and pointed out the main assets of information technology that cyberterrorists exploit, with anonymity, cryptography and the widespread release of attack tools as the most representative.

Mr. Vardangalos defined the three terms of “cyberwar”, “cyberterrorism”, “cyberintelligence”, and concluded that a holistic approach for cyber security is necessitated by a series of new emerging risks and threats.

“Global Geopolitical Trends and East Mediterranean Oil and Gas Intelligence”

Elias Konofagos

Dr. Konofagos presented the main geopolitical trends of the next twenty years. He identified as major trends the growth of the middle class, the absence of an hegemonic power and the increase of the demand for food, water and energy.

Dr. Konofagos predicted that water could become a more significant source of contention than energy at intrastate and interstate levels. He estimated that national and regional economies will develop at different speeds, thus causing global imbalances. He elaborated on the consequences of the 2008 crisis, which has raised the prospect of an extended crisis, thus undermining the social and political fabric in many western countries. He underscored that the health of the global economy will increasingly be linked to the developing world's progress, and that most of the leading Western countries could suffer the consequences of low economic growth, for at least a decade.

Dr. Konofagos stressed the linkage between terrorism and energy. To this end, he provided the case of the terrorist attack in Algeria's Salah gas field near Amenas in 2013, where Al-Qaeda linked terrorists took over 800 people hostages, and concluded that strike capabilities of state and non-state actors are expected to be accelerated by 2030.

Dr. Konofagos proceeded with focus on the oil and gas fields of the East Mediterranean, pointing out that states and governments should attract oil companies to locate, discover and exploit oil and gas fields. He presented the major gas discoveries in the East Mediterranean region and the Levant basin in particular, namely the Aphrodite, Leviathan and Tamar fields. He underlined the security dimension as priority across the oil and gas industry.

He specifically stressed that oil and gas regional business performance depends on security that is entirely based on the collection of the correct by the intelligence community. Intelligence can bolster support to policymakers and energy security authorities to take all appropriate measures, when needed. He added that the evaluation of security threats is a prerequisite to analyze risks and find solutions based either on prevention and detection or response and recovery.

Dr. Konofagos focused on the oil and gas capabilities of Greece stressing the need of attracting exploration and production (E&P) investments. He informed trainees that Greece should improve its hydrocarbons law for deep and ultra-deep water depths. He made special reference to the Greece – Cyprus – Israel axis as the only long-term, sustainable and EU-friendly force for developing oil and gas infrastructures in the East Mediterranean.

Dr. Konofagos concluded that Greece could reestablish its economic position by exploiting its national hydrocarbons as envisaged in the 2050 European Union energy roadmap.

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FOURTH DAY

ATHENS AUGUST, 2014

“Reforming the Intelligence Community: Future Challenges”

Andreas Liaropoulos

Dr. Liaropoulos presented the main approaches to the study of intelligence, with most prominent the functional, the historical, the structural/institutional and the political approaches. He described the stages of the intelligence cycle, namely collection, analysis and production, and dissemination. He made special reference to the collectors of intelligence, the analysts who produce intelligence products, and the customers who use both intelligence obtained by the collectors and the analysts. He attributed intelligence failure to the enemy, the human factor and the nature of intelligence, and elaborated on the pathology of intelligence.

Dr. Liaropoulos stressed the need for a new intelligence paradigm, given that the end of the Cold War has caused systemic changes, while new challenges and threats of transnational nature have emerged. He acknowledged that the Intelligence Community’s present design reflects Cold War requirements, thus reform is needed. In this context, he analyzed a series of approaches to intelligence reform. He started with the traditional conservative approach, which focuses on the fear that change could create new problems, and argued that the traditional model is quite effective but failures are inevitable.

Dr. Liaropoulos continued with the revolutionary approach, which focuses on the need for drastic changes and proposes the creation of specialized institutions. He said that in accordance to this model of intelligence reform, failures and strategic surprises can be limited. He also elaborated on a third approach characterizing the post-Cold War era which focuses on selective reforms whose degree of change is evolutionary.

Dr. Liaropoulos compared the Cold War model to the revolutionary model with regards to the process, the organization and the skills. He identified the major differences between the two models as follows: in terms of process, the Cold War model concentrates on a single, big state-centric threat and on the culture of secrecy. On the contrary, the revolutionary model focuses on many, asymmetric and non-state threats, thus promoting the need for intelligence sharing.

In terms of organization, the Cold War model follows a hierarchical form of organization and directs the largest share of its budget to technical services. On the contrary, the revolutionary model focuses on the wider dissemination of information and the creation of specialized centers, and as consequence the budget is directed to both technical and non-technical aspects of intelligence.

Last but not least, in terms of skills, the Cold War model pays great attention to authority, secrecy and data ownership, while the revolutionary model focuses on knowledge sharing, the need for specialized and broader knowledge and an open culture. Dr. Liaropoulos concluded with the acknowledgement that the effectiveness of both models is still questionable.

“Intelligence Reform(s) in Greek and Romanian Intelligence Communities”

John M. Nomikos

Dr. Nomikos presented a comparison of the reform process between the Greek and Romanian intelligence communities. He provided a historical background of the Greek intelligence noting that the first attempt started in 1926 with the creation of the “State Security Branch” that was renamed into “General Directorate of Foreign Citizens” in 1936.

Dr. Nomikos stressed that the establishment of “the General Directorate of Information” in 1949 laid the foundation for the establishment of the “Central Intelligence Service” in 1953, which changed its name into “National Intelligence Service NIS-EYP” in 1986, a change that coincided with the First Reform of the Intelligence Service. Dr. Nomikos described the mission of NIS-EYP, which focuses on the collection, processing and dissemination of information, counterintelligence tasks, and the security of national communications.

Dr. Nomikos proceeded with the description of the Romanian Intelligence Community as independent and ministerial. He made analytical reference to the 2008 Reform Law that attempted to modernize the Romanian National Intelligence Service, including the following issues: an Open Sources Intelligence Center; a Sub-Directorate for International Terrorism and Organized Crime; a Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT); a District Attorney for deciding on a legal basis when privacy laws should be lifted; and, last but not least, a new web site.

Dr. Nomikos pointed out that the Romanian Intelligence Service (SRI) trains its personnel at the National Intelligence Academy, and maintains ties with domestic non-profit think tanks and other establishments.

Dr. Nomikos proceeded with the presentation of the appropriate dialectical style when arguing on the “Balance of Powers” between freedom and security, transparency and secrecy, centralization and fragmentation of the intelligence community as well as the legislative and executive control over intelligence. He elaborated on the tools of parliamentary oversight of the intelligence community, namely the adoption of the legal framework, the approval of the budget and the monitoring of the spending, the adoption and approval of critical strategic documents, and specific powers related to covert operations.

In reference to NIS-EYP’s needs, Dr. Nomikos stated that the Greek Service needs to reassess its mission and to this end, a public debate is needed. He also stressed the urgency for a NIS-EYP Intelligence Academy providing training and education, and for a Media-Intelligence Branch in the NIS-EYP. Dr. Nomikos noted that political influences should be left out of NIS-EYP’s recruitment policy, and emphasized on human intelligence (HUMINT) as well as cyber-intelligence explaining that the human brain is the “art” and cyber-intelligence is the “science”.

“Piracy in Africa: 2014 Update”

John Galatas

Brigadier General (ret) John Galatas presented the definition of piracy as provided by the United Nations (UN) and the International Maritime Bureau (IMB). According to the UN, piracy is any illegal act of violence or detention or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or passengers of a private ship or private aircraft, and is directed against another ship or aircraft.

According to the IMB, piracy is defined as “the act of boarding any vessel with intent to commit theft or any other crime, and with an intent or capacity to use force in furtherance of that act”. Brigadier General (ret) Galatas argued that a piracy crime entails the involvement of two vessels in an incident, and that the crime is committed for private and not political purposes.

He proceeded with NATO’s definition of terrorism as “the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives.

In addition, Brigadier General (ret) Galatas defined maritime terrorism as the use or threat of violence against a ship, its passengers or sailors, cargo or a port facility and noted that the definition can be extended to include the use of maritime transportation systems to smuggle terrorists or terrorist materials to a targeted country.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas focused on piracy in Africa with Somalia as case study noting that Somali pirates target vessels with low freeboards which cruise at low speed, and with limited maneuverability. He added that pirates usually target vessels with no visible protection measures which are close to the shores of Somalia. That said, he explicitly referred to the great economic cost of piracy in terms of insurance, security measures and equipment as well as the paying of ransom and the high human life cost.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas revealed the linkage of piracy to terrorism, providing the example of Al-Shabaab, the jihadist group based in Somalia which joined Al-Qaeda as a cell in 2012 and established temporary collaboration with a major piracy network operating off shore Somalia.

Brigadier General (ret) Galatas pointed out that piracy activity is a developing enterprise, as pirates acquire better equipment, faster skiffs, weaponry and communications. He concluded that international naval forces seem inadequate to deal efficiently with the problem of piracy in Africa and Somalia in particular for which the only solution seems to be the establishment of a viable Somali state.

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INSTRUCTORS' BIOGRAPHIES

ATHENS AUGUST, 2014

HARRY THEOHARIS

FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL FOR PUBLIC REVENUE, MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Harry Theoharis has worked during his career both for start-ups and as a high level executive of large enterprises. He holds a MEng (Hon) in Software Engineering from Imperial College of Science Technology and Medicine in London as well as an Executive Management diploma from Harvard's Kennedy School of Management.

As the Secretary General for Public Revenue he established Greece's only fixed term General Secretariat from the ground up in an extensive business process reengineering project. The results of his one and a half years in term have been stunning with increases in all the KPIs and over performance on the budget for the first time in decades.

In his term as the Secretary General for Information Systems he modernized the Greek tax systems TAXISnet allowing it to eventually, carry 97% of all filing electronically. In addition, he oversaw the dematerialization of the road tax with the abolition of the windshield stickers, leading to cost and graft reduction.

He has extensive knowledge in design, analysis and programming. He has been a vice president of Lehman Brothers, leading the European Equity Volatility Team in London. As the CEO of Aspis Pronia he dealt with contract and procurement management, business process reengineering and outsourcing.

With abilities ranging from project management to budgeting and cost control he has been a special advisor the then Secretary General of Information Systems prior to his assuming the role of the Secretary General himself. In this role he established the Single Payment Authority for the salary payment of all public sector employees in Greece, and other strategic projects.

He has also been a special advisor to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance overseeing the project plan derived from the MOU/MEFP actions that the Greek Government had signed with troika.

PROFESSOR YONAH ALEXANDER

DIRECTOR, INTER UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR TERRORISM STUDIES (USA)

Professor Yonah Alexander, (PhD), serves as a Senior Fellow at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies and Director of its International Center for Terrorism Studies. He is also a member of the Board of Regents. Concurrently, he is Director of the Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies and Co-Director of the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies. Both are consortia of universities and think tanks throughout the world.

In addition, Professor Alexander has directed the Terrorism Studies program (The George Washington University) and the Institute for Studies in International Terrorism (State University of New York), totalling 35 years of service.

Educated at Columbia University (PhD), the University of Chicago (MA), and Roosevelt University of Chicago (BA), Professor Alexander has taught at: The George Washington University, American University, the Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America, Tel Aviv University, The City University of New York, and The State University of New York.

He has also lectured at numerous institutions and universities including: Amman, Amsterdam, Ankara, Beijing, Berkeley, Berlin, Bonn, Brasilia, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Colombo, Geneva, Harvard, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Johannesburg, Kiev, Lausanne, London, Los Alamos, Madrid, Mexico City, Moscow, New Delhi, Oxford, Paris, Prague, Princeton, Rabat, Rome, Santiago, Seoul, Singapore, Stanford, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto, Warsaw, and Yalta.

His research experience includes such appointments as: Research Professor of International Affairs and Visiting Professor of Law, The George Washington University; Director, "Terrorism, Gray Area and Low Level Conflict," U.S. Global Strategy Council; Senior Fellow, The Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, School of Law, American University; Research Associate, School of Journalism, Columbia University; Senior Staff Member, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University; Director, Institute for Studies in International Terrorism, State University of New York; and Fellow, Institute of Social Behavior Pathology, The University of Chicago.

He is a member, International Institute of Strategic Studies (London) and other professional bodies. Additionally, he has served as academic advisor to governments and international organizations (e.g. UN, NATO, OSCE).

Dr. Alexander is founder and editor-in-chief of three academic international journals: *Terrorism; Minorities and Group Rights;* and *Political Communication and Persuasion*. Since 2010, he has served as Editor-in-Chief of *Partnership for Peace Review*, a new journal under the auspices of NATO.

He also has published over 100 books including *al-Qa'ida: Ten Years After 9/11 and Beyond; Terrorists in Our Midst: Combating Foreign Affinity Terrorism in America; Evolution of U.S. Counterterrorism Policy* (three volumes); *Turkey: Terrorism, Civil Rights, and the European Union;* *The New Iranian Leadership: Terrorism, Nuclear Ambition, and the Middle East Conflict;* and *Counterterrorism Strategies: Success and Failures of Six Nations*.

His works have been translated into more than two dozen languages. Professor Alexander's personal papers and collection on terrorism are housed at the Hoover Institution Library and Archives at Stanford University.

He has received numerous academic and professional awards and grants from private and public foundations (the most recent is the 2010 John Lyman Prize for the book, *Terror on the High Seas: From Piracy to Strategic Challenge*).

Professor Alexander has appeared on many television and radio programs in over 40 countries. His numerous articles and interviews have been published both in the United States and in the international press.

JOHN GALATAS

BRIGADIER GENERAL (ret.) GREEK ARMY MEDICAL UNIT RIEAS CBRNE COORDINATOR

Brigadier General John Galatas is a retired military physician with 35yrs experience in military industry, specialized in Allergy and Clinical Immunology (Board Certified).

Since 2001 he is also a CBRN planner and instructor trained (including live agent training) in a number of countries abroad. His main expertise is "Hospital CBRN Defense in Megapolis Environment" and "CBRNE Design/Hardening of Critical Infrastructure".

During the 2004 Athens' Olympic Games, he served as Commandant of the Olympic Hospital CBRN Response Unit – the only hospital-based specialized unit (70 people) deployed for the Games.

He holds a Master degree on "International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Global Security" from Coventry University, UK (2010) and he is a PhD candidate since May 2012 (Athens Medical School/Dept of Forensics & Toxicology).

His last appointment (as of August 2010), was as Head of the Department of Asymmetric Threats at the Intelligence Analysis Branch, Joint Military Intelligence Service of the Hellenic National Defense General Staff in Athens, Greece. Currently he is the Editor-in-Chief at the on-line "CBRNE Terrorism Newsletter". Web: <http://www.cbrne-terrorism-newsletter.com>

IOANNIS E. ANASTASAKIS

LIEUTENANT GENERAL (ret) GREEK AIR FORCE PILOT , RIEAS INTERNATIONAL ADVISOR

Ioannis E. Anastasakis, with military background, is an Air Force Academy (Greece) graduated and retired as Lieutenant General -Air Force pilot. He is currently an expert on "Southeast Europe and Middle East regional export controls & economic development" issues.

He was formerly designated as "Expert Group" chairman (for two years) to the multinational (Nonproliferation Organization) Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), dealing with export controls of military (ML - List) and advanced technology (Dual Use - List) Goods and technologies (www.wassenaar.org).

He is experienced in Ministry of Defense (MoD) international and bilateral relations, with specialty on security, cooperation, procurement, defense investments and armaments. He was also posted to NATO/SHAPE staff in Belgium, as "Reaction Forces exercise planner".

Periodically, he performs as Guest speaker in various Institutions, Military & Diplomatic Academies, Staff Colleges, C-5 and RIEAS courses. He is also Participant and Facilitator in conferences and meetings, focused on export controls and regional security issues in conjunction with economic development, especially in SE Europe-Mediterranean and the Middle East.

He is “International Advisor” to the Research Institute of European and American Studies (RIEAS) based in Greece. (www.rieas.gr), Member of the “Advisory Board” to the European Rim Policy and Investment Council (ERPIC) based in Cyprus (www.erpic.eu), and periodical Advisor (*policy papers 6 & 8*) to Peace Research Orchestra Middle East (a Track-II initiative) of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF-HSFK) based in Germany (www.hsfk.de).

Additionally, he is Participant, for the last seven years, to a series of Conferences of the UCLA/Center for Middle East Development (CMED) based in the United States (www.international.ucla.edu/cmmed), such as; *Middle East Regional Security and Cooperation (a Track-II initiative), *Enriching the Middle East Economic Future (hosted by the State of Qatar, in conjunction with the “Doha Forum”).

He is a writer of two books (in Greek) titled: “*Asymmetric threats and controlled items*” and “*Controlled items of military significance – case studies*”. He is also writer and editor of various articles on relevant subjects (in Greek & English).

GEORGE VARDANGALOS

MANAGING EDITOR, JOURNAL OF MEDITERRANEAN AND BALKAN INTELLIGENCE
(JMBI) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, MEDITERRANEAN COUNCIL FOR INTELLIGENCE STUDIES (MCIS)

Dr. George D. Vardangalos is the Development Manager at the Research Institute for European and American Studies and the European Intelligence Academy (EIA), Managing Editor of the Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence (JMBI), Senior Fellow of New Westminster College (British Columbia, Canada).

He earned his Electrical and Computer Engineering Diploma (1995), PhD in Informatics (2000), and MBA degree (2006) in Risk Management for IT projects from the National Technical University of Athens. He has been a lecturer at the Panteion University of Athens (2006-2009) in the Postgraduate Studies Program “Virtual Communities: Socio-Psychological Approaches and Technical Applications” at the Department of Psychology.

Dr. Vardangalos has been a Research Associate and S/W developer in various European projects (ACTS, ESPRIT and IST) related to communications and informatics (1995-2000). Since 2001 Dr. Vardangalos worked as independent IT consultant and Technical Manager in various companies for national and European development and research projects (IST- E-CONTENT, FP6, FP7, TACIS, EuropeAid) in the IT sector.

Dr. Vardangalos is an external evaluator of investment plans in different programs concerning the private sector for the Greek Ministry of Development and has evaluated numerous investment plans based on the ICT sector. Dr. Vardangalos has been a Member of the Technical Chamber of Greece since 1996, Member of the Pan-Hellenic Union of Dipl. Mechanical/Electrical Engineers, and Member of the Greek Union of Computer and Telecommunications Engineers.

ELIAS KONOFAGOS

SENIOR ANALYST ON OIL & GAS RISK ASSESSMENTS

Dr. Elias Konofagos is working as FLOW Energy S.A. Executive Vice President providing between others high level Energy Oil & Gas Exploration & Production consulting services. He started his career with Mobil North Sea then joined successively Public Petroleum Corporation of Greece S.A., Public Petroleum Corporation Exploration & Production S.A. (Execution of Oil & Gas Concession Licensing Rounds in Greece), Hellenic Petroleum S.A. (acting as International E&P General Director). He has an extensive worldwide Oil & Gas Exploration & Production experience in Managing Oil & Gas assets, minimizing risks & creating business performance through value improvements.

- **Offshore & Onshore Oil & Gas Exploration & Production in Greece:**
Planning and Executing extensive exploration campaigns in Greece (Geological, Geophysical, Drilling, interpretation of Production Tests, Technical & Economical Evaluations of expected hydrocarbons Deposits). As Company Representative participated in Executive Consortium Exploration Committees. Committees were part of Joint Operating Agreements related with Companies as U.S. Triton International, U.K. Enterprise Oil, Hungary Mol & U.S. Union Texas.
- **International Offshore & Onshore Oil & Gas Exploration & Production:**
For several years responsible for the acquisition of interests and participation in Oil * Gas Exploration and Production onshore & offshore projects abroad. This allowed Strategy establishment, Planning and Management conduction of Exploration and Production operations in Offshore and Offshore Concession Blocks operated by International Oil Companies & Consortia, in several geographical areas located in Libya, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Montenegro, Albania, Russia, Azerbaijan Kazakhstan, North Sea, Cyprus, Iraq, Tunisia, Netherlands, North Sea, Morocco.

Dr. Elias Konofagos studied in the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School (E.P.F.L.) Chemical Engineer, Paris Sorbonne PhD (Docteur d'Etat es Sciences) on Oil & Gas Production, French Petroleum Institute (I.F.P.) Petroleum Economics, and was a Greek Eisenhower Fellow EEF-(Energy Security, Oil & Gas Exploration & Production Risk Assessments). He has published more than 120 Scientific Papers, Feasibility Studies, Investment Risk Assessments in Greece and Abroad.

ANDREAS LIAROPOULOS

ASSISTANT EDITOR, JOURNAL OF MEDITERRANEAN AND BALKAN INTELLIGENCE (JMBI)

RIEAS SENIOR ANALYST

Dr. Andrew Liaropoulos is a Senior Analyst in the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS). He is also a lecturer in University of Piraeus, Department of International and European Studies. Dr. Liaropoulos teaches also in the Joint Staff War College, the National Security College, the Air War College and the Naval Staff Command College.

He earned his Master's Degree in Intelligence & Strategic Studies at Aberystwyth University in 2002 and his Doctorate Diploma at Swansea University in 2006. His research interests include international security, intelligence reform, strategy, military transformation, crisis management, foreign policy analysis and Greek security policy.

Dr. Liaropoulos is also a member of the Editorial Board of the Caspian Review of International Affairs (CRIA) and the Convenor of the Greek Politics Specialist Group (GPSG), member of the Political Studies Association (PSA) in the U.K. Over the past years he has published extensively on cyber security issues and in 2011 he was the National Winner of the NATO Cyber Defence Competition organized by NATO's Public Diplomacy Division.

JOHN M NOMIKOS

RIEAS DIRECTOR, FOUNDING EDITOR, JOURNAL OF MEDITERRANEAN AND BALKAN INTELLIGENCE (JMBI)

Dr. John M. Nomikos is the Director at the Research Institute for European and American Studies (RIEAS), Founding Editor, Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence (JMBI).

He earned his Bachelor Degree in Sociology at the Northeast Louisiana University in 1987, his Masters Degree in European Integration and Cooperation at the University of Hull, 1991, and his Doctorate Diploma in International Relations and Diplomacy at the Washington International University in 2001.

He specializes on transatlantic intelligence studies, intelligence reform, and national security architecture. He has done research and studied in various research institutions in USA, UK, Norway, Finland, Germany and Israel.

John M. Nomikos directed the Greek team in a consortium of five countries (Northern Ireland-UK, Spain, Germany, Bulgaria, and Israel) and completed successfully a two year (2009-2011) *European Union-FP7 research project titled: SAFE COMMS on "Counter-terrorism Crisis Communication Strategies for Recovery and Continuity."*

He is a Certified Master Antiterrorism Specialist (CMAS) by the Antiterrorism Accreditation Board (ATAB).

National Security &
Intelligence
Analysis in the
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EXECUTIVE
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PROGRAM

ATHENS AUGUST, 2014



***“NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION***

7 - 10 JULY 2014

ATHENS, GREECE

TITANIA HOTEL

**(52 PANEPISTIMOU STREET)
10TH FLOOR)**

1st DAY, Monday – 7 July 2014

- 16:45-17:00 Registration
- 17:00-17:15 Introductory-Administrative information by Dr. John M. Nomikos
- 17:15-17:45 Harry Theoharis (Guest Speaker)
Former Secretary General for Public Revenue, Ministry of Finance

“Security as a Prerequisite for Direct Foreign Investment”

- 17:45-18:00 Coffee Break
- 18:00-18:45 John Galatas
Brigadier General (ret) Greek Army Medical Unit
RIEAS CBRNE Coordinator

“Did CBRN-related Problems Identified in the Last Three Olympiads Become Lessons Learned Towards Rio 2016?”

- 18:45-19:00 Coffee Break
- 19:00-19:45 John Galatas
Brigadier General (ret) Greek Army Medical Unit, RIEAS CBRNE Coordinator

“Hospitals' CBRN Preparedness - Are We Ready?”

- 19:45-20:00 Coffee Break
- 20:00-20:45 John Galatas

Brigadier General (ret) Greek Army Medical Unit
RIEAS CBRNE Coordinator

“Medical Consequences of Chemical & Biological Warfare Agents”

2nd DAY, Tuesday – 8 July 2014

17:00-17:45 Professor Yonah Alexander
Director, Interuniversity Center for Terrorism Studies (USA)

“Combating Terrorism: Regional and Global Strategies and Lessons”

17:45-18:00 Coffee Break

18:00-18:45 Professor Yonah Alexander
Director, Interuniversity Center for Terrorism Studies (USA)

“Combating Terrorism: Regional and Global Strategies and Lessons”

18:45-19:00 Coffee Break

19:00-19:45 Ioannis Anastasakis
Lieutenant General (ret) Greek Air-Force
RIEAS International Advisor

“Intelligence Community: Keeping an Eye on Export Controlled Items and Technologies”

19:45-20:00 Coffee Break

20:00-20:45 Ioannis Anastasakis
Lieutenant General (ret) Greek Air-Force
RIEAS International Advisor

“Intelligence Community: Keeping an Eye on Export Controlled Items and Technologies”

3rd DAY, Wednesday- 9 July 2014

17:00-17:45 George Vardangalos
Managing Editor, Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence
Deputy Chairman, Mediterranean Council for Intelligence Studies

“Cyber-warfare and Security in Cyberspace”

17:45-18:00 Coffee Break

18:00-18:45 George Vardangalos
Managing Editor, Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence
Deputy Chairman, Mediterranean Council for Intelligence Studies

“Cyber-warfare and Security in Cyberspace”

18:45-19:00 Coffee Break

19:00-20:45 Elias Konofagos
Senior Analyst, Energy Security

“Global Geopolitical Trends and East Mediterranean Oil and Gas Intelligence”

4th DAY, Thursday – 10 July 2014

17:00-17:45 Andreas Liaropoulos
Assistant Editor, Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence
RIEAS Senior Analyst

“Reforming the Intelligence Community: Future Challenges”

17:45-18:00 Coffee Break

18:00-19:45 John M. Nomikos
RIEAS Director
Founding Editor, Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence

“Intelligence Reform(s) in Greek and Romanian Intelligence Communities”

19:45-20:00 Coffee Break

20:00-20:20 “AWARD”* (*Ceremony)

20:20-21:00 John Galatas
Brigadier General (ret) Greek Army Medical Unit
RIEAS CBRNE Coordinator

“Piracy in Africa - 2014 Update”

21:00-21:15 CONCLUSIONS by Dr. John M. Nomikos, RIEAS Director
(CERTIFICATE TO PARTICIPANTS)



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