THE FUTURE OF SECURITY AND DEFENCE OF EUROPE

J. Martín Ramírez
Luis A. García-Segura
(Eds.)
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Introduction

To General Guillermo Velarde
Founder and President of the Spanish Institute for Nuclear Fusion
Member of Pugwash and of CICA International.

Just a few months ago, in September, General Guillermo Velarde was chairing the First Session of our 2017 CICA. It was his last generous contribution as a member of the CICA International Scientific Committee. At the beginning of the present year, he passed away untimely, following a post-surgical complication.

After graduating from Pennsylvania State University with a degree in Nuclear Science and Engineering, Prof. Velarde acted as Director of the Division of Technology of the former Spanish Atomic Energy Commission. He was Professor Chair of Nuclear Physics since 1973 at the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, and, in 1982, he founded the Institute of Nuclear Fusion.

And he also had a very successful career as a General in the Spanish Air Force. In the Spanish Museum of Aeronautics, there is a mural dedicated to him, where his unique contribution to the aeronautics is summarized in the following sentence: de las bombas termonucleares a la fusión nuclear.
Over the last quarter of a century, we had the honour of attending with General Velarde at numerous Pugwash and CICA conferences in Europe, Asia, the United States, and South America. The attendance by General Velarde and our close collaboration with him, always added value to the experience of the other participants, as well as the quality of the conferences. His inspiration and leadership in science contributed significantly to the mission of making this world a safer and more secure place, which is precisely one of the main aims of CICA International. Along his life General Velarde received several awards and recognitions to his outstanding research, being the most important ones the Edward Teller Award in 1997 for his pioneering research and leadership in the use of laser and ion-particle beams to produce unique high-temperature and high-density matter for scientific research; the Prize Archie H. Harms for his work in emerging nuclear energy systems, in 1998; and in 2011, the Spanish Armed Forces granted him the Marqués de Santa Cruz de Marcenado Award for his outstanding scientific work in the Armed Forces. He was also a member of the European Academy of Sciences. May his soul rest in eternal peace.
The concern about security issues and the non-proliferation of MDW cannot be avoided, specially given the fortunate presence of the main leaders of the Pugwash Movement, receiver of the Nobel Prize for Peace 1995, due to its constant concern –already 60 years- towards that very aim: to reduce the dangers from nuclear threat and other MDW.

Finally, as it is becoming tradition during the historical development of the CICAs, ethical issues and aggression cannot lack in the program. Around hundred delegates of more than 20 countries, mostly Europeans (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukraina, and United Kingdom), but also from other four continents (Afghanistan, Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Iran, Nigeria, South Africa and USA) have announced their participation in this XLV CICA. Among them, we count with the active participation as distinguished guest speakers of reputed scholars, politicians, diplomats and high officials of different European armies.

This XLV has been co-organized by the Nebrija-Santander Chair for Risks and Conflicts Management (Center for Conflict Studies) and the Spanish Pugwash National Group, with the academic cooperation of the Spanish Center of Studies on National Defence (CESEDEN), the Training and Improvement Division of the Spanish National Police, the European Institute of International Security and the Harvard Kennedy School Spanish Alumni Network, the patronizing of MARCA ESPAÑA and, last but not least, a financial sponsorship by the Spanish Ministry of Defence, throughout its Secretaría General de Política de Defensa and, last but not least, the Banco de Santander.

We hope that this international conference may offer a new opportunity for contributing, even if modestly, to the development of some positive solutions to the future security and defence of this continent and, consequently, of all human conflicts of the humanity.

J. Martín Ramírez
Madrid, 11th Juner 2018

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11 June 2018 (Paraninfo CESEDEN)

16:00-16:30
Arrival and registration of participants

16:30-17:00
Opening Ceremony
Welcoming words
Air Lt. Gen. Rafael Sánchez Ortega
Director, CESEDEN

Presentation of the XLV CICA
Dr. J. Martín Ramírez
President, CICA International

Conclusions of XLIV CICA
Dr. Juliusz Piwowarski
Rector, Apeiron University

Opening of the XLV CICA
Dr. Juan Cayón
Rector, Nebrija University

17:00-17:30
Musical Interval of Classic Guitar:
Pablo Rioja

17:30
Pause

17:50
Group picture
18:00

1st session:

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

Minister Ana Palacio
former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Spain

Ambassador Sérgio Duarte
President of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
(Nobel Peace Prize 1995)

19:30

Welcoming Drinks

12 June 2018 (Universidad Nebrija, Campus Princesa)

08:30 - 09:00

Arrival and registration of participants

09:00-09:45

Keynote Speaker

Carrer Diplomat Enrique Mora Benavent
Director General for Foreign Policy and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Future of the European Defence: a Spanish approach

10:00-11:30

2nd session: EU and PESCO

Chair: Rector Juan Cayón
Convenor: Amb. Javier Jiménez-Ugarte

SPEAKERS:

Director Mats Karlsson
Director, Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI), Stockholm

For PESCO to succeed deepen EU’s global strategic framework and public diplomacy

12:00-12:30

Coffee break

12:30-14:00

3rd session: NATO and EU

Chair: RAdm (SPN) (R) Bartolomé Bauzá
Convenor: MGen (SPAF) (Ret) Federico Yániz

SPEAKERS:

LtGen (FRA) Patrick Béllouard
President, EuroDefense France

European funding for defence and security R&D: good news and farewell to an old taboo

MGen (SPAF) (Ret) Federico Yániz
Deputy President EuroDefense Spain

NATO-EU cooperation: Challenges ahead

Prof. Gracia Abad Quintana
Santander-Nebrija Global Chair on Risk and Conflict Management

EU-NATO: Between the Brexit and the Strategic Uncertainty

Prof. Dr. Vicente Garrido-Rebolledo
Director, INCIBE Foundation

The 2016 Winter Package on European Security and Defence: Implications for PESCO

LtGen (SPAF) (Ret) Eduardo Zamarripa
Former Chief of Staff, NATO Joint Force Command Naples

The Permanent Structured Cooperation, the European Defence Agency and the Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union

Ambassador Javier Jiménez-Ugarte
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain

From the failed “European Defence Community” to the Lisbonne Treaty

Joel Díaz Rodríguez
Common Security and Defense Policy: a new approach for a new European and global scenario
Prof. Tom Sauer  
Professor, Universiteit Antwerpen  
The future of NATO  

14:00-15:30  
Lunch break  

15:30  
4th session: The southern front line of Europe  
Chair: Prof. Alberto Camarero  
Director of the Nebrija-Santander Global Chair on Technologies for Sustainable Transport  

SPEAKERS:  
Dr. Marta Fernández Sebastián  
Observatory at the Peace, Security and Defence Chair at Zaragoza University  
Maritime dimension in the fight against illegal migration and human trafficking in Spain  

Dr. María Isabel Nieto Fernández  
Associate professor of International Relations, Carlos III University of Madrid  
EU and NATO visions and policies for the Med: coherence, divergence or division of labour?  

Dr. Adolfo Calatrava  
Lecturer, Nebrija University  
The scope of the European Security and Defence in the Euro-Mediterranean area  

17:00-17:30  
Coffee break  

17:30-19:00  
5th session: EU-Russia  
Chair: Dr. Niklas Bremberg  
Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI, Stockholm)  

SPEAKERS:  
MGen (ITA) (Ret) Giorgio Spagnol  
Former Director of NATO Forces Readiness  
Europe between the NATO’s hammer and the Russian anvil  

MGen (SPA) (Ret) Jesús Rafael Argumosa  
Former Director Chief of the Defense Studies Higher School (EALEDE). Director, Chair of Strategic Studies, IEEI  
Current and future relations between the EU and Russia  

Dr. Alberto Priego  
Senior Lecturer, Universidad Pontificia Comillas  
Russia’s A2/AD policy as a balancing strategy to NATO enlargements  

19:00-20:00  
6th session: Ethical issues  
Chair: Dr. Jordi Regi  
Nebrija-Santander Global Chair on Risk and Conflict Management  

SPEAKERS:  
Dr. Arthur J. Kendall  
US Government Accountability Office (Retired)  
Building Bridges: Coming Together to Stop Political Violence, Injustice, and Deprivation  

Prof. José J. Sammartin  
Professor of Political Science at the University of Alicante  
The main problem of every Government. The Disinformation Techniques and the policy making process  

Prof. Pilar Otero  
Deputy Director of the Master in Public Law. University Carlos III Madrid  
The EU Defence against a new type of threat: Corruption. Legal Response. Differences between the North and the South
13 June 2018 (Universidad Nebrija, Campus Princesa)

09:30-11:00

7th session: Non-Proliferation
Chair: Carrer Diplomat Ignacio Cartagena
Deputy Director, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Spanish MFA

SPEAKERS:
Prof. Götz Neuneck
Institute for Peace Research and Security at Hamburg University
European Security, Arms Control and the Future of Disarmament

Prof. Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría
Secretary General, Institute of Nuclear Fusion, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.

Ambassador Ali A. Soltanieh
Former Ambassador of Iran to the United Nations & other International Organizations, including the IAEA, in Geneva & Vienna
EU and Non-Proliferation & Ban Treaty

Prof. Paolo Cotta Ramusino
Secretary General, Pugwash Movement
Non Proliferation and Pugwash

11:00-12:30

8th session: Security issues
Chair: Dr. Marzanna Farnicka
Institute of Psychology at the University of Zielona Góra

SPEAKERS:
Prof. Juliusz Piwowarski
University of Public and Individual Security “APEIRON” in Cracow
Social Science and Security Culture’s Three Streams of Energy

Prof. Jerzy Ochmann
University of Public and Individual Security “APEIRON” in Cracow
The Logic of Security

12:30-13:00

Coffee break

13:00-14:00

9th session: Miscellaneous
Chair: Justice Dr. Tania Garcia Sedano
Judge, Court of Madrid

SPEAKERS:
Dr. Shuki Cohen
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, United States of America

Maria José Galvis, Dr. Vicente Garrido
Universidad de Valencia, Spain
Cluster analysis of criminal jihadist behaviour through the Spanish sentencing records

Marzanna Farnicka, PhD.
University of Zielona Góra
Predictors of trajectories of youth aggression: environmental and psychological conditions

Alberto Gil Ibáñez, PhD.
Office of the President, Spanish Council of State
The Internal Enemies of the West: A Ghost Threat with Five Arms

14:00

Closing session
Musical Interval of Classic Guitar
by Pablo Rioja

PROGRAM OF SPANISH AND SOUTHAMERICAN MUSIC

PRELUDIO nº 1 (Prelude Nr. 1).

Heitor Villa-Lobos (1887-1959)

CAPRICHO ARABE (Arab Capriccio)

Francisco Tárrega (1852-1909)

CHORO DO SAUDADE (Chorus of Nostalgias).

Agustín Barrios Mangoré (1885-1944)

RECUERDOS DE LA ALHAMBRA (Memories of the Alhambra).

Francisco Tárrega (1852-1909)

Abstracts

Keynote Speaches

Minister Ana Palacio
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Spain

European Defense and Security at a Time of Global Mutation

This era of fundamental geopolitical change requires serious rethinking about the assumptions and conventions that have defined us. This is especially the case for European defense and security policy, which has been dictated by the peculiarities of the Cold War and post-Cold War worlds. Overall, Europe is in need of sober reflection, but three key areas stand out in particular: untangling the related but separate concepts of security and defense; accepting a new phase in the transatlantic relationship while clearly defining the relationship between NATO and European defense; and coming to terms as Europeans with the need to define and support a conception of defense and security that goes beyond our borders. There are interesting signs of movement on all these fronts, though in this field, as in the European Project generally, there is a need for vision and political will. But if clarity is achieved on these important issues, it can serve as the foundation for a system of defense and security fit for these challenging times.

Ambassador Sérgio Duarte
President of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs (Nobel Peace Prize 1995)

The impact of recent events on multilateral disarmament efforts

Important and in some cases unexpected events in the international scene in a span of just a few months are bound to have a significant impact on prospects for multilateral disarmament efforts. The continuing
crisis in the Middle East, uncertainties about the situation in Northeast Asia, deterioration on East-West relations, the danger of a new arms race involving different actors, together with the erosion of respect for Treaty commitments and for the rule of law, together with the increasing risk of nuclear confrontation and the emergence of new methods of warfare are among the factors that will shape international affairs in the near future - and consequently the future of disarmament worldwide.

The Future of the European defence: a Spanish approach

A clear distinction should be established between European Defence in a restricted sense, that is, in the sense of a European Army and European defence understood as a tool of the EU external action and, in particular, of the European foreign policy. The first meaning is foreseen in art. 42.2 of the Lisbon Treaty. But right now, virtually nobody in Europe is really considering that possibility. The second meaning of European Defence, also enshrined in the Treaty, is a combination of the European Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), the industrial capability to feed the level of ambition, the institutions and doctrines underpinning that policy, and the political and strategic assessment needed to give it a purpose and a direction. The second meaning is gaining momentum. 2014 brought about radical changes in EU’s strategic environment. In addition to that, key elements such as terrorism, instability in North Africa, migration movements or Brexit are repositioning security as a major EU concern. All these developments brought to the Europeans the need for acting in a two-way track: Restoring NATO to its core business of territorial defence; and developing the CSDP to a new level of ambition. The second task is getting done through the implementation plan of the CSDP Global Strategy provisions, including PESCO, the Commission Defence Action Plan or developing NATO-EU relations. Spain is in the leading group of EU Member states betting on a stronger, more efficient European Defence as a part of a new contract between the EU and its citizens.

Presentations

(in chronological order)

Director Mats Karlsson
Director Spolitiska Institutet (UI), Stockholm

For PESCO to succeed deepen EU’s global strategic framework and public diplomacy

In deepening its response to the security challenges of our time, Europe has approached its response both by way of defining a global strategic framework and by deepening its institutional cooperation. In the area of CSDP, PESCO now opens the way to extend its strategically employable instruments. Much of the focus remains on how PESCO should function, as well the related EDF and CARD. At the same time, progress needs to be made in defining the framework of EU27-UK cooperation beyond Brexit. To assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the new institutions which are evolving, we need however to also consider the nature of the security challenges, i.e. not only the “how to” but also the “what The “winter package” on European security and defence that was firmly endorsed by the European Council of 15 December 2016, is not a game-changer but part of a longer trend. The three elements of the “package” constitute an integrated “road map” to strengthen the EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), in complementarity with NATO. The Implementation Plan on Security and Defence sets out proposals to develop the EU’s Global Strategy (adopted in 2016) and push to further develop and implement the potential of the Lisbon Treaty in security and defence. PESCO is one of the top priority actions of the Implementation Plan on Security and Defence and is regarded as a key instrument in deepening European defence cooperation. Nevertheless, to meet a higher level of ambition than the one contained in the “winter package”, PESCO would have to be defined by a set of criteria that distinguish themselves from those included in Protocol 10 to the Lisbon Treaty. 25 of the (still) 28 EU Member States have joined PESCO and thereby agreed to more binding commitments in the defence area.

supporting political leaders who no longer share objectives based on liberal and democratic values – and by algorithms – limiting the
quality of societal discourse. To respond to today’s security challenges, the political economy dimension of the security threats needs to be understood. And for diplomacy, which always is the first line of defence, to work, we need to protect the public’s fact-based participation in the discourse around security.

Prof. Dr. Vicente Garrido-Rebolledo
Director INCIBE

The 2016 Winter Package on European Security and Defence: Implications for PESCO

The “winter package” on European security and defence that was firmly endorsed by the European Council of 15 December 2016, is not a game-changer but part of a longer trend. The three elements of the “package” constitute an integrated “road map” to strengthen the EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), in complementarity with NATO. The Implementation Plan on Security and Defence sets out proposals to develop the EU’s Global Strategy (adopted in 2016) and push to further develop and implement the potential of the Lisbon Treaty in security and defence. PESCO is one of the top priority actions of the Implementation Plan on Security and Defence and is regarded as a key instrument in deepening European defence cooperation. Nevertheless, to meet a higher level of ambition than the one contained in the “winter package”, PESCO would have to be defined by a set of criteria that distinguish themselves from those included in Protocol 10 to the Lisbon Treaty. 25 of the (still) 28 EU Member States have joined PESCO and thereby agreed to more binding commitments in the defence area.

Air Lt. Gen. (Ret) Eduardo Zamarripa
Former Chief of Staff of the NATO Joint Force Command for Southern Europe (Naples)

The Permanent Structured Cooperation and the Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union

The Permanent Structured Cooperation Organisation (PESCO) was introduced by the Lisbon Treaty signed in December 2007. Since then, and until last year very little practical progress had been made. On 13th of December 2017, and after consideration of Brexit potential consequences, an agreement of UE member states on PESCO was reached. PESCO has been established to perform a crucial role in the Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union and, actually, in the defence of Europe. Besides that, in 2004 the European Defence Agency had been created to promote integration between member states on armaments and defence equipments. Both institutions will serve in the long run the same purpose, and the relation between them deserves therefor some reflexions.

Ambassador Javier Jiménez-Ugarte
Former Secretary General for Defence Policy at the Spanish Ministry of Defence

From the failed “European Defence Community” to the Lisbonne Treaty

It is time to remember frustrated efforts made back in the 50s to create a “European Defence Community” immediately after the II WW, and before the long lasting “Cold War”. Six EU founding fathers envisaged a “European Army”, which could have strengthen our defence capabilities, finally very much depending on the USA. After the non ratification by the French Parliament of these revolutionary ideas, much supported by the USA (Tony Judt in his successful book, “Postwar”) new formulas were implemented, more or less connected to “European Union” or to “NATO”. I will also refer to initial efforts on armaments issues, such as the “European Independent Programmes Group”, later integrated in the “Western European Union”, and other institutions, WEAO or OCCAR, till the “Lisbon Constitutive Treaty” came into force and the “European Defence Agency” was created.

Joel Diaz Rodriguez
Law Degree

Common Security and Defense Policy: a new approach for a new European and global scenario

The dimension of foreign policy, security and defense has been a
taboo since the beginning of European integration, although this has not been an obstacle for the EU to be an actor with global interests. However, when we move into the field of security and defense, we find the lack of capacity of the EU to project its power and influence in the world, and even more worrisome, its lack of capabilities to exercise its own defense, to protect its territory or face conflicts or threats that affect their own security. This work intends to present an analysis on the common security and defense policy of the EU in the current context and to give a new approach to overcome the limitations and challenges at European and global level.

For this it will be necessary to highlight the two main underlying limitations in the definition of the EU’s defense policy: first, the areas of tension of a political nature that underlie its formulation; and second, the legal limitations contained in art. 42 of the TEU that have impeded further developments. The crisis generated by the Brexit; The arrival of Donald Trump to the presidency of the United States; In addition to Russia’s growing defiant attitude were the decisive events to give the final impulse for the relaunch of the European defense policy. Since then, a series of important advances have been made in this matter, whose final point has been set by the permanent structured cooperation. However, it is necessary to give a new approach to the CSDP taking advantage of this moment to overcome political and legal limitations and achieve greater integration in the field of defense.

Lt. Gen. Patrick Béllouard  
President EuroDefense-France  
*European funding for defence and security R&D: good news and farewell to an old taboo*

The global strategy for EU foreign and security policy put before the Member States by Federica Mogherini at the end of June 2016 repeatedly insists on the need for European autonomy. This new vision has paved the way for proposals from the European Commission, including measures for funding the security and defence Research and Development (R&D) with the EU budget, in addition to the defence Research and Technology (R&T) plan. This is the end of an old taboo.

Why is the funding of the security and defence R&D required to achieve this EU strategic autonomy? There are two main reasons. Firstly the military market is specific, very different from the civil market. In most cases, military products require a very risky and lengthy development, and suffer, in addition, from a quasi-unpredictable market. Therefore, in those cases, no industry financing of R&D is possible and client (ie government) R&D funding is the rule, when national or shared autonomy is the ultimate goal. Indeed, European civil satellites and launcher programs have already shown that, when there is a desire for autonomy shared by a number of Member states, European R&D (and even production) funding can be decided for these programs. Secondly, the level of armament cooperation in Europe remains very low (about 20 % of the global defence investments of the EU Member states), far from the objective of 35 % decided by the EDA members in 2007. The result of this low level of cooperation is a high number of useless duplications in the European industry, a huge waste of money and finally a lack of efficiency for the security and defence of Europe.

Responding to the desire of strategic autonomy expressed in the EU global strategy of June 2016, the EU Commission has proposed a European Defence Fund, with two strands: an R&T part, which is already delivering but cannot suffice on its own to reach this autonomy target, and a capacity part, focusing first on R&D for the development of new capacities fully in line with the objective of strategic autonomy. This is very good news: the draft regulation proposed by the Commission and currently under negotiation should have a major impact on the level of armament cooperation between EU Members and consequently on the efficiency and autonomy of the EU defence and security.

Air Gen. (Ret) Federico Yaniz  
Deputy President EuroDefense-Spain  
*NATO-EU cooperation: Challenges ahead*  

In June 1996, NATO member nations attending the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in session of Foreign Affairs ministers, agreed that the
Western European Union (WEU) would oversee the creation of a European and Security Defence Identity (ESDI) within NATO structures. When the role of the WEU was incorporated in the EU a new approach was taken for cooperation with the Declaration on a European Security and Defence Policy (ESPD) that defined NATO-EU relations as a strategic partnership. On 16 December 2002, the “Berlin Plus” arrangements were signed and they strengthened cooperation between the two organizations, allowing EU led operations to make use of NATO assets and capabilities. They also provided a formal framework for NATO-EU joint missions. To date, the EU has conducted two operations with support of NATO. The first one was called EUFOR Concordia in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and was finished in 2003. Since 2004, the second operation under the Berlin Plus arrangements is EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Althea has the aim to implement the military aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement and to maintain a safe and secure environment. As a result of political barriers the cooperation within Berlin Plus arrangements was suspended. Nevertheless, the informal cooperation between NATO and the EU since then has been constructive and beneficial. In point 32 of NATO’s Strategic Concept adopted in Lisbon in 1999, it is stated that “…the EU is a unique and essential partner for NATO”. The idea of a special relationship between the two organizations has been mentioned in every official document since then. The 8th of July of 2016, presidents Tusk and Juncker together with Secretary General Stoltenberg signed in Warsaw, a first of its kind, Joint Declaration that marks the importance of furthering strengthening of the EU-OTAN cooperation. According to the progress reports on the implementation of the set of proposals, the EU and NATO are working to find ways to have a beneficial overlap between the NATO Defence Planning Process and the EU Capability Development Plan. It will beneficial for both organizations to advance in all possible areas of cooperation but as the Secretary General mention in his lecture in the CESEDEN on the 25th of January: “…It has the potential to be a win-win for the EU, for NATO and for the transatlantic relationship. But to realize this potential, we need coherence between NATO and EU efforts on capability development. Nations should not be presented with conflicting requirements and priorities... We cannot have two sets of forces, one for NATO and one for the EU”. 

The efforts to create a true European Defense have always had to deal with the tension between Atlanticists and Europeanists. However, in spite of that, the cooperation between NATO and the EU, -two organisations which share a good number of common members- has always been considered necessary, something which has given rise to the “Berlin” and “Berlin Plus” agreements. All in all, in the current scenario, where Europe aims at achieving its strategic autonomy and we witness a Brexit process which will have an impact also in the security and defense field, we cannot avoid wondering what is going to happen with the NATO-EU relationship. Thus, on the one hand, the United Kingdom, on the base of its close relation with the United States, has always portrayed itself as the link between both organisations. However, on the other, the emergence of an increasingly uncertain strategic environment as well as the disappearance of such a link make EU-NATO cooperation more important than ever.

In this sense, the work we propose here will firstly review the evolution of EU-NATO relations so far, secondly it will analyse the current obstacles and opportunities for those relations as well as the situation they are going through nowadays and, finally, it will try to put forward the most likely future scenarios.
This new objective became fighting abroad. These military interventions have not been a success (Afghanistan, Libya). In the meantime, NATO expanded into the East (while the West had promised not to do so). In addition NATO installed missile defense systems near the Russian border “against Iran”. All this, Russia did not like. One could make the case that the West had missed an opportunity to integrate Russia in the Euro-Atlantic security architecture (on an equal footing). Recently, we have an American president who called NATO ‘obsolete’ on different occasions, and who threatens a trade war against its allies. NATO member state Turkey has better relations with Russia than with the US. Lastly, NATO prevents further progress with respect to nuclear disarmament. In short, one can make the case that NATO is coming to the end of its lifetime.

Dr. Marta Fernández Sebastián  
Observatory at the Peace, Security and Defence Chair at Zaragoza University

**Maritime dimension in the fight against illegal migration and human trafficking in Spain.**

The Morocco-Spain route has been a widely used migratory route for many years. It was in 2005 when Europe started to keep more attention to this route when thousands of sub-Saharan African tried to jump the fence that separate Morocco and the Spanish enclave of Melilla. But sometimes Spain is not the end of the trip for these immigrants who from different points of Morocco and even from Libya try to reach the Spanish coast. Many of them continue their way to other places in Europe. This document pretends to show an analysis of the migratory flows which arrive by sea in Spain. It focuses on the illegal migration, the human trafficking, the different maritime operation that are being carried out in the fight against this problem and the great importance of the multi-dimensional cooperation in order to cope with this challenge.

Dr. María Isabel Nieto Fernández  
Associate professor at the Carlos III University of Madrid

**EU and NATO visions and policies for the Med: coherence, divergence or division of labour?**

- Both the European Union and NATO are security actors in the Mediterranean region, with longstanding presence and action. We intend in this paper to approach their visions and applied policies in a comparative perspective, in order to assess if they act in a coordinated or divergent manner. Taking into account that both international organizations share a significant number of Member States and they have built a cumbersome network of relations between them, it is relevant to ask how they confront the security dilemmas in the Mediterranean region. First, we will analyze the strategic vision, challenges and threats, objectives and policies set for the Mediterranean area in the concept papers of both organizations. Then we will test their implementation through the study of the Operations Sophia and Sea Guardian, developed by the European Union and NATO respectively. We will compare their objectives, mandates, capabilities, outcomes and examine the scope and means of cooperation between them. In both approaches, the theoretical and the applied, we will try to assess if EU and NATO conceive their policies in a coherent, divergent or complementary way and identify the factors explaining it.

Dr. Adolfo Calatrava  
Lecturer, Nebrija University

**The scope of the European Security and Defence in the Euro-Mediterranean area**

- The aim of the communication is analysing the importance of the Euro-Mediterranean security and economic regional structures in the political processes of the Arab Spring. It will be used the cases of Tunisia -as a successful case- and Egypt -as a failure case-. It is understood that the final goal of these reform process is the democratization of the political systems. The time framework for the research is from the beginning of the Arab Spring (final days of 2010) until first months of 2014 –draft of a new Constitution in Tunisia in January, 2014 and, eventually, Presidential elections in Egypt between February and April, 2014-. The hypothesis is that Euro-Mediterranean regional security and economic structures do not help in the reform processes. On the contrary, they have been a support for the actors who wanted to keep the status quo. Although the impact of the regional security and economic structures depend
on the geopolitical and geoeconomical value of the case in question, so there are differences between Tunisia and Egypt. The hypothesis of a unified physical and geographic space is questionable, however, an alternative construct is defended: The Mediterranean as a fragmented, heterogeneous space – where interactions (cultural, political, economic, etc.) take on a quite different dynamic.

Major Gen. (Ret) Giorgio Spagnol
Former Director of NATO Forces Readiness

*Europe between the NATO’s hammer and the Russian anvil*

How long will Europe remain in the limbo? Caught between NATO and Russia, Europe is still a relatively trade giant but definitely a political dwarf lacking assertiveness to mediate between the two contenders. The European Union (EU) must become a political player on the world scene able to cope with NATO and Russia. Is PESCO the first step towards such a badly needed status? The EU needs to calm down NATO and EU Eastern Members’ apprehensions by helping Russia to become the essential security pillar in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. A stable, prosperous, secure, and friendly Russia is far more likely to be a source of the same to its neighbours than the other way round. The EU has to convince NATO and Russia that the only choice is to cooperate thus allowing all three of them to effectively respond to terrorism, natural disasters, humanitarian crises, regional conflicts, or other unforeseen events. Russia and NATO should abandon a with-us-or-against-us approach to the former Soviet Union countries. This is why both sides need to develop and abide by common rules and regulations governing relations between them. In such a context only the European Union could play the role of mediator and facilitator.

Major Gen. (Ret) Jesús Rafael Argumosa
Director, Chair of Strategic Studies, IEEI

*Current and future relations between the EU and Russia*

The break between the European Union and Russia is profound. Its current crisis, caused among other things by the attempted murder with the nerve agent Novichok produced in the Soviet military environment during the 1970s and 1980s, is aggravating it, precisely at a time when Trump’s ambiguous US support for Europe and his personal affinity with Putin does not bode well. From a strategic point of view, not only it is in question the bilateral relationship between the EU and Russia, but also, and mainly, the future of an European and Russian joint project. Apart from the Russian annexation of Crimea, one of the most important “stumbling blocks” lies in determining clearly the political situation of Ukraine as a geopolitical pivot in the Eurasian board between Russian oriental influence and the Western European trend. In short, both actors must be aware that they are strategic partners and that they need each other. Resuscitating the ghosts of the cold war supposes a geopolitical involution in the environment of European and world security.

Dr. Alberto Priego
Senior Lecturer, Universidad Pontificia Comillas

*Russia’s A2/AD policy as a balancing strategy vs NATO enlargements*

The In 1995, the Atlantic Alliance published a highly controversial report that foresaw future NATO enlargements in Central and Eastern Europe. At that moment, Russia suspended its cooperation with the alliance, and Moscow adopted a revisionist and aggressive policy towards NATO. Step by step and little by little, the Kremlin initiated a reconfiguration of its security doctrine with the aim of dismantling the advantage achieved by NATO through its enlargement. The most significant measure undertook by Russia has been the launch of an anti-access anti-denial (A2/AD) strategy based on the establishment of five main defensive enclaves: Kaliningrad, Saint Petersburg, South Ossetia/Abkhazia (Georgia), Crimea and Tartus (Syria). Using long-range anti air, anti-shipping and Surface-to-surface missiles Russia has overshadowed the strategic advantage obtained by NATO with 1999, 2004 and 2009 enlargement. Thus, this paper will analysis Russian-NATO relations and its future.
As scientists we have an obligation to use our scientific knowledge and methods to further social justice and the welfare of humanity. This talk recommends using a method common to the sciences to counter selective perception. In classification statistics we consider both and similarities and differences. A typical biology approach is to both compare and contrast. These are some of the ways we deliberately look at a fuller picture by carefully searching for information that could disconfirm our views. Much social upheaval and violence are furthered by looking only how THEY are different from US. One approach to broadening our perspective is to carefully consider what values we have in common. International human rights law is based on aspirations that were unanimously endorsed by all nations in the UN in 1948. Treaties and conventions have been created and ratified by almost all nations. These treaties and conventions implement rights agreed to be common to all humanity. In light of what is common among them, scientific societies are working together to foster human rights. There are several benefits to this activity. We set an example of working across boundaries. We help bring about justice which critical to reducing violence and bringing peace. We make more visible what is common to all people simply because they are people.

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Dr. Arthur J. Kendall  
US Government Accountability Office (retired)  

Building Bridges: Coming Together to Stop Political Violence, Injustice, and Deprivation

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Prof. José J. Sanmartín  
Professor of Political Science at the University of Alicante

The main problem of every Government. The Desinformation Techniques and the policy making process

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This communication will answer questions as how is has been weakening a legal Government, or procedures to destroy a personal or institutional reputation. Information, and especially desinformation, are parts of the new Intelligence war. To accuse without evidences is also a way to diffuse this social mind, where impunity could erode the prestige of an entire organization or even a Government. The conflict between Governments is the main aim of the real toxic sources. We will explore in this paper the main desinformation techniques and their countermeasures (that could be also negative at some extent). In this way, Governmental decisions can be influenced by a policy making process clearly affected in its information quality and lack of contrast. Desinformation is the tool, but bad understanding between Governments is the objective. We will propose some measures in this field in order to provide a feasible solution.

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Prof. Pilar Otero  
Deputy Director of the Master in Public Law, University Carlos III Madrid

The EU Defence against a new type of threat: Corruption. Legal Response. Differences between the North and the South

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This communication brings to light that in spite of the fact that oil companies, a key element in the Norwegian economy, are one of the sectors most vulnerable to corruption, this country is among the least corrupt in the world. The paper attempts to find the causes of this phenomenon: Norwegian criminal legislation and case law from the most recent national and international bribery cases are analysed, making a comparison with Spanish legislation and jurisprudence. The conclusion is drawn that the solution is not so much determined by the criminal law response, which is not very different from the Spanish one, but rather by the willingness to prosecute, systems of control and accountability; access to information and financial transparency; reducing regulatory and bureaucratic complexity in administrative contracting procedures; establishing regulations outside the criminal law framework, such as company guidelines that set the tone for what is and is not “undue profit”. Ultimately, it is because of the ethical and political commitment. The solution goes hand in hand with a culture of integrity.
The European security architecture is in trouble from several directions: The fighting in the East-Ukraine is continuing and the relations to Russia are in a long-term low. The reasons to handle this are complex and are going back in time. The INF -Treaty is at risk: The U.S. and Russia are exchanging charges of violations. Both countries are planning to introduce new nuclear-equipped delivery systems. The future of the CFE- Treaty and the open-ended nature of NAO’s Missile Defense system are adding to the current list of problems. The collapse of the remaining arms control treaties would open the door for an intensified arms race which would also include European countries. Additionally, migration problems from the South as well as the future of the Iran-Deal are unsolved issues which complicate the current multiple crisis. The presentation will give an overview and an analysis of the current arms control situation in the nuclear and the conventional realm including new military-technological developments. Reanimating arms control would be an important step forward which could bring more stability, predictability, prevention and risk reduction. Steps to strengthen the weakened arms control agenda will be proposed and discussed such as the immediate extension of the N-START Treaty, a continued dialogue about strategic stability, intensified negotiations to resolve the INF-Treaty and a sustained dialogue on risk reductions measures. The Non-Proliferation Regime: New Challenges in the 21st Century, Scientific Responsibility and International Cooperation During the 20th century, chemical, biological and nuclear (CBN) warfare was considered by several nations which devoted part of their Defense budgets to large investments in full-scale CBN offensive and defensive strategic programs. During the 1990s the balance of forces was substantially altered and involved a new approach in the nonproliferation regime in which former CBN security patterns met new and critical challenges that we have to face in the 21st century. The European Union has adopted several strategies to enhance security both at intercommunity and international level such as the EU Strategy against proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction; the Instrument of Stability, CBRN risk mitigation component; the New Lines for Action by the European Union in Combating the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems; the EU CBRN Action Plan, or the review of the EU Dual Use Regulation 428/2009, among others. Main aspects are to take measures to combat intangible transfers of knowledge and know-how, and to intensify efforts to combat proliferation financing. A key point to enhance security is the reinforcement of a security culture which is increasingly necessary in the complexity of the threats of the 21st century. In this sense, scientific responsibility can undoubtedly contribute to shape a society more aware of the uncertainties involved in an inadequate control of the non-proliferation regime. On the other hand, regional, national and international cooperation has become one of the most effective pillars to strengthen a global response to this major challenge and threat to international security.

The aim of this communication is to prove the complementary influence of three types of factors comprising a social phenomenon belonging to the area of culture, and which bears the name of the culture of security. It is a critical analysis of the literature concerning the human factor, protective actions, as well as development-oriented actions, which constitute the foundation of the former. The phenomenon is described within the framework of security sciences (not to be mistaken with the related area of security studies), which has become popular and valued in Poland. The analysis is possible after identifying the three dimensions.
of the culture of security. These include the individual, collective and physical dimension of the social reality, in which the culture of security is diligently constructed by humans. This transparent theoretical model, due to its uncomplicated, trichotomous structure, comprises, as demonstrated in the paper, universal, timeless and cross-culturally valid energies of personal development mechanisms, social mechanisms and the potential of the material basis of how humans experience reality. Based on the total potential of these three streams of energy, it is possible to carry out the functions of the culture of security which are significant to the secure existence, survival and development of humanity, and which allow us to take effective actions for the purpose of controlling or neutralising threats. The basis for the creation of the fundamentals of the theory governing the culture of security includes the achievements of the social sciences, some of which are referred to in this paper, in addition to a number of other representative sources.

Prof. Jerzy Ochmann
University of Public and Individual Security "APEIRON" in Cracow

The Logic of Security

Logic is a form of thinking and proceeding accorded to a defined (specific) program and methods. The logic is in the interior of man (conscious or subconscious) and moderates his life. Each man has his specific logic. Each man shows to another man his physiognomy, his psyche and his logic. The differences of the physiognomies and psyches are tolerable, but the differences of logic can conduct to conflicts, because each man is convinced that he has right and that he acts correctly. If the other has a similar logic, is our friend, if his logic is contradictory with our logic, is our actual or virtual enemy. Each society has a similar form of thinking (a homogenous logic) inveterate in his ethnic, social, national, spiritual, religious and cultural context (tradition). The society uses his logics to the interpersonal relations and transmits them to his posterity. The society also creates rights and institutions to ensure his ideological reality, founds political structures (e.g. the state) and social systems (e.g. capitalism, communism, democracy, monarchy). The stability of structures and systems is very important for the strategy of each society.

If there are logical conflicts within the society, can be provided hostilies and revolution. Other societies have not only other people and other psyches, but also other logics. Two different societies can be amical or hostile, if there are differences of logic. Compatible logics cause societies pacifically, different logics cause actual or virtual conflicts. Because each war is originated from different logics, great thinkers, for prevent wars, have elaborated one (and only) logic for humanity: called the formal logic. Unfortunately, this formal logic was not accepted by all men, all nations, all humanity. In XX century was created a new idea: to be vigilant for diversity of logics. This idea was called Logic of security. The logic of security come into being was created and is developed in the US Army War College in Carlisle (Pennsylvania). This College has three departments: US War College, Strategic Studies Institute and Department of Research, and employs many professors and authors. The best exponent of the basic ideas of the Logic of security are books written by Max G. Manwaring, Robert H. Dorff and others. The logic of security and logic of strategy consists in (a) a watching of diverse logics, of all political, social and ideological systems of thinking propagated by important persons and inherent in the logics of states and systems; (b) a inventing in them dangerous elements, which can provoke wars; (c) a giving tips for how to avoid errors and mistakes; (d) a suggesting the Wisdom and strength for the future. The principles of the Strategic Studies Institute are promising and deserve to be propagated.

Niklas Bremberg, Ph.D.
Senior Research Fellow, Swedish Institute of International Affairs

EU responses to climate-related security risks

States and societies around the world are increasingly confronted by climate-related security risks. These risks are unavoidably transnational in character, and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) are instrumental in developing policy solutions and enhancing international cooperation. However, previous research highlights that knowledge about the conditions under which IGOs address climate security risks, and when they do so effectively, is incomplete. There is a need for further in-depth analysis of relevant IGOs in the field of climate security. This paper presents a concise...
analysis of how three regional organizations in Europe with a security mandate have responded to climate-related security risks based on an analytical framework addressing institutional logics and practices. The main findings stress that all three European organizations acknowledge climate change as a ‘threat multiplier’ (i.e. a factor that might exacerbate existing drivers of instability and conflict) and are addressing climate-related security risks to varying degrees within their mandates. The EU and the OSCE are actively seeking to incorporate climate security in efforts to promote peace and security, whereas NATO’s role currently remains more limited to disaster response.

Pablo A. Mazurier, Claudio Paya Santos & Juan José Delgado Moran
Nebrija University

The Meta-Tragedy of the Commons. Climate Change and the Securitization of the Arctic Region

This communication seeks to identify and analyze the main geopolitical security issues and dynamics at stake with respect to the ongoing process regarding the impact of Climate Change on the Arctic area. Due to the shrinking of the Arctic Sea ice, there is an increasing international expectation concerning both the easier access to offshore fossil fuels and the potential for new shipping routes. Symbolic State actions, as the Russian Arktika 2007 expedition and China's new policy promoting the "Polar Silk Road", reinforce the securitization of this colonization process. However, this race for resources and control increases also the tension with those who are directly threatened by the Climate Change. This meta-tragedy of the commons configures a complex geopolitical framework with critical consequences global security regarding an area considered not only as the last frontier (Wegge, 2015) but also as the key State asset to rule the whole world (Mackinder, 1919).

Dr. Shuki Cohen,
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, United States of America

María José Galvis, Dr. Vicente Garrido,
Universidad de Valencia, Spain

Cluster analysis of criminal jihadist behavior through the Spanish sentencing records

Radicalization to violent extremism and terrorism implies an escalation from ideological notions and activities that bear a relatively lower risk of violence to ideological notions and activities that pose imminent danger of violence. The question where to draw the line between adversarial activities that are nevertheless acceptable in a pluralistic society and those that constitute a credible threat to society. This study aims to contribute empirical evidence to the debate concerning the presumed point of discontinuity between activities with low versus high potential for violent political dissent. Specifically, we sought to find whether, in sentencing records of individuals or groups that were charged with terrorism crimes in Spanish courts, criminal activities appear to co-occur randomly, or whether there might be evidence for relatively independent clusters of co-occurring activities. Preliminary examination of sentences for terrorism- related charges identified those of the National court as the most detailed and most consistent in their level of details. The final corpus included 49 sentences that were issued between 2005-2017. A standardized coding scheme of both physical and online activities was created using an iterative process of listing all mentioned activities, combining similar or indistinguishable activities into a standardized entry and recoding the entire database to test the adequacy of the revised coding scheme. The final dataset comprised details of presence or absence of 52 activities that have reached adequate base rate for the 49 cases. Due to the binary (presence/absence) nature of the data, the data analysis strategy made use of recent advances in the statistical analysis. The results suggest the existence of a group of terrorism-related activities that is distinct from the rest of the activities that were mentioned in the sentences. The results will be discussed in light of recent legislation in Europe against ‘passive’ online activities, and the current challenges to Spanish security from the Jihadi threat.
Predictors of trajectories of youth aggression: environmental and psychological conditions

The aim of this study was to advance our understanding of the development of aggression in boys and girls by testing a model combining insights from both social theory and developmental psychopathology. The presented research fits into a trend of searching adequate risk indicators for risk behaviour in adolescents. The study group included 789 adolescents from positive and negative adapted group (45% of boys). The main determinants of the observed changes in behaviour and development of adolescence adaptation pathways were: temperamental conditions (CAS, Plomin), attachment patterns (IPPA Greenberg), experienced emotions (Miksik, 2003) and developmental tasks undertaking (QDT, Grzegorzewska, 2015).

The study confirmed the effect of sex and age. The results obtained emphasise the need to extend the category of potential indicators of social maladjustment risk and factors protecting young people.

The Internal Enemies of the West: A Ghost Threat with Five Arms

The most dangerous enemy is the one that goes unnoticed. Systems end up failing or deteriorating, not so much by the attack of external adversaries as by internal elements. The internal enemy is the most terrible because you never expect his attack and he catches us with low defenses. It is a phantom threat that does not usually appear within strategic security and defense plans. It has several arms: a) Loss of values of a well-off society. When a society sleeps on its laurels, others appear that overthrow and replace it. One example is the fall of the Roman Empire at the hands of barbarians. Today democracy itself is in danger with the emergence of varied forms of populism; b) Weak thought for a fragile mind. If maintaining the morale of the troops (today all citizens) is an indispensable element to win battles, a society composed of fragile individuals, of low motivation, is in danger of disappearing. We live under the anti-hero culture, anxiety and depression; c) Speculative, consumerist and dehumanized capitalism. The problem is not "capitalism" but some of its derivations. Liberalism has forgotten the moral and values that accompanied its origin; d) Technocracy. The technological revolution is not neutral in moral and social terms. If technology changes our way of acting and thinking, we must ask who is commanding technology and artificial intelligence; e) Disgregating nationalism. We must be alerted against the danger of destroying nations with centuries of history by dividing them into hundreds of micro-states. The intangibility of internal and external borders is a common good that must be preserved. A world that intends to be global and live in peace needs to be rational and stable.
Introduction

The idea that there should be regional Pugwash meetings is not new: Sir Joseph Rotblat, for many years President of Pugwash and co-awarded with the Nobel Prize for Peace 1995, in his ‘History of the conferences on Science and World Affairs’ mentions five held in Geneva during the period 1959 and 1961, and several more during the period 1963-67, including one specifically drawing together scientists from South-East Asia. All of these were held at the request of the Pugwash ‘Continuing Committee’, and, although no geographical boundary was specified, participation was generally by invitation from one or a small number of enthusiastic Pugwashites living in the region.

Europe (EU) should be a key player for promoting peaceful solutions to conflicts and effective paths towards nuclear disarmament. But in fact, it is not. With this stark fact in mind, the Pugwash European National Groups launched in 2013 a series of meetings and workshops, to analyse the problem and find solutions that may arise from joint initiatives across European countries: Noordwijk in 2013, Moscow in 2014, Berlin in 2015, and two short meetings held in Nagasaki, 2015 and in Astana, 2017, on the sidelines of the International Pugwash conferences. It should be specified, though, that these regional Pugwash meetings are called EuroPugwash only because they are organized by European NPGs on European Ground, but it is open to any other Pugwashites: consequently, all Non-European Pugwash Groups are highly welcome to attend.

After those workshops, the 45th CICA International Conference on “the Future of the Defense in Europe”, appeared as an excellent opportunity for a 6th EuroPugwash in Madrid. It is especially timely after some good news (the UN vote of the Ban Treaty of Nuclear Weapons, the Nobel Peace Prize for ICAN) and bad news (the escalation of provocative declarations by national leaders, the danger of a new arms race, and the growing risk of a new Cold War armaments build-up...). Britain’s National Group offers to host the next 7th meeting in 2019, “as expressing a hope
that our colleagues in continental Europe will allow us the behave like good Europeans even as we leave the EU”, as its Leader Christopher Watson expressly declares.

We are glad to see that many European Pugwash groups are of similar mind. Representatives of ten of them (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Spain and United Kingdom) are attending this meeting, too short for sure but it may go on informally all along the CICA conference. After a review for each country of the main concerns and actions to bear on the national policy linked to Pugwash goals, we will talk about joining forces in targeting national or multilateral institutions (EU, OTAN, Euroscience, Academies...). A first objective is to make the voice of Pugwash more influential at all levels: politicians, scientific communities (especially young scientists), and public opinion. And the previous step for that may be to explain in a few words what has Pugwash done during its already sixty years of live, since the first meeting of the Pugwash Conferences took place, in 1957, in the small Canadian village of Pugwash, in Nova Scotia, from which they take their name. The stimulus for that gathering was a Manifesto issued two years earlier, in 1955, by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein, which called upon scientists of all countries to discuss the threat posed to civilization by the advent of thermonuclear weapons.

The 1957 meeting was attended by 22 eminent scientists (seven from the United States, three each from the Soviet Union and Japan, two each from the United Kingdom and Canada, and one each from Australia, Austria, China, France, and Poland). It gave birth to the «Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs» with the objective to bring scientific insight and reason on world affairs, to urge politicians to find peaceful solutions to conflicts and avoid the catastrophic threat for humanity of a nuclear war. It was in recognition of its achievement in «diminishing the part played by nuclear arms in international politics and, in the longer run, to eliminate such arms» that Pugwash and its co-founder, Sir Joseph Rotblat, were awarded the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize.

Pugwash objectives also include the reduction and strict control of conventional weaponry with the general goal in mind of eliminating war and other forms of armed conflict. The agenda now includes other critical issues at the intersection of science and society as cybersecurity, climate change, environmental deterioration, and resource scarcity with unequal access, which are deplorable in themselves and give rise to resentment, hostility, and violence throughout the world.

The questions that Pugwash is addressing have a lot in common with the problems CICA is trying to solve. For instance, the CICAs of the last three years -2015, 2016 and 2017- were focused on Security in Critic Infrastructures, Cyberspace, and Cross-Cultural Dialogue as a Conflict Management Strategy.

The common goal can be summarized by the sentence in The Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO which declares that “since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”.

Violence and aggressiveness between individuals and wars between countries have probably the same roots and causes: only the scale differs. Individuals and citizens could do a lot to prevent their countries to become aggressive towards other countries. Pugwash is aiming at finding political peaceful mechanisms to solve conflicts and, in order to do so, • See one book published by Cambridge SP: J. Martin Ramirez & J.C. Fernández (eds.). Security in Infrastructures (2016); and another two ones by Springer: J. Martin Ramirez & Luis A. Garcia-Segura (eds.) Cyberspace: Risks and Benefits for Society. Security and Development (2017); and J. Martin Ramirez & Gracia Abad-Quintanal (eds.) Cross-Cultural Dialogue as a Conflict Management Strategy (2018).
needs more knowledge on the best ways to diminish the acceptance of violence in the brain of individuals.

CICA and Pugwash should work hand in hand to design societal processes, which enhance empathy instead of domination at all levels, from individuals to political leaders. Europe is a good place to do so: it has the cultural values for developing humanity and solid institutions for a fruitful dialogue between countries on the advantages of peace versus war, on the possibility of using international law instead of force and violence to solve conflicts.

Madrid, 11th June 2018

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### Scientific Program

**Monday 11th June, 2018**

“Capilla”, Nebrija University, Campus Princesa, c/ Santa Cruz de Marcenado, XX, Madrid)

9H30- 9H45

**Opening words**

- **Prof. Juan Cayón**  
  Rector of Nebrija University, Pugwash Spain

- **Ambassador Sérgio Duarte**  
  President of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs

- **Prof. Annick Suzor-Weiner**  
  Pugwash France, Scientific Organizer

- **Prof. J. Martin Ramirez**  
  Pugwash Spain, Local Organizer

9H45- 11H30

1st session

"Review in each country : the political situation and the challenges for each national Pugwash Group”

Chair: **Prof. Paolo Cotta Ramusino**,  
Secretary General of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs

*Each Pugwash representative will explain what are presently the main concerns and actions to bear on the national policy linked to Pugwash goals.*
SPEAKERS:

representatives of each European National Group:

1. Belgium
2. Denmark
3. Finland
4. France
5. Germany
6. Italy
7. Nederlands
8. Russia
9. Spain and
10. UK

Guests:
1. Poland
2. Iran
3. Afghanistan

11H30-12H

Coffee break

12H-13H45

2nd session

"Facing the future by strengthening the European Pugwash network"
Chair: Götz Neuneck
Chair, Pugwash-Germany

On common topics, we shall seek to join forces and target national or multilateral institutions (EU, OTAN, Euroscience, European Academies,…) and make the voice of Pugwash more influential both towards politicians, the scientific community, and the public opinion.

13H45-14H00

Conclusions and Actions to be planned

14H15-16H00

Pugwash Luncheon

Hotel Marriott, Sala Galileo IV
List of participants

Dra. Gracia Abad Quintanal (Spain)
Associate Professor in Political Science and Director of the Master on International Relations, Nebrija University

Gracia Abad Quintanal holds a PhD in International Relations (Honours), a M. Phil in International Relations and a B.A in Political Science from Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Dr. Gracia Abad is Lecturer in International Relations and Political Science at Universidad Nebrija. She has also taught undergraduate, graduate and specialisation courses at Comillas University, Saint Louis University, Complutense University of Madrid and University of Salamanca, among others.

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Army Major General (R) Jesús Rafael Argumosa (Spain)
Director, Chair of Strategic Studies, IIEI, and
Former Chief of the Defense Study Higher School
Chief of the Defense Study Higher School (2005-2009). As Brigadier General and Chief of Joint Staff Strategy and Cooperation Military Division, led the “The Spanish Military Strategy” document, published in 2003. He was the commander of Mechanized Division 1º Engineer Regiment. In the Army Staff participated as Project Officer in the Army NORTE Plan. He has published more than two hundred articles about geopolitics, security, strategy and defense in different civilian and military magazines.

Mariale Baez (Colombia)
Co-worker IEPSIV of Bogotá and Colombian CICA
María Alejandra Báez Avellaneda, psychologist from Macquarie University (Sydney, Australia), with extensive knowledge and years experience conducting both individual and group therapies with refugee population (focused in the area of torture and trauma). In recent years she has dedicated her time and knowledge in the form of humanitarian work in Colombia, helping victims of armed conflict, and contributing to the peacekeeping progress of the country. Her primary interest resides in the fields of Neuropsychology, Neurobiology, Transpersonal Psychology and Quantum Physics, among others.

Rear Admiral (R) Bartolomé Bauzá (Spain)
Former Head of the Communications and Information Division at Spanish Navy HQ; and DCOM of EU “Operation Atlanta”
Rear Admiral Bartolomé Bauzá retired from the Navy in 2014, after a 40-year career, a good part of it on board surface ships. His last assignment was at Navy HQ, Madrid, where he was in charge of the Communications and Information Systems Division. Amongst other tasks, he was responsible for the initial setup of the Spanish Navy Cyberdefense capability. This was a challenge covering a myriad of aspects, one of them understanding the legal characterization of the cyberspace. After retiring, he founded Outrospection SL, a company dealing with Business Development Support, Leadership, Security and Transparency.

Lt. General Patrick Béllouard (France)
President of EuroDéfense-France
ingénieur général de 1ère classe de l’armement
Gen. Patrick Béllouard was born on June 9, 1952. He graduated as an engineer in the Ecole Polytechnique (Paris) in 1975 and in the Ecole nationale supérieure de l’aéronautique et de l’espace in 1977. He obtained his fighter pilot wings in the French Air Force in 1979 then served six years in the flight test Center in Istres as a flight test engineer, becoming a high-ranking official who served with distinction in several important functions in the French administration. From 1986 to 1989, Gen. Bellouard was in charge of the management of all helicopter engines programs in the Service technique des programmes aéronautiques (French MOD procurement agency -Délégation générale pour l’armement - DGA, Paris), where he served as director.
from 1999 to 2004. Previously, from 1989 to 1992, he became a technical adviser to the French National armament director for research and aeronautical programs. From 1992 to 1998, he served three years in the French embassy in Washington DC then, after one year as an auditor in the Institut des hautes études de défense nationale and in the Centre des hautes études militaires (CHEM), two years in the French Air Force staff as acting deputy chief of staff of the French Air Force for armament requirements. From August 2004 to February 2008, Patrick Bellouard was tasked by the French Prime Minister to coordinate all ministerial departments and represent France in the EU programme committee for the European Galileo program. From March 2008 to February 2013, gen. Bellouard has been the Director of OCCAR-EA (Organisme Conjoint de Coopération en matière d’armement – Executive Administration), created in 1998 by some European Nations to manage armament cooperative programmes, including major ones (A400M, TIGER, FREMM…), on their behalf. The main duties he has fulfilled in his professional career embrace the management of major aeronautical programs, such as the management of all aeronautical programs and associated procurement activities for all the French ministerial departments. Since March 2013, Patrick Bellouard is an active member of the Association EuroDéfense-France, becoming its President since April 2016.

Colombian CICA.

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L. Alberto Bertolo Gaitero is 48 years old. He is a Police Inspector of the Spanish National Police, in which he entered in 1992. He has developed his career in the branches of maintenance of public order, criminal investigation in the branch or economic delinquency, tax fraud and money laundering. In the last ten years, Alberto has been destined in the Spanish National Police School, as a trainer of the Department of Legal Sciences in the specialties of administrative law, Procedural law, and immigration law and borders. His international experience, has been achieved by participating in conferences and training activities held at the Police School itself, with police forces from many Ibero-American countries, France, Portugal, Germany, Serbia, Croatia; as well as with his participation in training activities in Clermont Ferrand (France), Rome (Italy), Villingen-Schwenningen (Germany) and Moldova; in both, Spanish and English. He has a Degree in Law from the University of Valladolid, a Diploma in Police Sciences from the University of Salamanca, as well as numerous training courses in the fields of specialization in border posts, detection of false frontier documents, trafficking in human beings and security in maritime ports, among others.

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Jacques Bordé was born in 1944, and joined the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) in 1967 as a researcher in Molecular Physics. He became involved in science policy at the headquarters of CNRS in 1979, being appointed Deputy-Director for Strategy in 1993 and Director of European Affairs in 1996. His activities in Science Policy led him directly to the concept of Responsible Research in all fields of science (from mathematics to social sciences). Finally he worked closely with the CNRS Science Ethics Committee on the responsibility of research towards society. After retirement in 2009, he joined Pugwash-France.

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Sonia Boulos obtained an LL.M. and JSD in international human rights law from the University of Notre Dame, USA. She currently works as an adjunct professor at the University of Antonio de Nebrija in Madrid, where she teaches international law, international organizations and international human rights law. Boulos acquired extensive practical experience working with Israeli and Palestinian human rights organizations, including the promotion of international humanitarian law.

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Alberto Camarero is Civil Engineer, specialty of Transports by the Technical University of Madrid in 1989. His first professional works was in construction companies (Ferrovial and Tecsa) carrying out important activities of engineering and communication of interdisciplinary human beings. At the same time, he did the Bachelor of Economics at the Carlos 3 University of Madrid (1996) and the Doctorate obtaining the degree of Doctor of Civil Engineering in 1997 with the highest qualification of apto cum laude and, later with the Award Extraordinary Doctorate of the UPM. From this moment he works as a free professional in the drafting and management of projects, mainly logistics, both in Spain and abroad, and begins his relationship with the Technical University of Madrid as Associate Professor of the Department of Civil Engineering. In the year 2002 Alberto obtained through competition-opposition, the position of Professor Titular of University. Dr. Camarero has been successively Secretary of the Department of Civil Engineering, Transports, Deputy Director of Development Cooperation and Student Mobility and Deputy Director of Institutional Relations of Civil Engineering School and Director of the Department of Civil Engineering. Transportation. During these years he has carried out extensive university management, been the precursor and initiator of Development Cooperation in the School, carrying out several projects and works in Mozambique. In the year 2007 Alberto obtained a degree in Business Administration and Management from the Carlos 3 University of Madrid. He has directed 9 Doctoral Theses, and written more than eighty technical articles in national and international journals, participating in more than thirty research projects. He is a consultant for the main institutions related to transport and ports, such as: European Investment Bank, World Bank, European Commission, International Transport Forum, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation. Since October 2016, he’s Director of the Santander-Nebrija Global Chair in Technologies for Sustainable Transport.

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National Institute of Nuclear Physics. As a mathematical physicist he has been working on mathematical aspects of quantum field and string theories. In 1983, he co-founded the Italian Union of Scientists for Disarmament (USPID). He was formerly Director of the Program on Science, Technology and International Security at the Landau Network Centro Volta (Como). He is a member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, and the World Academy of Art and Sciences. His research and teaching experience have included visiting positions at the University of North Carolina, CERN, and Harvard University. He received his doctorate (laurea) in physics in 1971 from the Università degli Studi di Milano.

Paolo Cotta-Ramusino is an internationally recognized scholar who regularly gives presentations on current topics in arms control, disarmament and conflict resolution at leading academic, research and governmental institutions, including recent talks, for example, at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, the Italian Parliament, the Royal Society and the UK Parliament, the US Council on Foreign Relations, and the Stimson Center.

As Secretary General of Pugwash, he continued Pugwash’s tradition of addressing the need of eliminating nuclear weapons and more generally all WMDs. Preserving the basic principles of the NPT (disarmament, non proliferation and access to nuclear energy for all the member States) has been for Pugwash a significant priority. Moreover, by taking profit of the large experience accumulated over the years of the Cold War by Pugwash in promoting dialogue, track II meetings, and meetings of scientists and experts between opposing camps, Paolo Cotta-Ramusino directed Pugwash to promote several track II initiatives and meetings mixing experts with officials in critical regions where either nuclear weapons exist or a concern about nuclear proliferation has been developed. The idea is to promote in whatever ways possible, conflict resolution in those critical regions. This has led Pugwash to deal extensively with the situation in the Middle East, South Asia and North East Asia in particular. For example, Pugwash has been devoting much attention to the creation of a WMD-Free Zone in the Middle East, in addressing the issue of dialogue in and on Palestine, in facilitating dialogue around the issued raised by the Iranian nuclear programs. Pugwash is also dedicating a significant part of its activity to the situation in South Asia, to the risks associated to the presence of nuclear weapons in that area and to the contentious issue of Kashmir.

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Dr Nicolas Delerue is the president of the French Pugwash Group. He has lived in France, the UK and Japan. He is a professional scientist in High Energy Physics and accelerator Physics working for the CNRS, a large research organisation in France. He has more than 60 publications in international peer reviewed journals. He also publishes articles about science and general public magazines.

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Ambassador Sergio Q. Duarte (Brasil)
Former United Nations Undersecretary General and President of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs.
Brazilian diplomat (retired). Ambassador Duarte was born on November 17, 1934. Advisor of the Brazilian Delegation to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, 1966-68, alternate Representative of Brazil to the Conference on Disarmament, 1979-1985, and Representative of Brazil to the First Committee and to the Disarmament Commission of the UN General Assembly. 1979-1985, he became Ambassador of Brazil to Nicaragua (1986-90), Canada (1993-96), China (1996-99) and Austria, concurrent with Croatia, Slovakia and Slovenia; as well as Representative of Brazil to United Nations organizations headquartered in Vienna ((1999-2002), such as to the CTBTO, and Governor for Brazil at the IAEA Board of Governors, 1999-2002. President of the 1989 Review Conference of the Seabed Treaty. President of the IAEA Board of Governors, 1999-2000. President of the 2005 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. United Nations Undersecretary General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, 2007-2012. Member of Latin American Leaders Network. In 2017 Ambassador Duarte was appointed President of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs.

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Jarosław Dziubiński is graduated history and political science (master degrees) at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland. For few years active in typesetting and publishing industry, co-editor of over 150 scientific monographs and journals. Since 2017 holds the chair of Head of the Publishing House of the University of Public and Individual Security APEIRON in Cracow.

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Antonio Fernández-Rañada Menéndez de Luarca graduated in Physics in the Complutense University of Madrid in 1963. The same year he began doctoral studies in the Faculté des Sciences d’Orsay of the Paris University, where he presented a thesis on Elementary Particle Physics entitled “Causality and S Matrix.” He went back to Spain in 1967, where he presented another thesis with the title “Analytical Properties in Pion-Nucleon Scattering”. He worked in the Junta de Energía Nuclear (Spanish Nuclear Energy Council) and was later associate professor of Physics in the University of Barcelona and full professor at Saragossse (1972-76). Since 1976, he was head of the Department of Theoretical Physics and Dean of Physics for eight years and is now Emeritus professor at Complutense University.

He lectured on a number of different topics in the fields of Mathematical Methods of Physics, Quantum Theory, Dynamical Systems, Electromagnetism and in the Introductory Physical Course. As researcher, he worked in Elementary Particle Physics, Nonlinear Dynamics, Field Theory, and Topological Electromagnetism. On these topics, he published a hundred papers in international refereed journals. Although he is a committed researcher, he also devoted much attention to the teaching of science at pre-university level and to communication and popularization to general public and publishing some books, as well as more than two hundreds articles in different media.

which analyses from a historical perspective the relations between science and religion and the attitudes to religion of many great sciences, and “Los Muchos Rostros de la Ciencia” (The Many Faces of Science) (1995, 2004), with Italian and Mexican editions, “De la Agresión a la Guerra Nuclear” (From Aggression to Nuclear War) (1996), is an essay on the nuclear confrontation during the Cold War, co-authored with J. Martín Ramírez, a medical doctor and professor of psychology, who researches on human aggressiveness. It also pays homage to the 1995 Nobel Prize of Peace, joint awarded to the Polish physicist Josef Rotblat and the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Problems. These Conferences, usually known as Pugwash Movement, were founded in 1955 after a Manifesto by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein who called the attention of scientists and people in general on the dangers of the Hydrogen bomb, which is a weapon of mass destruction much stronger than atomic bomb as those of Hiroshima. He collaborated with the Pugwash movements participating in meetings and conferences in Spain and organizing general events in the years 1987-1998. He wrote also a biography of Werner Heisenberg, one of the Founding Fathers of Quantum Physics, entitled “Heisenberg, from Quantum Uncertainty to the Nazi Atomic Bomb (2005)”. Prof. Fernández-Rañada founded in 1987 and directed for ten years the journal “Revista Española de Física” (Spanish Journal of Physics) which is now received by most of the Spanish physicists in universities, in Secondary Schools and in enterprises, and is also read in Latin America. Among his many awards, Prof. Fernández-Rañada got the Medal of the Royal Academy of Physics (1985) and the Research Prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences (1997), as well as the Silver Medal of the Principate of Asturias (1999).

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Marta Fernández Sebastián obtained her PhD in Political Science from Complutense University, Madrid, in July 2017. She works on piracy and organized crime and she is a member of the expert group at PSyD Observatory at the Peace, Security and Defence Chair at Zaragoza University. Marta has a Master in International Relations and Communication and another Master in International Politics, both from Complutense University. In her research Marta focuses on maritime security,
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Dr. Federico García Moliner (Spain)
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Prof. Federico García Moliner studied Physics at the University of Madrid, where he took his degree in 1954. He then moved to Cambridge University to take his Doctorate in Science in 1958, also gaining a PhD from Madrid in 1960. From 1961 to 1964, García Moliner worked at the University of Illinois and since then he has been at the Higher Council for Scientific Research (CSIC), with a five-year interval (1974 to 1979) during which he lectured at the Autonomous University of Madrid. García Moliner has also lectured at over fifty research centres and universities outside Spain. Then he moved to Universidad Jaime I de Castellón, where he was professor of contemporary science. Throughout his career, García Moliner has published over one hundred research papers in highly prestigious international journals. His book (together with F. Flores), Introduction to the Theory of Solid Surfaces, published by the Cambridge University Press in 1979 is used as a reference work all over the world and is regarded as a classic on the subject.

Solid state physics study the properties of solid matter on the basis of its atoms and electrons. This branch of science is essential for the development of a theory of solid materials, but also has other, enormously important applications. For example, the extraordinary development of electronics today, with its huge significance in terms of our technological world economy, is based upon this field of research. Thus, many of the vital parts of devices such a television set, a calculator or the exposure meter in a photographic camera depend on the behaviour of electrons in solid materials. In fact this technique, which makes the highly complex network of modern telecommunications possible, is based on solid state studies, an area where García Moliner is regarded as a world authority.

Prof. García Moliner got the Prince of Asturias Award for Technical & Scientific Research 1992 and, vinculated to the Pugwash Movement, he has been Chair of Pugwash-Spain.

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Dr. Vicente Garrido-Genovés is full professor at the University of Valencia (Spain). His field of research is forensic criminology and violent & criminal behavior, in which he has a recognized international prestige. He teaches subjects related to Criminal Psychology and Pedagogy for the treatment of criminals. He is the author of numerous scientific publications, national and international, among which stand out: Multiple assassins in a single act (Mind and Brain: 2015), “El informe criminológico forense: Teoría y práctica” (2012), the manual of “Principios de Criminología” (2013) and “Tratado de Criminología Forense y el Informe Criminológico” (2017).

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Maria José Galvis is a Teaching Assistant at the University of Valencia. She is graduated in Criminology and received the extraordinary master’s degree in Criminology and Security from the University of Valencia.. She is currently doing her doctoral thesis directed by Dr. Vicente Garrido and Dr. Guardiola, and recently, she completed an international PhD stay at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. She has published several articles and book chapters, among which stands out “Tratado de Criminología Forense y el Informe Criminológico” (2017). Maria José has completed her training with various intelligence and security courses, specializing in jihadist terrorism.

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Alberto Gil Ibáñez has a PhD on European Law by the European University Institute of Florence (Italy), and another PhD (extraordinary prize) on Sciences of Religions by the University Institute of Sciences of Religions (Complutense University). High Civil Servant and expert on National Defense (CESEDEN), he has published numerous articles and several books that cover diverse subjects: from institutional reform, to Law, History and Political Science, applying an interdisciplinary approach. Recently he has published three relevant articles: "Why Nations Fail? It’s not "just" the Economy, Stupid!" —where he defends the thesis that cultural values strongly influence the performance of a society—, "Does exist (or should it exist) a European Culture?" and “Towards a cultural renaissance: shared procedures or values?”. In June of 2016 he published the book The Silenced Historical Plot against Spain.
Inspector Alberto Gomez Sanchis
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Inspector of the Spanish National Police

Inspector Alberto Gomez Sanchis is 37 years old and entered in the Spanish National Police in 2007. He has developed his career in the branches of Homicide Investigation, Organized Crime, Illegal Traffic of Human Beings and Crimes against Industrial and Intellectual Property. He also worked as a Debriefer for the European Border and Coast Guard Agency FRONTEX, in Bulgaria. In recent months, Alberto has been destined in the Spanish National Police School, as Professor in the Department of Investigation and Police Sciences. Alberto Gomez has a Master Degree in Police Sciences from the University of Salamanca, and a Master Degree in Fine Arts and a Bachelor in Fine Arts from the Polytechnic University of Valencia. He has numerous training courses in the fields of Illegal Traffic of Human Beings, Industrial and Intellectual Property Crimes, Homicide, and Organized Crime investigation.

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David joined at National Police in 2010, his main experience before being a professor was in the field of Criminal Intelligence, he has experience in pedagogical activities, currently as a teacher and having previously participated as a speaker and trainer in different countries in both Spanish and English. He used to prepare prospective and threats reports in the strategic field aimed at guiding decision makers by the National Police Corps in related matters such as Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime, Cybercrime, Economic and Fiscal Crime.

His international experience has been achieved by participating in workshops and conferences, teaching activities carried out at international held in places as diverse as China, Ecuador and other European cities such as Paris, The Hague, Nice, Brussels, Rome or Lisbon. All of them developed in English.

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Ambassador Javier Jiménez-Ugarte Hernández (Spain)
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Amb. Jiménez-Ugarte studied Law, being Assistant Professor of International Law (University of Madrid). He joined the Diplomatic Service in 1972, being posted to the Spanish Embassies in Cairo and in Rome, Consul General of Spain in Houston, Edinburgh, Nador, Tetuan and Larache, at the Spanish Representation to NATO (defense and nuclear issues) in Brussels, as well as Ambassador of Spain to Algeria, Greece and Sweden. Amb. Jiménez-Ugarte has also been Chief of Cabinet of the Secretary of State and Technical Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, Director General for the Institute for Iberoamerican Cooperation (ICI) and Secretary General for Defense Policy at the Spanish Ministry of Defense. In April 2017 he has been posted to “Marca España” (Spanish Brand) Office, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After his retirement, he is interested in Security and Defence issues and on Arbitration and Mediation legal aspects, together with different voluntary jobs. Ambassador Jiménez-Ugarte is author of two books, “Royal Trip to Greece” (2003), and “Immigration and Consular Practice”, (2008), and translator from Greek into Spanish of “The Lawyer” by Tryfon Koutalidis (2006).

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Mats Karlsson is Director of the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI), focusing on current geopolitical shifts, consequences for international institutions and the challenges to global dialogue and informed discourse. Mr. Karlsson has worked in the management of global affairs, international development cooperation and regional integration over thirty years. He worked twelve years in World Bank country and regional operations in Africa and the Middle East, and from 1999 he became the senior leadership of the World Bank, as Vice President External Affairs, working also with the UN System. Previously he was state secretary for development in the Swedish ministry for foreign affairs, also working with European integration, as well as earlier being its chief economist.

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Arthur J. Kendall is a political psychologist and a mathematical statistician. He has a PhD in Social Psychology and a BA in Philosophy. He specializes in applying social science methods and statistics to social and policy issues. He helps individuals and organizations: develop statistical and research capacity; design, implement, interpret, and review research and evaluation; explore existing data; review submissions for conventions, journals, and books.

Dr. Kendall retired in 2001 from a Senior Mathematical Statistician position after 22 years at the US GAO where he mentored evaluators working in National Security and International Affairs, Federal statistical activities, and Federal scientific activities on behalf of the US Congress. Before that he was an Expert - Social
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Maria Caterina La Barbera has a PhD in Human Rights from the University of Palermo (Italy), her hometown. She has teaching and research experience in institutions of different countries, including the University of Palermo, the University of California-Berkeley, the Center for Human and Social Sciences of the CSIC, the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies, the UNED and the University Carlos III of Madrid, and currently at Nebrija University of Madrid. Her research is located within critical studies of law and public policy, being principal investigator of several competitive research projects. It addresses human rights of vulnerable individuals and groups, in particular women and ethnic minorities. She explores the material and discursive conflicts that are articulated at the intersection among different axes of structural inequalities. In particular, she analyzes conflicting interpretations of equality as a fundamental right within the EU legal framework. She is also working on visa policies, citizenship regimes and frontiers. Maria Caterina authored numerous publications in indexed journals and chapters of books in English, Spanish and Italian, is the author of the monograph "Multicentered Feminism" (Compostampa 2009) and has edited the volumes "Identity and Migration in Europe" (Springer 2015) and "Igualdad de género y no discriminación en España" (CEPC 2016).
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Ambassador Domingo de Silos Manso, after getting a Degree of Law, and in Economics, attended the Spanish Diplomatic School, the Ecole Nationale d’Administration de France (ENA), Promotion “Michel de l’Hospital” (1979), and the NATO Defence College, at Rome, as well as a Course of High Studies of National Defence at the CESEDEN, in Madrid.
His Diplomatic Service started at the Spanish Embassies to the Holy See and to Italy. Then he was Commissioner of Spain for the International Exhibition of 1992, in Genoa, Mission of Spain to the OECD, Ambassador of Spain to Gabon and Sao Tomé Principe and Consul

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Mr. Millana has a PhD in Psychology from the Universidad Complutense of Madrid, was a member of the Sociopsychobiology of aggression academic group of the UCM and presently is a member of the Nebrija-Santander Chairon Risks and Conflicts management. His research focuses on the study of aggression and pleasure in criminals. Luis works at the Spanish Home Ministry, in the Secretaría General de Instituciones Penitenciarias.

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Rafael started his career in the Spanish armed forces, serving in the Parachute Brigade and deploying on five missions to Lebanon (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon - UNIFIL). After 12 years of military service, Rafael Monagas Vera joined the United Nations Secretariat and has since then been deployed in Burundi (Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Conflict Prevention) and with the peacekeeping mission in South Sudan (United Nations Mission in South Sudan - UNMISS) where he currently serves as Close Protection and Security Officer.

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Prof. Götz Neuneck is Deputy Director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy/IFSH at the University of Hamburg and Head of the Interdisciplinary Research Group Arms Control and Disarmament (IFAR²). Trained as a physicist at the University Düsseldorf, from 1984 to 1987 he was fellow at the Working Group Afheldt in the Max-Planck-Society, a successor of the Max-Planck-
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Member of the Spanish Council of State, & Former Minister of Foreign Affairs

Ana Palacio is an international lawyer specializing in international and European Union law. Presently, beyond heading the law firm Palacio y Asociados, she serves on the Council of State of Spain. She is a member of the Board of Enagás (Spanish gas system), Pharmamar (biotechnology), and AEE Power (energy infrastructure). She is a member of the International Advisory Boards of Investcorp (a world-leading manager of alternative investments) and Office Chérifien des Phosphates – OCP– (fertilizers); and of the Governing Council of the Instituto de Empresa (business school). She is a member of the Board as well as of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Council of the United States. Further, Ms. Palacio serves as member of the External Advisory Board of the US former Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz’s Energy Futures Initiative, of the Advisory Boards of the Sandra Day O’Connor Justice Prize and the United Against Nuclear Iran, of the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Human Sciences and of the Global Leadership Foundation.

Between 1994 and 2002, Ms. Palacio was a Member of the European Parliament, where she chaired the Legal Affairs and Internal Market Committee as well as the Citizens Rights, Justice and Home Affairs Committee. She participated as member of the Presidium of the Convention for the Future of Europe (2001-2003) in the debate and drafting of the European Constitution. In 2002, Ms. Palacio became the first woman to serve as Foreign Affairs Minister of Spain (2002-2004). She was a Member of the Spanish Parliament (2004 to 2006), where she chaired the Joint Committee of the Two Houses for European Union Affairs. She has been Senior Vice-President and General Counsel of the World Bank Group and Secretary General of ICSID (2006-2008), as well as a member of the Executive Committee and Senior Vice-President for International Affairs of AREVA (2008-2009).

Ms. Palacio publishes regularly in periodicals and journals. In particular, she maintains a monthly column at Project Syndicate. She is a visiting professor at the Edmund E. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. She is also a recurrent participant and speaker at international conferences and fora, most recently giving evidence before the UK House of Lords’ European Union External Affairs Sub-Committee on post-brexit foreign and defense cooperation. In 2016, Ms. Palacio has been awarded by the O’Connor School of Law at Arizona State University the Sandra Day O’Connor Justice Prize, for extraordinary contributions to the rule of law, justice and human rights, as well as the insignia of Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor of the French Republic.

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Pablo Rioja is professor at Conservatorio Profesional de Música Federico Moreno Torroba, a position he combines with an intense performing career. He has offered recitals in numerous halls and festivals around the world, such as the Círculo de Bellas Artes in Madrid; the Abu Khater Auditorium in Beirut (Lebanon); the Carzou Foundation in Manosque (France); the Château de Grandson (Switzerland); the Le Bois qui Chante Festival in Chateau d’Oex (Switzerland); Mesukeskus in Helsinki (Finland); the Cervantes Institutes in Marrakech, Tangier (Morocco) and Lebanon.
Pablo has also made live recordings for Radio Nacional de España, Radio Télévision Suisse, Moroccan Radio Television and Lebanese Television. He has also recorded two albums with the record label Eudora Records, one for a duo of guitars with the duo L’Encouragement and another for violin and guitar with an Animacorde duo.
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Former Head of UN Security Office North Afghanistan & Provincial Governor Kunduz; Pugash-Afghanistan
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Mohammad Omer Safi was born 1972 in Balkh Province and hails from Mazar-i-Sharif, Balkh Province. Safi has specialized in security and threat administration and was awarded Master from the University of Leicester in United Kingdom (Class of 2010). He was a research student at King’s College London (2012). He has worked for ten years as head of the United Nations security office in the North of Afghanistan. Safi was appointed as the new governor of Kunduz province after receiving an approval from the presidential palace.(2014). Safi threatened to quit over illegal groups. (2015) President Ghani’s previous decision to send Omar Safai, an ethnic Pashtun, to govern Kunduz, a province where Pashtuns are a minority, had contributed to dissatisfaction with the government and allowed the Taliban to gain support. In recent weeks, there were also growing calls for Ghani to replace the governor of Kunduz province, Omar Safi, who was away on Monday 28, Sep 2015. The main reason for the deterioration of the security situation and the Taliban’s gains is bad management of the affairs by the governor and lack of attention from the central government,” said Mohammad Yousuf Ayoubi, the chief of Kunduz’s provincial council.(2015) Mohammad Omar Safi has fled to Europe after Kunduz City, the provincial capital, fell to Taliban insurgents, some sources said on Tuesday 29, Sep 2015. He had been in Tajikistan, from where he was trying to reach London, a government official said. An Afghan diplomat in Dushanbe also wrote on his Facebook wall that the governor of Kunduz moved to Uzbekistan from Tajikistan, then Turkey to reach Europe. He wrote after obtaining Tajikistan visa, Omar wanted to head to Europe. A Meshrano Jirga member said Governor Safi went to the UK after the fall of Kunduz City.(20150929) The governor of the northern Afghan province of Kunduz -- who was outside the country when the provincial capital fell to Taliban fighters earlier this week -- has returned to Kabul and is dismissing reports that he had fled for Europe.(20150930) Omar Safi was the first provincial governor to be appointed by President Ashraf Ghani in December 2014 in a gesture signifying Kunduz was to be a priority, and an example of the change in the way provinces were to be run. Safi was continually undermined, however, by local office holders and their patrons in Kabul, including in his efforts to disband militias in the province. His deputy, Hamdullah Daneshi, a Jamiati who has retained his position for 13 years (indicating strong support from Kabul), has been a staunch supporter of militias in Kunduz. As he said in an interview published in June 2015, they prevented the province from falling back into the hands of the Taliban, an opinion shared by his former mujahedin compatriots. Ghani was eventually forced to drop Omar, also due to political pressure and rumours that Safi had fled.(2016)
Carlos Francisco Sanchez Cortines (Spain)

Security manager, Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores

Carlos Sánchez Cortines was born in Madrid in 1962. He has completed a degree in Law in Nebrija University, and two master’s degrees in terrorism and in international security, all of them at the University of Granada. Currently, he is doing another Master in risk prevention. Carlos is an expert on matters related to security, first as Security Manager in ICADE for one year, then 3 years as a Private Detective in Rey Juan Carlos University. He works for a security company, having been for the last 18 years Security Manager for a government institution in Spain. He is also interested about Piracy Maritime, publishing a chapter of the book “The international relations of the XXI century”.

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Air Leutenant General

Rafael Sánchez Ortega (Spain)

Director of the CESEDEN

Lt. Gen. Rafael Sánchez Ortega was first commissioned in 1979 after his graduation in the Air Force Academy. He is a graduate from Air Command and Staff College (1996), and has a Bachelor Degree in Law. He is an Air Force pilot with more than 5,500 flight hours in trainers as the T-6 Texan, F 33C - BONANZA, and cargo aircrafts as the CASA C-212 and C-130 Hercules. Lt. Gen. Sánchez Ortega has commanded various operational flying squadrons and he was Chief of the Cadets Corps at the Air Force Academy and also instructor pilot and academic professor at various Departments in the Academics Divisions of the Academy, as well as in High Military Studies Colleges. His staff experience includes a three-year tour in the Spanish Military Representation to the NATO Military Committee (NATO HQ, Brussels). He has also been Head of Planning Branch, Planning Division, Air Staff, Air HQ, Madrid. As a Colonel he was the 31st Airlift Wing Commander (C-130), at Zaragoza AFB and he had an active participation in ISAF Operation, Afghanistan, as Commander of FSB Herat (2008-2009). After becoming General Officer he was appointed as DCOS OPS and, later on, as COS of the ESP Joint Operational Command where he spent about 6 years. In 2015 he became Chief of ESP Joint Staff College, responsible for the management of all aspects of courses concerning to High Military Studies. At present, Lt. Gen. Sánchez Ortega is Director of the ESP National Defence Advanced Studies Centre (CESEDEN), institution that integrates the ESP Joint Staff College, the Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies, the ESP Concept Development Joint Centre and the Spanish Commission of Military History.

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José J. Sanmartín is Full Professor of Political Science and Public Administration at the University of Alicante. He is Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) by the University of Murcia (Marks and Academic Distinctions: First Class with Honors and summa cum laude); Doctor of Political Sciences and Sociology by the UNED (Marks and Academic Distinctions: First Class with Honors and summa cum laude); Diploma in Sociological and Political Science Research by the University of Harvard (Real Colegio Complutense); Master in
Management and Analysis of Public Policies by the Carlos III University (Marks and Academic Distinctions: Excellent); Master in European Union Law by the UNED. [A two academic years Master programme] (Marks and Academic Distinctions: First Class with Honors); Diploma of Specialization in International Relations by the Spanish National Institute of Public Administration; Programme for the Development of Managerial Abilities by the Spanish Higher School of Civil Service of the Ministry for Public Administrations; Course on Jane Austen by the University of Oxford; Diploma of Specialization in Political Science and Constitutional Law by the Center for Constitutional Studies; Diploma on European Communities by the Diplomatic School of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Programme for the Development of Managerial Abilities by the Spanish Higher School of Civil Service of the Ministry for Public Administrations; Course on Jane Austen by the University of Oxford; Diploma of Specialization in Political Science and Constitutional Law by the Center for Constitutional Studies; Diploma on European Communities by the Diplomatic School of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; B.A. by the University of Murcia (Marks and Academic Distinctions: Extraordinary Award, First Class with Honors and summa cum laude). Lifetime Member: American Political Science Association, American Historical Association, International Political Science Association, etc. Seagram International Fellowship awarded by McGill University, Montreal (Canada). [This Faculty Research Award was administered by the International Council for Canadian Studies]. Author of 62 academic publications. Speaker, International Summit on Counter-Terrorism, Israel.

Dr. Tom Sauer (Belgium)
Professor at the Universiteit Antwerpen and member of Pugwash-Belgium

Tom Sauer has a PhD at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven and is Associate Professor in International Politics and Head of the Research Group of International Politics at the Universiteit Antwerpen. His expertise is nuclear arms control, proliferation and disarmament. He co-edited Nuclear Terrorism. Countering the Threat with Brecht Volders (2016), and wrote Eliminating Nuclear Weapons. The Role of Missile Defense (2011), Nuclear Inertia. US Nuclear Weapons Policy after the Cold War (2005), and Nuclear Arms Control. Nuclear Deterrence in the Post-Cold War Period (Macmillan, 1998). Sauer is a former Research Fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University, and an active member of the Pugwash Conferences on Sciences and World Affairs.

Dr. Carlo Schaerf (Italy)
President of ISODARCO and Member of Pugwash-Italy

Prof. Carlo Schaerf is Member of the Italian Pugwash and President of the Board of the International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts (ISODARCO), founded by him and Prof. Edoardo Amaldi in 1966. Dr. Schaerf got a PhD in Physics, in Rome, and a Fulbright fellowship at the University of Rochester and has been Research Associate at Stanford University (USA). In Italy he worked at the National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN), the National Committee for Nuclear Energy (CNEN-LNF) and since 1973 has been Professor of Physics, at the Universities of Rome "Sapienza" and "Tor Vergata".

He has been a member of the National University Council (CUN) as well as President of the National Commission for Physics at the Italian Ministry of Public Education; President of the National Commission for Nuclear Physics and member of the Board of Directors of INFN and of the National Committees for the Physical Sciences and for Technology at the Italian National Research Council (CNR). He has also been a member
of the Scientific Advisory Council at LAL-CEA, in Saclay, and of the Scientific Advisory Council of the ESRF in Grenoble (France), as well as of the "Programme Advisory Committee of COSY", in Julich (Germany). He has been member of the Editorial Board of Nuclear Instruments and Methods, published by North Holland, editor of about ten books on various physics subjects and some fifteen books on international security and the first author of a two volumes research on political violence in Italy supported by CNR. He is also author of more than 140 articles in international scientific journals on Nuclear and Elementary Particles Physics.

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Anna Seweryn (Poland)

Anna Seweryn, M.A., is the Representative of the Rector for Marketing at the University of Public and Individual Studies "Apeiron" in Cracow. Graduated from the Faculty of Political Sciences of the Pedagogical University in Cracow, she also holds a degree in Journalism and Social Communication earned at Cracow Academy. Her main field of interest is human resources management.

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Katariina Simonen, has a LL.D.in international law, and is Post Doc Researcher at the Faculty of Law, University of Helsinki & Senior Advisor for Research, Ministry of Defence (currently on leave on absence) & Pugwash Council Member and Cahir of Pugwash-Finland

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Ambassador Asghar Soltanieh (Iran)

Former Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations and other International Organization, Geneva & Vienna

Trained as a nuclear physicist, Ambassador Soltanieh has been involved in scientific & diplomatic activities, as a nuclear physicist and senior diplomat, during the last thirty five years. He has been involved in the WMD non-proliferation & disarmament, including all together 12 years as Ambassador & representative to the IAEA since 1982, three years as Secretary of National Authority for Chemical Weapons Convention and three years as Chief Negotiator for Biological Weapons Convention. He has followed the issue of Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East as well as nuclear safety, nuclear security and safeguards for the last three decades. He has participated, In the capacity of special envoy, delegate, chief negotiator, and invited speaker, in numerous international events (over 180) on nuclear science & technology as well as WMD disarmament and international security, such as NPT, CWC, BWC, CTBT, CCW, and has worked closely with the relevant international scientific and technical organizations such as IAEA, OPCW, and other specialized international organizations such as UNIDO, OPEC, OFID, ILO, IPU, OIC, WMO, TWAS and ICDO. He has had interactions with the known Think-Tanks & NGOs in the world. He has been participating as panellist on WMD at the Pugwash conferences in Hiroshima (2005), Istanbul (2013, on chemical weapons panel), Nagasaki (2015), EU Consortium on Non-proliferation & Disarmament (2011, 2013, and 2015). He has published several papers & books in afore-mentioned areas, and gotten National & International Admirations & Medals.

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**Major General (R) Giorgio Spagnol (Italy)**

*Former Director of NATO Forces Readiness.*

Major General Giorgio SPAGNOL graduated from the Military Academy in Modena and the Branch School in Turin. His early career includes the usual Regimental appointments before attending the Army Staff Course in 1986 and the Joint Advanced Staff Course in 1990. After being Battalion and Regiment Commander, in 1997 he was posted to the Italian Embassy in Islamabad (PAKISTAN) as Defence, Army, Naval and Air Force Attache’. On his return, in 2000, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the SEEBRIG (Southern East Europe Brigade) located in Plovdiv (BULGARIA). In 2001 he attended the Centre des Hautes Etudes Militaires (CHEM) and the Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale (IHEDN) in Paris (FRANCE). After commanding the Brigade, in 2004 he was appointed Italian Senior National Representative in the United States for Operations “Iraqi Freedom” (Iraq) and “Enduring Freedom” (Afghanistan). From 2005 to 2007 gen. Spagnol was in Belgium as European Union Director of Operations (EUDO) responsible, among others, of Operation EUFOR ALTHEA in Bosnia-Herzegovina; from 2007 to 2009 he was in Turin as Director of the Post Conflict Operations Study Centre (PCOSC); and, from 2009 to 2012 he served at NATO in Belgium as Director Forces Readiness. He has a Master in Strategic Studies and a Master in International Relations.

He is currently member of the Institut Européen des Relations Internationales (Brussels - BE), and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (Sanremo – IT); and he has cooperated/is cooperating with: UNICRI (Turin), UNSSC (Turin) and ISPI (Milan)

Among his relevant activities, we may mention: Professor at the University of Turin (UNITRE) of “Human Rights and Institutions in Europe and in the world, Lecturer at severan Universities and Seminars on Peace Support Operations (PSO), as well as at the Interparliamentary Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU), in the German Parliament (Berlin, Feb 2007) on “ESDP Operational Developments”. From then gen. Spagnol has been a regular invitee and attendant to the Ordinary Sessions of the WEU Interparliamentary European Security and Defense Assembly (Paris, Palais d’Iena).

It has been Co-organizer, with the Institute of International Policy Studies (ISPI), of the Seminar (Turin, May 2009) on “NATO transformation: political and military challenges” with the participation of national experts from France, Turkey, Georgia, and Russia. Among his many publications, we may mention the following ones: L’union Europeenne Face au defis de sa Securite’: Necessite’ de Nouvelle Convergences; The Consequences of the Iraqi War on the Western Mediterranean Cooperation; Peace Support Operations (PSO): The Way Ahead; EU-NATO Cooperation; A Possible Way Ahead for UN, OSCE, NATO, EU; Energy Security; The Italian Contribution to International Organizations in Crisis Areas; Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Afghanistan; Food Security; What’s The Future For Afghanistan?; Responsibility To Protect; Cfsp & Csdp: A Possible Way Ahead for the EU; Women Emancipation and Empowerment: La Cooperation UE-OTAN dans la perspective du multipolarisme; The European Elections in 2014.

Dr. Annick Suzor-Weiner (France)

*Professor emeritus at University Paris-Sud (Orsay)*

*Former President, Pugwash-France*

Annick Suzor-Weiner is professor emeritus at University Paris-Sud (Orsay), and advisor of the "Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie" (AUF). From 2009
to 2013 she has been the Counselor for Science and Technology at the Embassy of France in Washington, after having served for 5 years as Vice-President for International Affairs of the University Paris-Sud. A Fellow of the American Physical Society and of the European Physical Society, she had responsibilities in numerous international organizations (AUF, IUPAP, EPS, UNESCO), where she mostly was (or is) in charge of actions with developing countries. Besides Pugwash-France, she is a member of the board of the French association "Initiatives for Nuclear Disarmament" and Vice-President of AURDIP (Association of Academics for the Respect of International Law in Palestine). Dr. Suzor-Weiner, a graduate of the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, has authored or co-authored 98 articles in the field of Atomic and Molecular Physics and Optics.

Marc Th. Vogelaar (Netherlands)
Former Dutch Ambassador at the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) & Chair Pugwash-Netherlands

Marc Vogelaar (1947) studied law in Leuven and Amsterdam and joined the Dutch diplomatic service in 1975. After various postings (a.o. Hong Kong, Sofia, EU-Brussels, Dar es Salaam) and multiple assignments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague, he was sworn in as Ambassador in 2002. He then served as the Dutch Permanent Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and as Consul-General in São Paulo, Brazil. Secondments included the EU Observer Mission in Former Yugoslavia (Zagreb), the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (New York), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), The Hague and the Clingendael Institute of International Relations, The Hague. Ambassador Vogelaar retired from government service in 2012. Marc Vogelaar now works as an independent international affairs professional. He is an observer of international elections for the EU and ODHIR. He is an advisor to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to several international NGOs. Amb. Vogelaar is currently chair of the Dutch National Group of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs (www.pugwash.nl). He resides in the Netherlands, is married and has three children.

Dr Christopher J H Watson (United Kingdom)
Senior Consultant in nuclear and energy policy matters & Chair of of British Pugwash

Senior Consultant in nuclear and energy policy matters 2002-2012. Dr. Watson has 36 years of international experience in: managing nuclear and non-nuclear programmes in Europe, including UK government, EU and other aid-funded projects; large R&D teams in the Nuclear and Oil & Gas sector and other international big-science project (Joint European Torus); and
business development and programme management in Russia, Romania and Bulgaria, including nuclear and chemical weapon decommissioning projects. He has been Consultant to the DTI-funded UK-Russia Closed Nuclear Cities Partnership developing projects for the employment of nuclear weapons complex scientists, technicians and support personnel; and to the DTI-funded nuclear remediation programme in NW Russia (Andreeva Bay). He has also worked with experts in Russia on the selection of projects for Venture Capital funding.


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Air Force Major General (R) Dr. Federico Yaniz Velasco (Spain)

Former Assistant Director of the IMS for Cooperation and Regional Security (NATO Headquarters),

Vice-presidenty ADALEDE

Dr. Federico Yaniz joined the Air Force Academy and after several operational and logistical positions in 1986 he graduated as Staff Officer and was assigned to the Air Force Staff. In 1991, after receiving his diploma as Joint Staff officer, he was assigned to the Joint Staff of Armed Forces. In the summer of 1993, Colonel Yaniz joined the International Military Staff of NATO Headquarters. After being promoted to General in 1997 he was appointed Chief of the Second Division of the Joint Staff. In June 2001 joined the International Military Staff as Assistant Director for Cooperation and Regional Security. In 2006 he was appointed Director of the Museo de Aeronáutica y Astronáutica. General Yaniz has a Doctor degree in Economics and a Master in Statistics. He is also an experienced journalist. He is the author of two books, has collaborated in many others and has written more than 300 articles mainly related with Strategy, Aeronautics, Economics and History. General Yaniz belongs to several nonprofit associations: he is vice-president of EURODEFENSE-ESPAÑA and member of the Board of Directors of the Asociación Atlántica Española and ADALEDE (Asociación de Diplomados de Altos Estudios de la Defensa).

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Air Force Lieutenant General (R) Eduardo Zamarripa (Spain)

Former Chief of Staff of the NATO Joint Force Command for Southern Europe (Naples), and former Director General of Infrastructure of the Spanish Ministry of Defence

Lieutenant General Zamarripa graduated in the Spanish Air Force Academy in 1969, and has been serving as fighter pilot in different Units, flying 4500 hours. He also graduated in the Air Staff Course in Madrid, the NATO Defence College Course in Rome, and the National Defence Course in the High Centre for Spanish Defence (CESEDEN), and in Economics at the University of Zaragoza and in Modern and Contemporary History at the Complutense University of Madrid.

His last management and Staff assignments have been: Spanish Delegation in NATO Headquarters in Brussels as Air Defence Representative from 1986 to 1991 and as Defence Councillor from 1997 to 2000; Deputy Director General of the National Spanish Institute of Aerospace Technologies (INTA) from 2000 to 2003; Deputy Director General for Cooperation and Civilian Defence in the General Direction of Defence
Policy from 2003 to 2004; Director Manager of the Air Mobility of the Air Combat Command from 2004 to 2006; Deputy Commander of the NATO Air Component Command in Izmir (Turkey) from 2006 to 2007; Chief of the Command Element of the European Union Althea Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2007 al 2010; Chief of Staff of the NATO Joint Force Command Naples from 2007 to 2010; and Director General of Infrastructure of the Spanish Ministry of Defence from 2012 to 2018. During his two assignments at NATO Headquarters he has been instrumental in the integration of the Spanish Airforce in NATO's Integrated Air Defence through the NATO Air Defence Committee structure. He has also been deeply involved in assuring Spain's full participation in various NATO programmes, such as the “NATO Air Command and Control System” (ACCS) programme, “the NATO Airborne Early Warning Programme”, and “the Alliance Ground Surveillance Programme” (AGS). He has also been Spanish representative on the “International High Level Group” that developed and elaborated the Strategic Concept of the Alliance, which was approved at the Washington Summit in 1999. Under his responsibility as Deputy Director General for Cooperation and Civilian Defence in the General Direction of Defence Policy of the Spanish MOD, he was in charge of the management of the Spanish participation in United Nations peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.

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 Publications  

C.I.C.A. series of books  

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Tali Walters, J. Martin Ramirez & Malgorzata Kossouska (eds.)
Krakaw: Javelonian University

**Aggression and Terrorism.** (2009)
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Journal of Organisational Transformation and Social Change. Vol 6 (2)

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