

J. Martín Ramírez  
Luis García Segura  
(Eds.)



# Global Commons & Security trends: towards a peaceful 21st century



UNIVERSIDAD  
**NEBRIJA**

Cátedra Global Nebrija Santander  
en Gestión de Riesgos y Conflictos





**LV CICA**

**International Conference  
on: Global Commons  
& Security trends:  
towards a peaceful 21st century**



UNIVERSIDAD  
**NEBRIJA**

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Cátedra Global Nebrija Santander  
en Gestión de Riesgos y Conflictos



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# Scientific Program\*

**Monday, May, 25th**

## Opening session

**11:00 - 11:45 h.**

- ▶ Spanish Marines Lieutenant General Francisco de Paula Bisbal Pons, Director of the CESEDEN
- ▶ Dr. Juan Cayón Peña, Rector, Universidad Nebrija
- ▶ Dr. J. Martin Ramírez, President CICA International Foundation, Universidad Nebrija

## 1st Session

**11:45 - 13:30 h.**

Moderator:

Keynote speakers:

- ▶ Dr. Juan Cayón Peña, Rector Universidad Nebrija
- ▶ Minister Josep Piqué, Former Minister of the Kingdom of Spain  
A new Cold War? The key role of technology
- ▶ Rear-Admiral Bartolomé Bauzá  
Former Head of the Communications and Information Systems Division at Spanish Navy HQ & DCOM of EU "Operation Atlanta"  
Security and the Global Commons: A Spanish perspective
- ▶ Dr. Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría  
Secretary General, Instituto de Fusión Nuclear. Instituto de Fusión Nuclear "Guillermo Velarde", Polytechnic University of Madrid  
Energy Security: An Ultimate Issue in the 21st Century

\* Due to the coronavirus lockdown, the present LV CICA will be held telematically, instead of in the usual pre-sencial way. The program shows the different speakers for each session: first, in black, those who will present their presentation in telemetrical way; and then, in grey, those who will not be able to present them because of different reasons.



**2nd Session - Outer Space 15:00 - 16:30 h.**

- Moderator: ▶ Dr. Luis A. García Segura,  
Coordinator of the Nebrija Santander Chair  
on Conflicts and Risks Management
- Participants: ▶ General Dr. Federico Yaniz Velasco,  
Vice-President Eurodefense-Spain  
Outer space and the future of humanity
- ▶ Dr. Juan Manuel De Faramiñán Gilbert,  
Emeritus Professor of International Public  
Law and International Relations at University  
of Jaén  
The exploitation of minerals in asteroids and the common  
heritage of humanity
- ▶ Javier Lopez Gutiérrez,  
Partner at Écija Law Firm  
Present and future of Space Law
- ▶ General Fernando Davara,  
Presidente, Fundación ESPAÑA DIGITAL  
Security in the Cyberspace
- ▶ Francisco García Herrero,  
Universidad Nebrija  
Ad-hoc Protection Techniques to Improve Reliability of  
Digital Circuits in Radiation Environments: the XGEMAC  
Controller Case Study

**3rd Session - Air 16:30 - 17:30 h.**

- Moderator: ▶ Dr. Carlos Espaliú,  
Principal Investigator, Research Group on  
Security, Risks Management and Conflict  
(SEGERICO)
- Participants: ▶ General Eduardo Zamarripa,  
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  
Aerospace power in the European Union
- ▶ Marcos García Gasco-Romero,  
Data Protection Officer of Airbus Spain  
Added value of personal data in the context of  
international security

**Tuesday, May, 26th****4th Session - Sea 9:30 - 11:15 h.**

- Moderator: ▶ Dr. Adrián Nicolás Marchal,  
Director of the Degree in Security of  
Universidad Nebrija
- Participants: ▶ Joaquín Castellón Moreno,  
Director of Industrial Security at Navantia  
Maritime Security in National Security Strategies
- ▶ Dr. Adolfo Maestro González,  
Research Scientist at the Geological and  
Mining Institute of Spain  
The future of mining: the exploitation of marine geological  
resources
- ▶ Pablo Morón Elorza  
PhD student, Universidad  
Complutense Madrid  
Combining the Sustainable Development Goals Life Below  
Water and Zero Hunger: The Sea as a Great Ally in the  
Sustainable Fight Against Global Hunger
- ▶ Dr. Gracia Abad  
Professor at Universidad Nebrija  
The declaration of the South China Sea as a Global  
Common
- ▶ Dr. Krzysztof Kubiak  
The competition in ocean depths.  
The current situation and the foresight in nearest future

**5th Session - Artic 11:15-12:45 h.**

- Moderator: ▶ Ambassador Jiménez-Ugarte  
Former Secretary General for Defence Policy  
(SEGENPOL)
- Participants: ▶ Admiral Fernando Del Pozo  
Admiral of the Spanish Navy  
Exploitation of the sea for trade and communication:  
The new Arctic routes, challenges and conflicts
- ▶ Lieutenant Ángel García Estrada  
Spanish Navy Lieutenant  
Climate change and Power's approach to the Arctic

**6th Session - Security & Legal implications****12:45 - 13:45 h.**

Moderator:

- ▶ Dr. Luis A. García Segura, Coordinator of the Nebrija Santander Chair on Conflicts and Risks Management

Participants:

- ▶ Dr. Sonia Boulos, Professor of Law at Universidad Nebrija Does Foreign Cyber Intervention in Electoral Processes Violate International law?
- ▶ Dr. Tania García Sedano, Deputy Magistrate at the Provincial Court of Madrid  
The relevance of enhancing the financial dimension in the conceptualization and investigation of the crime of trafficking in human beings
- ▶ Dr. Roni Rosenberg, Senior lecturer at the Ono Academic College, Israel  
Revenge porn as a sex offense: a new conceptualization
- ▶ Dr. Noémi Nagy, Senior Lecturer at National University of Public Service, Department of International Law (Budapest, Hungary)  
The International Protection of Human Rights related to Earth Resources

**Lunch Break****13:45-16:00 h.****7th Session - Cyberspace****16:00-16:45 h.**

Moderator:

- ▶ Dr. Luis A. García Segura, Coordinator of the Nebrija Santander Chair on Conflicts and Risks Management

Participant:

- ▶ Dr. Lorenzo Pasculli, Associate Head of School for Research at Coventry Law School  
The Global Causes of Cybercrime and State Responsibilities. Towards Better Notions of Cybercrime and Cyber Security

**8th Session - Other possible Global Commons****16:45 - 18:00 h.**

Moderator:

- ▶ Giuseppe Gangi, Security Professor at Universidad Nebrija

Participants:

- ▶ Dr. Alberto Priego Moreno, Professor at Universidad Pontificia Comillas  
The Old City of Jerusalem as Global Common. A proposal for peace
- ▶ Javier Fernandez Arribas, Director of Atalaya entre dos orillas  
Violence in the Sahel region: a destabilizing risk for North Africa
- ▶ Dr. Joel Díaz Rodríguez, Researcher, Centre d'études juridiques européennes (CEJE), University of Geneva  
NATO after 70: can the alliance serve as a guarantor of the international order?

## 9th Session - Conflict and Agression

**18:00 - 19:15 h.**

Moderator:

- ▶ Dr. Jordi Regí Rodríguez,  
Professor of Law at Universidad Nebrija

Participants:

- ▶ Dr. Miguel Bettin,  
President of IEPSIV. Chair of the Colombian  
Committee of CICA  
Psychobiological characteristics of war victims in Colombia
- ▶ José Manuel Moreno Mercado & José Mauel  
Jiménez Cabello,  
PhD Candidates at Universidad de Granada  
Mass Media, Conflict and Violence in Latin America:  
The rol of ELN in the Spanish Press
- ▶ Neidy Zenaida Domínguez Pineda & Dr. Juan  
Carlos Fernández Rodríguez,  
Psychologist & Director of the Degree in  
Psychology at Universidad Nebrija  
Sexual delinquency in adult women
- ▶ Neidy Zenaida Domínguez Pineda & Dr. Juan  
Carlos Fernández Rodríguez,  
Psychologist & Director of the Degree in  
Psychology at Universidad Nebrija  
Psychologic Repercussion of the Ulyses Syndrome
- ▶ Dr. Marzanna Farnicka,  
Head of Family Unit, Institute of Psychology,  
Zielona Gra University  
Challenges, risks, and human possibilities - how many  
can we deal with?

## Closing Remarks

**19:15 h.**

- ▶ Dr. J. Martín Ramírez,  
President CICA International Foundation,  
Universidad Nebrija

# Introduction

As a result of the unexpected ongoing coronavirus outbreak, at the time I write this Introduction, we still do not know if the Spanish government is going to allow us to have a presential LV CICA, as it has previously always been the case, or we have to move towards a telematic Conference.

We feel we should start keeping in mind all the victims of the Coronavirus SARS CoV-2, as well as those members of our societies who are fighting against it from the most diverse facets: doctors, nurses, emergency medical crews, laboratory staff, pharmacists, priests, employees maintaining the sterility of medical facilities and ensuring their continuity of operation..., as well as employees of shops, gas stations, public transport, post office, courier and energy companies, firefighters, policemen, soldiers, border guards, energy engineers and many others. All these ordinary citizens, nameless heroes of everyday life, despite the direct risk of exposing the virus transmission to their own families and neighbors, enable all members of society to feel safer in this difficult period.

Over the past 20 years, mankind has struggled with similar types of threats at least four times, which is why reports from China about the new disease have been treated on other continents for a long time with a grain of salt. Only alarming news from Italy made us realize the core of the problem, which is the nature of SARS CoV-2, the lack of medicine and vaccines against this virus, as well as the weaknesses of the health care systems of individual countries. The scale, extent and pace of the disease's spread surprise governments and societies. Health care systems, in many cases underinvested and marginalized by politicians for years, are now confronted with a deadly enemy operating across administrative boundaries. The struggles resemble fire-fighting, rather than systemic action. Not all citizens understand the seriousness of the situation and follow the recommendations of medical services and governmental orders. In most

countries, a significant number of health care facilities are unprepared to fight a pandemic. There is a lack of medical personnel trained to deal with the massive cases of pneumonia caused by the SARS CoV-2 virus. The fatigue of medical teams, the frustration associated with forced long-term separation from families and the uncertainty caused by the increasing number of personnel infected with coronavirus, the shortage of equipment and basic protection measures are just some of the factors that affect the overall mood on the front line.

The example of Italy, which has one of the best healthcare systems in Europe, is not optimistic and indicates the need to support the activities of medical services and other state services by the whole society. It is sad to observe the lack of desirable pan-European solidarity. There does not seem to be a common response to the present pandemic between the "hard-working ant" northern European countries and the "lazy grasshopper" countries of southern Europe, reminiscent of Aesop's fable we learnt at school. Both sides, whether they were previously frugal or lavish, must recognise they are stuck together: the covid-19 crisis will trash the finances of all. A compromise between ant and grasshopper is in order. In this context, it has been rewarding the public apology of the president of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, regretting that there were "too many absences" when Italy needed the help of its European partners.

Our daily routine has been suspended for some time. Many families are in home quarantine, giving up their trips to the summer houses outside the cities. Suburban rail cars and bus communication, usually full of passengers, nowadays carry the air. Most long-distance connections have been suspended in some countries. City streets, parks, riverbanks and churches are empty; and restaurants, cinemas, theaters, sports facilities, hair and beauty salons, spas, dentist's rooms and most shops and offices are closed. In the sizable supermarkets you can meet just a few individuals. Many activities have moved without problems into the virtual world, thanks to Internet connections have never before been used on such a mass scale: teleworking, e-learning, e-commerce, e-prescriptions, medical consultations, e-fitness, e-banking, administration...; most enterprises operate. Other activities are postponed, pending the arrival of normality. These include, operations in hospitals as well as preventive and rehabilitation visits in health care clinics are being suspended; and, for giving an example close to our University, the presencal teaching, the final and entrance exams to schools and universities Here you have a picture of a pandemic time.

People endure extremely well the collective quarantine decided by the authorities, while learning to live in a family, distancing in direct interpersonal contacts. The efficient elimination of danger depends to a large extent on our internal discipline, perseverance and patience.

Governments and national parliaments undergo a stress test demonstrating their real accountability. Now, they are forced to make difficult decisions concerning changes in the law regarding border control, limiting the mobility of citizens, supporting the health care systems, functioning of the labor law, maintaining the smooth supply of stores with basic goods, helping people made redundant and owners of enterprises to mitigate the effects of the crisis, etc. Some of them have declared national emergency to free additional funds and impose strict behavioral rules to reduce the risk of virus transmission, some have acted less responsibly. They operate under the influence of public opinion and criticism of the political opposition who believe that the rulers have neglected the threat and, through inaction and underfunding, have led to inefficiency of the healthcare system...

The impact of the current crisis on our future lives depends on understanding our current experience. It should be a lesson in humility, abandoning the particular interests of individual groups of political elites, and strengthening humanity by answering questions about potential threats and the necessary directions to counteract. The global range of a pandemic calls for global solutions. The global range of a pandemic calls for global solutions. Let us hope that, when we all emerge from this deep cave in the future, we are changed for better, as it has been put beautifully in an endearing song of the last century, *Resistiré* –"I will resist"- by El Duo Dinámico, which has become a sort of Spanish anthem dedicated to the heroes of the fight against the SARS CoV-2.

\* \* \* \* \*

The general topic of our present LV CICA -**Global Commons & Security Trends: towards a peaceful 21st Century**- has been chosen because it wants to become one of the main research lines of our Nebrija Research Group on Security, Risks Management and Conflict (SEGERICO).

Under this wide title, understood as those natural spaces out of the national jurisdiction of the states, we may include interesting topics such as:

1. earth: both polar regions, Arctic and Antarctic, and, late sensu, the advanced borders...
2. sea: ocean depths and non-territorial waters, with the exploitation of its resources, such as minerals, fishery, and the global migration in the middle of nowhere (for instance, in the Mediterranean sea or in the Indian ocean)
3. air, with the increasing of the aerial navigation and its use for military operations and for terroristic attacks
4. outer space, including the moon and other sideral bodies
5. cyberspace and the risk of its non-peaceful use by state and non-state actors
6. security and legal implications, and
7. pandemics, like the present SARS CoV-2, which, unfortunately, is also clearly out of the national jurisdiction of the states.

Security has to be approached from a global perspective, far from the jurisdictional borders of any country, and an integrated action, encompassing its core themes in a multidisciplinary approach, bringing an inclusive and enriching intellectual exchange between scholars and professionals from different backgrounds -academics, politicians, diplomats and high officials of different armies- in order to reach a better understanding of the dynamics of society in the world today.

We have scheduled ten symposia and roundtables covering the topics above mentioned, with the participation of prestigious academics, diplomats, admirals, generals and other army officials, as well as expert journalists and professionals working in prestigious companies related to the topic...; and delegates from four continents (Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, South Africa, and USA).

In addition, we have the honour of offering on the program two outstanding experts, as keynote speakers:

- a) Dr. Josep Piqué, previously Minister of Industry and Energy, of Foreign Affairs, and of Science and Technology, in different governments of the Kingdom of Spain; and

- b) Rear-Admiral Bartolomé Bauzá, Former Head of the Communications and Information Systems Division at Spanish Navy HQ & DCOM of EU "Operation Atlanta".

This LV CICA has been co-organized by the Nebrija-Santander Chair for Risks and Conflicts Management, the CICA International Foundation, and the Spanish Pugwash National Group, with the academic cooperation of:

1. the Spanish Center of Studies on National Defence (CESEDEN),
2. the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
3. the European Institute of International Security,
4. the Spanish Caucus at the Harvard Kennedy School,
5. EURO-DEFENSE-Spain, dedicated to the study of the reality of European Defence,
6. University of Public and Individual Security "Apeiron" in Krakow
7. Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava
8. the magazine "Atalaya entre Dos Orillas", and
9. the two institutions which the Spanish citizens value the most:
  - a) the Spanish National Police, through its Training and Improvement Division, and
  - b) the Civil Guard, and specially HABeCu (*Hermandad de Amigos del Benemérito Cuerpo de la Guardia Civil*).

We also count with a financial sponsorship by the Spanish Ministry of Defence and, last but not least, by the Banco de Santander.

Finally, our heartfelt thanks to all of you who have been responsible for the scientific contributions and the practical and administrative organization of CICA, who have done a fantastic job!

We hope that this international conference may offer a new opportunity for contributing, even if modestly, to the development of some positive solutions our global society and, consequently, of all conflicts of the humanity... covid-19 included.

Enjoy the 75th CICA!

**J. Martín Ramírez**  
Madrid, 27th May 2020

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# Abstracts

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## **A new Cold War? The key role of technology**

**Dr. Josep Piqué Camps**

Former Minister of the Kingdom of Spain

Are we in a new episode of the Thucydides's Trap? The struggle between USA and China for supremacy as a global superpower in this Century is developing in all the different fields, like trade, economy, strategic positioning worldwide, foreign policy, defense and security... But the key role is technology: The fight for leadership in Artificial Intelligence, 5G networks, Internet of Things, and so on, as a tool to base the real hegemony. And China is ready to win.

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## **Security and the Global Commons: A Spanish perspective**

**Bartolomé Bauzá**

Former Head of the Communications and Information Systems Division at Spanish Navy HQ & DCOM of EU "Operation Atlanta"

The future will always be different from what we hypothesize today... or not. A number of military and civilian think-tanks identify the Global Commons as one of the possible future battlefields. Including Cyberspace, itself a new configuration of the Global Commons. Spain has also had that same understanding and has addressed the Global Commons in its recent updating of its Security Strategy. This presentation will deal on the Spanish perspective of the relevance of the Global Commons upon our security.

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## Energy security: an ultimate issue in the 21st century

**Dr. Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría**

Department of Energy Engineering - ETSII. General Secretary - Instituto de Fusión Nuclear "Guillermo Velarde" - IFN GV. Polytechnic University of Madrid (UPM)

Energy is a strategic and fundamental element in the growing and security of a country. It implies an integrated and multidimensional concept. Taking into account the international distribution of energy resources, their strong geostrategic component, the conflicting interests that coexist and the present high demand of energy supply, its control and guarantee make it a primary objective, both to the short and long term. The International Energy Agency establishes as long-term energy security that which implies investments in energy supply in line with economic developments and environmental needs, and short-term energy security, referring to the capacity of the energy systems to react to unexpected changes in the balance of supply and demand.

Energy security involves two interrelated factors: 1) Multidimensional, such as geopolitics; risk inherent in technologies and other related-risks; asymmetric distribution of resources and economical and environmental sustainability. 2) Dynamic factors such as diversification of sources; punctual and high quality information;

collaboration between consumer countries and between consumer and exporting countries as well as increase investment flows and advances in R&D. Security in energy supply has become one of the most important priorities in global security in the 21st century.

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## Outer space and the future of humanity

**Dr. Federico Yaniz**

Vice-President Eurodefense-Spain

Space has become an essential element for the development of Humanity in recent years. Indeed, the peaceful use of space for activities of all kinds provides new possibilities for human progress. 63 years have passed, since the first artificial satellite of our planet, Sputnik, was put in orbit on October 14, 1957, and in that time great progress has been made in the conquest of space. The first steps were slow, and Yuri Gagarin was not in orbit until April 12, 1961. Eight years later, on July 20, 1969, the Apollo 11 expedition landed on the Moon and American astronaut Neil Armstrong realized one of the oldest dreams of human civilizations as the first man to walk on the Moon. Since then, the number of artifacts that populate space has been rapidly increased and space junk multiplied. A new stage in the conquest of space began when the *Saliut 1* or *Salyut 1* space station was located in space on April 19, 1971 and after 171 days in orbit, of which 24 was occupied by two crew members, was returned to Earth on October 11, 1971. A total of 9 space stations have orbited Earth since *Saliut 1*. China kept Tiangong Station 1 in orbit from September 29, 2011 to April 2. However, the most notable effort in the field of space exploration is that made by the International Space Station (ISS). The ISS is a multinational station to date is the largest structure that humans have put in space. The ISS has been continuously occupied since November 2, 2000. But what I think is worthwhile to consider now is the renew race to conquer the Moon.

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## **The exploitation of minerals in asteroids and the common heritage of humanity**

**Dr. Juan Manuel de Faramiñán**

Emeritus Professor of International Public Law and International Relations at University of Jaén

The minerals found in asteroids are limited natural resources and that should be taken into account, according to international standards, the “general interest of humanity” as can be seen from the five treaties that make up the Corpus Iuris Spatialis.

When analyzing the exploration and exploitation models of space mining, particularly on the Moon and other celestial bodies such as asteroids from a legal perspective, we must seek attention on a series of limitations and undefined issues which the lawyer must face when asked who owns the natural resources found in outer space.

We had to wait for the adoption of the “Moon Agreement” in 1979 in order to read in an international text about space, which in its article 11 states “the Moon and its natural resources are a common heritage of humanity”. Unfortunately, it must be recognized that, as a consequence, this Treaty has not obtained the expected endorsement of the International Community, an aspect that continues to be in our days a pending debt with the interests of humanity.

Furthermore certain States have chosen to develop some national law that violate the basic principles that support the law of outer space. Therefore, the advantages and disadvantages of the exploration and exploitation of outer space should be taken into account. In particular, the danger posed to the ecological balance by an excessive exploitation and, without a doubt, to the socio-economic balance of the planet the exclusive benefit for the great powers and private companies.

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## **Present and future of Space Law**

**Javier López Gutiérrez**

Partner at Écija Law Firm

It has been a long time since humans managed to leave Earth, having established permanent locations in Space such as the International Space Station, and there are projects to exploit resources that are abundant in Space, especially space mining on the Moon and asteroids. This has motivated the existence of an incipient regulation that regulates extraplanetary activity. But the immensity of the Cosmos and technological advance makes it probable that in the future the expansion of the human being will spread to inconceivable places at this time, but that they will end up being a reality, so it is necessary to consider the guidelines and principles that the future laws will shape the legal system and regulate Space Law.

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## **Security in the Cyberspace**

**General Fernando Davara**

Presidente, Fundación ESPAÑA DIGITAL



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## **Ad-hoc Protection Techniques to Improve Reliability of Digital Circuits in Radiation Environments: the XGEMAC Controller Case Study**

**Francisco García Herrero**

Soft errors are increasingly present in digital circuits due to the modern geometries that make devices more sensitive to radiation in space environments and nuclear power plants. In order to keep reliability at a desired level in this scenarios, redundancy (e.g. Triple Modular Redundancy, TMR) is usually applied, but this approach introduces large area overheads most of the times. However, by applying non-conventional protection techniques, reliability levels similar to those obtained with conventional techniques can be achieved, but keeping the overall area at lower levels. In this work, a case study of a 10-Gigabit Ethernet MAC controller (XGEMAC) is presented in order to prove the effectiveness of this strategy.

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## **Aerospace power in the European Union**

**General Eduardo Zamarripa**

Former Chief of Staff of the NATO Joint Force Command for Southern Europe (Naples)

Air power is essentially very different from the other forms of military power. Its field of action is the third dimension: air. As time goes by, and thanks to technological development, this field of action has been expanding. What used to be reduced to a few hundred meters above the surface has become the entire atmosphere, in all weather conditions, and since a few years ago it has incorporated progressively the space into its area of responsibility.

Today, aerospace power is based on its high capacity to destroy and exert its action over enormous distances, its reaction speed, the flexibility of its use, precision to extremes that are difficult to believe with increasing collateral damage control, and its ability to obtain information

and facilitate communications. And all this simultaneously protecting the national territory from any aggression and supporting the action of their own land and naval forces wherever they are.

From the first moment of a conflict, the air forces are the most effective element of the attack, and at the same time the protective umbrella of our territory and the rest of our forces. The NATO Combined Air Operations Centers (CAOCs) are currently in charge of the management of these air activities in Europe commanding and controlling the air forces transferred to them by the member countries of the Alliance, in permanent stay for the allied integrated air defense (NATINADS) and on a case-by-case basis for the rest of the air missions in case of crisis or conflicts in which NATO decides to get involved.

The military use of space focuses on ballistic missiles and defense against them, and communications and earth observation satellites. In any case, there are few countries that have the capacity to use the space for military purposes, just those with a nuclear-type military capability. Technology, the economic factor and foreign political pressure are the elements that allow or prevent countries from having these capabilities.

Our air forces must prepare for the air-space mix structure that will be necessary in the near future. In practice, in international security and defense organizations (NATO or the European Union), the way to do this is to group together to have the necessary financing, collaboration or integration of defense industries to get the right technology and optimize expenses, and the joint planning and integration as far as possible of national defense plans into a common defense strategy (in NATO it already exists, but not in the European Union).

Nevertheless, the European Union already have the mechanisms to do: the European Defense Agency (EDA), the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), and the European Defense Fund (EDF). These mechanisms must be taken care of, developed and used, as well as to progress in a truly integrated European Union, so that the member countries accept a progressive integration in the field of their defense and in the joint action of their armed forces, and always without affecting the membership of NATO of those members of the Union (almost all) who are members of it.

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## **Added value of personal data in the context of international security**

**Marcos García-Gasco Romero**

Data Protection Officer of Airbus Spain

Added value of personal data in the context of international security analyses the opportunities offered by the black gold in the age of digitalisation: personal data. Personal data is creating economic and social value at an increasing pace, and personal information is used today in many different situations for numerous purposes. Inevitably, international security is not an exception. The presentation starts with a short introduction into the legal framework regulating the processing of personal data, in particular the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) and its connection with other legal pieces of regulation in the context of civil aviation and international security. The presentation briefly considers some of the essential elements of the fundamental right to the protection of personal data. The lecture finally covers the opportunities provided by these intangible beings when moving across flows that come from sensors or machines, mainly with the increasing use of technologies such as Big Data and IoT, widely used in the field of air safety. The speed with which our information is collected and processed, however, raises fundamental questions about privacy, ownership of information and human rights.

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## **Maritime Security in National Security Strategies**

**Joaquín Castellón Moreno**

Director of Industrial Security at Navantia

The sea has a series of inherent characteristics that require specific treatment. Spain, as a maritime nation, is well aware of the implications that the security of the sea has for the normal development of national social and economic life.

The National Security Strategy aims to promote a security policy in the maritime space in order to maintain freedom of navigation and protect maritime traffic and critical maritime infrastructure; protect human life at sea; prevent and act before criminal activities and terrorist acts that take place in this environment; protect and conserve the coastline, the resources of the marine environment, the marine environment and the submerged archaeological heritage; and prevent and respond in cases of catastrophes or accidents in the marine environment

The National Maritime Security Strategy starts from the analysis of our environment, reflects our interests in the field of maritime security and its vulnerabilities, formulates shared objectives, and defines lines of action called to guide the use of all available means at the service of those objectives.

In the field of maritime safety, the National Maritime Safety Council established in early 2014 has proven to be an effective tool to face the challenges of such a cross-cutting field.

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## **The future of mining: the exploitation of marine geological resources**

**Dr. Adolfo Maestro González**

Instituto Geológico y Minero de España

The increasing demand for minerals and metals by society, together with the depletion of land resources, has generated an increase in interest in marine mineral exploitation. Seabed mineral resources exploration projects under the auspices of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) in the Area began in 2001. From these beginnings to the present, there has been the incorporation of more and more countries into exploration. The interest in the seabed exploration is the extraction of Ni-Cu-Mn from polymetallic nodules, Co-Ni-Mn for polymetallic crusts and Cu-Zn-Au-Ag from massive sulphides. The investigations developed in the last ten years have demonstrated the existence in

addition to rare metals and rare earths that are possible by-products of the extraction of the main metals of interest. The future exploitation of these metals not only has implications in aspects related to industrial and high-technology purposes, but is also closely linked to the development of renewable energies that enable us to face climate change, increase security of energy supply and promote sustainability and economic competitiveness. In this sense, the European Union has established the creation of an economy of low hydrocarbon consumption as a central policy priority. The main objective that has been established is to reduce global emissions of carbon dioxide and the gradual elimination of nuclear energy. For achieving these goals, wind power plants, solar photovoltaic panels and hydroelectric plants have been established as the main technologies for generating low-carbon electricity, as well as an increase in the use of electricity in the transport sector.

The Legal and Technical Commission of the ISA is finalizing the drafting of the Regulations for the Exploitation of Mineral Resources in the Area. The most important challenges facing underwater mining in the Area are to minimize its impact and guarantee environmental protection, the technological development of machinery capable of carrying out this activity at depths exceeding 4000 meters, and the financial model that will regulate the distribution of the resources extracted as common heritage of mankind.

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### **Combining the Sustainable Development Goals Life Below Water and Zero Hunger: The Sea as a Great Ally in the Sustainable Fight Against Global Hunger**

**Pablo Morón Elorza**

PhD student at Oceanogràfic of Valencia and Universidad Complutense of Madrid

One of the main challenges that humanity faces is to meet the growing food demand that is linked to the rapid global increase of the population, which by 2050 will be estimated in more than 9.6 billion people. At the same time as human population increases, overfishing, water stress related mainly to agriculture, livestock and industry, pollution of our oceans and global warming are dangerously reducing biodiversity and natural resources. In this challenging landscape, finding a sustainable and high-quality food source has become a priority. In this sense, fish should be considered as a preferred food, being an important source of digestible proteins, with a low content of saturated fats and presenting a high content of beneficial fatty acids and vitamins. However, overfishing of wild species, together with pollution of the seas and oceans, has been linked to a significant loss of biodiversity and has contributed to downward trajectory in wild caught fishing industry. Within this framework, a great opportunity arises for an efficient and sustainable productive sector: aquaculture. Aquaculture provides a great opportunity to fight global hunger, as it is the food sector and one of the productive sectors which are experiencing a fastest growth, which currently supplies more than half of the fish consumed worldwide and is responsible for the global increase in fish consumption, which has doubled in the last 50 years. Aquaculture is considered a sustainable alternative, since it allows the use of natural resources in an efficient manner, guaranteeing food hygiene, security and promoting economic growth, with a minimal impact on the environment that promotes the recovery of the natural balance in the marine ecosystem.

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### **The declaration of the South China Sea as a Global Common: Conflict Management and Environmental Protection**

**Dr. Gracia Abad Quintanal**  
Nebrija University

The South China Sea has progressively become an area of territorial disputes between coastal states, including the People's Republic of China. However, it is the involvement of this state in the conflict which has made the problem to surpass the regional level to reach the global one. Thus the area has turned into one of the scenarios of the fight between the United States and the People's Republic of China for the dominance in the Asia-Pacific region, in the Indo-Pacific and, if possible, in the world as a whole.

At the same time, and partly as a result of Beijing's efforts to strengthen its "de facto" presence in the area, the South China Sea has been experiencing significant environmental deterioration, with a significant decline in its coral reefs.

The initiatives taken so far, including the South China Sea Code of Conduct and the resort to the International Court of Justice, have not helped to resolve the disputes and prevent positions from becoming increasingly acrimonious.

Within this framework, the paper proposed here will raise the possibility of considering the South China Sea as a "Global Common" and the benefits that this could entail both in terms of the peaceful resolution of the conflict there and in terms of the protection of the environment in the area.

To this end, the paper will describe and analyse the vectors of the conflict, show its environmental consequences and consider the advantages for both dimensions of considering the area as a "Global Common".

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### **The competition in ocean depths. The current situation and the foresight in nearest future**

**Dr. Krzysztof Kubiak**  
Head International Security Department in the Jan Kochanowski University of Kielce

Ocean depths are one of the undiscovered areas of our planet. For these reasons, maintaining a strong position in depths has become an important task for all actors wishing to play a significant role in international areas, and a large part of the scenarios for potential high- and medium-intensity conflict assumes that its first stage will be to strike at enemy "oceanic" objects and infrastructure (for example submarine communication cables). The underwater space provides not only technological challenges but also the military possibilities. It is the main reason why the depths are the area of international competition. The material presents the main means of monitoring of the depths (the example of lost Argentinian submarine San Juan lost in 2017 and looking for the wreck), and the most important states' organizations and institutions responsible for the operations in "dark space". Interestingly, the number of actors with the technical means to operate at high pressures is significantly smaller than in space.

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### **Exploitation of the sea for trade and communication: The new Arctic routes, challenges and conflicts**

**Admiral Fernando del Pozo**  
Admiral of the Spanish Navy

When we talk about exploitation of the sea what we think of first is the riches that the sea offers and have to be extracted with the opposition of the waters and the obstacles presented by distance and depth: fish, oil, minerals, even wind and tides energy. But we tend to forget that the main gift of the sea is a means to transport goods far more efficiently than across land, not to mention air. The laws of physics allow to move

efficiently thousands of tons at a time of the most varied, heavy or voluminous cargo, and to proceed directly from the departing point to the destination without crossing barriers or having to previously build bridges or tunnels. Not surprisingly, 90% of the world traffic of goods is seaborne. And this has not changed from the most remote history.

The initial trade routes changed radically a few times: first when, in the quest to improve on the Portuguese route to the Far East, a full continent was found obstructing the way to the East through the West; later when the routes imposed by the wind were shortened by the near simultaneous – in historical terms - appearance of mechanical propulsion and the building of the Suez and Panama canals. The wool and tea races, the galleon of Acapulco, and other wind-dependant routes were replaced by more direct, frequent and regular routes.

Today we are again in the threshold of new transformations with as much impact on the global trade as Suez or Panama. Autonomous ships, in search of saving in a business line where 30% of the running costs are in manpower, will reinforce transport of non-flammable cargo in lines away from chokepoints; the possible construction of new canals in Nicaragua, Istanbul, or the Kra peninsula, may shorten again and alleviate bottlenecks in the routes with the East. But the biggest potential to change the pattern of the world's maritime traffic is the Arctic ice melting, which not only will open new alternative routes, but will also create its own economic dynamics. Of the three types of routes the ice withdrawal allows, destination, intra-Arctic and trans-Arctic, it is the last that is capturing the imagination of shipowners, as it promises to bring the Far East closer to Europe. We will have a look at the ways in which this may transform the exploitation of the sea for trade and communication, and the many challenges this presents.

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## **Climate change and Power's approach to the Arctic**

**Lieutenant Ángel García Estrada**

Spanish Navy

Global warming and climate change are causing a progressive reduction in the ice extension, rampantly altering life conditions in the Arctic. Some consequences of these changes are the appearance of shipping routes due to the melting ice, the emergence of fisheries and mineral resources banned to human access so far. This has caught the attention of the Arctic and near Arctic states and has kicked off a race to expand their influence in this region, where control of sea routes and exploitation of existing resources will lead to new relations among actors. Strategies developed by Arctic states are analysed to achieve a global understanding of current and future affairs in this region.

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## **Spain and the Arctic**

**Francisco de Asis Aguilera Aranda**

Deputy Director General of Multilateral Economic Relations and Air, Sea and Land Cooperation, Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Like every other Northern Hemisphere country, Spain is affected by the climate change effects on the Arctic. It is only natural for our country to show interest in developments taking place in the region. The Arctic is an area to which we are also historically linked, especially by the sea in seafaring, fishing, trade and more. We are very much aware of the Arctic as an area inhabited by humans since millennia, where different communities and states constitute societies with whom we share values, aspirations and interests. Spain, as a middle power with global interests and goals, wishes to participate in the Arctic dialogue and its institutions, and work with Arctic partners and friends towards a sustainable Arctic for its inhabitants and beyond.

Spain is organizing domestically an “Arctic constituency”, which is meant to support and sustain an Arctic policy for the country in the long run. This approach is meant to provide with experts or officials responsible for a follow-up on Arctic topics and interact with our relevant Arctic colleagues, partners and friends. On the domestic front, it is the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry and that of others working on Arctic issues to channel all projects, priorities and information coming from the Arctic States and Permanent Participants to the appropriate national institutions for further action. So far we have been successful and we are seeing participation at each of the Working Groups and, when feasible, at the Task Forces or Expert Groups.

The core institution for a reflection, formulation and coordination of Spanish policies towards the Arctic is the Spanish Polar Committee, headquartered at the Ministry of Science and where the Foreign Ministry has a seat. Besides, there are representatives from other Ministries and institutions. The position of Senior Arctic Official is held by a diplomat from the Foreign Ministry.

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### **Does Foreign Cyber Intervention in Electoral Processes Violate International law?**

**Dr. Sonia Boulos**

Professor of International Law, Nebrija University

Foreign interventions in electoral processes through cyber-attacks are on the rise. While cyber security threats to electoral processes are not new, this issue gained considerable international attention with the surge of allegations on possible Russian intervention in the 2016 US elections. Beyond targeting electoral management bodies, such cyber-attacks included disinformation campaigns to undermine the credibility of the electoral process, cyberattacks against electoral stakeholders mainly parties and candidates; and disinformation campaigns designed to shape the political debate.

There has been a debate on whether such cyber-attacks constitute a violation international law. The aim of this presentation to try to answer this question by referring to two central tenets of international law, i.e. the principle of non-intervention and the right to self-determination of peoples. The principle of non-intervention, is reflected in article 2(4) of the UN charter, which states that all members “shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations”. The right to self-determination is reflected in common article 1 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, which state “All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development”. While classifying such cyber-attacks as a use of force seems to be controversial, the right to self-determination offers an interesting normative framework to discuss the legal consequences of such attacks.

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### **The relevance of enhancing the financial dimension in the conceptualization and investigation of the crime of trafficking in human beings**

**Dr. Tania García Sedano**

Deputy Magistrate at the Provincial Court of Madrid

Trafficking human beings is a lucrative business. Its revenues are included in the Gross Domestic Product of the member countries of the European Union, which is paradoxical if we consider that the fight against trafficking human beings is one of the Union’s priorities.

The characteristic of the crime of trafficking according to the United Nations is that it constitutes a commercial process where human beings are bought and sold.

The exploitation is highly relevant because it is the means by which criminals obtain their benefits. However, it is the subject of very superfluous attention. Thus, the economic perspective lacks presence in the policies of prevention and prosecution of this crime, without denying its importance, especially in the investigation of the phenomenon.

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### **Revenge porn as a sex offense: a new conceptualization**

**Dr. Roni Rosenberg**

Senior lecturer at the Ono Academic College, Israel

In 1998, the Israeli legislature enacted the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law, which dramatically heightened awareness of the legal and ethical offenses inherent in sexual harassment. As the law evolved, Amendment 10 was passed. Under this amendment, in certain circumstances publication of a photograph, video, or recording of a sexual nature without permission constitutes sexual harassment and is punishable by a maximum of five years in prison. The amendment was passed in recognition of the fact that the virtual realm - Internet, Facebook and other social media - provides fertile ground for sexual offenses. While in the past, the impact of publication of offensive material had been limited in scope, in that it was not easy to locate, and usually resulted in localized harm for a short period of time, with the advent of the virtual realm, dissemination of a photograph now resulted in boundless, irreversible (and sometimes not even technically deletable), and ongoing damage. At the same time, the ease of use of the Internet, social media, and messaging applications create an accessible and convenient platform for the dissemination of sexually offensive photographs. Thus, these problematic behaviors have become widespread. As such, it quickly became clear that there was a need for a legal mechanism directed at such behavior so that the Internet would not become a lawless domain. The severity accorded to this phenomenon is reflected in the penalty imposed, five years imprisonment. This is among the highest penalties mandated by the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law

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### **The International Protection of Human Rights related to Earth Resources**

**Dr. Noémi Nagy**

Senior Lecturer at National University of Public Service, Department of International Law (Budapest, Hungary)

International law recognizes several second and third generation human rights that have to do with access to the Earth's resources, including the right of peoples to freely dispose of their natural resources, the right to land and other national resources (including water), the right to a healthy environment, the right to sustainable development, and – in a broader perspective – the rights to food, housing, health and an adequate standard of living. These rights are strongly, but not exclusively, connected to the rights of indigenous peoples. For example, the right to land as a human right has largely been developed with regard to the rights of indigenous peoples, but recently there have been efforts to extend its protection to non-indigenous rural communities.

The author will first present the development of international law protecting the above human rights, then it will focus on the right to freely dispose of natural resources, a right at the intersection of international human rights law, international environmental law and international investment law. This right is of special importance for security studies, since many recent conflicts around the world have been rooted in the exploitation of natural resources ("resource wars").

Control over natural resources has traditionally been one of the attributes of State sovereignty, but under human rights law it is also a right of peoples as a key element of the right to self-determination. The right to freely dispose of natural resources, although protected by several international treaties, is highly controversial and – with the exception of the African Union's human rights mechanisms – largely absent from human rights litigation. The author intends to shed light on these controversies, and ponders the future prospects of the right to freely dispose of natural resources.

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## **The Global Causes of Cybercrime and State Responsibilities. Towards Better Notions of Cybercrime and Cyber Security**

**Dr. Lorenzo Pasculli**

Associate Head of School for Research at Coventry Law School

Information and communication technologies provide immediate means, motivations and opportunities for cybercrime. However, deeper cultural, social and psychological developments triggered by globalisation are at the roots of such motivations and opportunities. Therefore, successful strategies to prevent cybercrime cannot focus only on technological or infrastructural defences, but must address such global developments. The attention paid by scholars and policymakers to such causes is still limited, but studies from different disciplines, including sociology, criminology and psychology, allow to detect some global criminogenic patterns and to identify the state responsibilities of national governments for failing to address them adequately. This article aims to integrate the findings of such studies to provide a preliminary interdisciplinary theory of the global causes of cybercrime and an assessment of what national governments can do to mitigate them.

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## **The Old City of Jerusalem as Global Common. A proposal for peace**

**Dr. Alberto Priego Moreno**

Universidad Pontificia Comillas

The conflict between Arabs and Israelis has many points of friction, but without doubt the most complicated to solve is Jerusalem in general, and the Old City in particular. While it is difficult to see East Jerusalem returned to Palestinian hands, the solution to this complicated issue may come from rethinking the status of the Old City. The Old city is a walled territory of 0.9 Km<sup>2</sup> where the most sacred places for the three monotheistic religions meet. While it is true that many initiatives (partition plan, Olmert, Clinton Parameters) have tried to prevent either party from being the guardian of Holy Places, none of these initiatives have succeeded in finding a way to do that.

The key to achieve an agreement between Arabs and Israelis on the issue of Jerusalem is not to declare the Old City as an international zone but to declare it as a global, international and supranational resource. In other words, that the old city should be consider a Global Common with no possibility of being dominated and or exploited by any state. Only through this way territorial claims on the Old City will be avoided and thus an insurmountable point for any peace plan for the Middle East will eliminate.

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## **Violence in the Sahel region: a destabilizing risk for North America**

**Javier Fernández Arribas**

Director of Atalayar entre dos orillas

After the worldwide offensive against the Daesh, the radical Islamic terrorist group has left the Middle East. Now, from Syria and Iraq, it has moved to the Sahel region, where some of the failed states are located. Moreover, many of the countries that conform the Sahel are poor economies that suffer from food and water insecurity and humanitarian crises. In this situation, a massive current of migration emerges towards the north, towards the Mediterranean. In this mobilization, terrorism moves northward, jeopardizing the stability of North Africa. Stability in the Sahel is key to the security of the Mediterranean. Thus, the action is origin is a priority. The objective will be to analyse this phenomenon.



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## **NATO after 70: can the alliance serve as a guarantor of the international order?**

**Dr. Joel Díaz Rodríguez**

Researcher, Centre d'études juridiques européennes (CEJE), University of Geneva

In 1920, the League of Nations began its work with the main objective of promoting peace and maintaining international security. This would be achieved under one new principle called collective security. However, it could not impede some territorial aggressions and the outbreak of WWII because of its lack of compelling mechanisms and the force to do so. In 1945, the victors of WWII created a new international order based on liberal principles and international law. The United Nations embodied these principles and its Security Council became the guardian of the security of this new order. The Cold War made inefficient such a security system. The two main powers vetoed this system, appealing to ad hoc defense alliances (NATO and Varsovia Pact) and creating a security system outside the United Nations. The end of the Cold War brought a new geopolitical scenario and a renewed liberal consensus that supported the 1945 international order based on multilateralism. NATO, already then 40 years old, became the de facto tool led by the US to carry out the UN Security Council's Resolutions to reestablish peace and to face the challenges to global security. The Syrian crisis and the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014, alongside growing nationalism and protectionism, have challenged the international order. The main guarantors of this order have seen their positions on the global stage decline. The EU has lost ground because of its internal crises and the US has centered on its internal matters and has withdrawn from several global agreements. Moreover, NATO on its 70th birthday, has been questioned by some of its members about its future. Under this troubling scenario, this presentation argues that NATO can still contribute to the defense of the international order as a security provider, but it needs to be redesigned internally. In first place,

there must be an open debate about its future role, the expansion of its membership and its commitment to continue being an element of transatlantic cohesion and Europe defense. In second place, it must look for other like-minded partners across the globe that can politically support NATO's role as a security provider and defender of the multi-lateral order.

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## **Psychobiological characteristics of war victims in Colombia**

**Dr. Miguel Bettin**

President of IEPSIV. Chair of the Colombian Committee of CICA

Thousands of people are victims of wars. The psychobiological consequences on war victims have been a subject studied at times in depth and others have been viewed and treated with disdain, privileging instead the political and economic implications of conflicts over these. These psychobiological consequences of wars are the result, on one hand, of the different ways in which women, children, the elderly and adults are victimized in conflicts, which range from forced displacement, sexual violence, loss from relatives, bombings, physical injuries, threats, torture and kidnapping, among others. On the other hand, the psychobiological consequences obey and differ according to the age group to which the victim belongs. The psychopathological and neuropsychological consequences range from post-traumatic stress disorders and other anxiety-type disorders, major depressive episodes, ideas and attempts of suicide and suicide, and other autolytic behaviors, neuropsychological deficits, to psychotic disorders and poorly adaptive personality traits. The application of the concept of "total war", often put into practice in civil wars, makes these conflicts have a particular element of victimization, which apparently increases the mistrust and psychological feeling of insecurity of the victims, given that the aggressor is often a neighbor, a friend, or even a relative. The human and public health costs of wars are another important consequence of this phenomenon.

## **Mass Media, Conflict and Violence in Latin America: The rol of ELN in the Spanish Press**

**José Manuel Moreno Mercado**

Investigador predoctoral en el Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración de la Universidad de Granada

**José Manuel Jiménez Cabello**

Investigador predoctoral en el Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de Granada

Colombian conflict is a typical issue in many mass media around the world. Although the government and FARC reached a Peace Accord in 2016, the guerrilla organization National Liberation Army (ELN) continue the armed fighting. Also, Colombian guerrilla movements have increasingly been associated with illicit activity and terror. In recent years, scholars are increasingly concerned by the attempts of manipulation associated with false information in mass media and the Internet. In fact, a new terminology has become popular, like the rising use of the term “fake news”. Especially, these attempts of manipulation have been associated with information of international policy. The researchers propose to analyzed the coverage of traditional media in Spain, concretely the press, (ABC, El Mundo, El País and La Vanguardia) and their international editions. The methodological approach will be framing theory and the case to analyze the intern conflict in Colombia, above all the activities off ELN. The scientific literature has shown how mass media use generic frames to cover conflicts, such as the “human drama”, “attribution of responsibility” or “security” frames. Our hypotesis is that spanish press focus on other political implications like the roll of Cuba and Venezuela government in colombian crisis and not on human suffering. Using a cuantitative methodological technique, trough the confirmative factorial analysis and the varimax rotation, the investigation focussed on which variables are correlated between each other in order to detect the frames in the newspapers analyzed.

## **Psychologic Repercussion of the Ulyses Syndrome**

**Neidy Zenaida Domínguez Pineda**

**Dr. Juan Carlos Fernández Rodríguez**

In the present work, the current knowledge on the etiology, prevention and treatment of those of sex offenders is analyzed. Sexual criminality is made up of different illegal behaviors that threaten sexual integrity and the basic rights of people. Sexual crime adopts different ways of acting on the victim, and may be violent sexual assaults or not, in terms of the contexts in which they are carried out, lesser or greater proximity and in terms of existing knowledge about the victim, the aggressors can use a certain way on the way to develop the crime (Modus operandi); couples, women unknown to the aggressor and minors.

Sex offenders are subjects who often have in some cases a history of traumatic childhood experiences, serious affective deficiencies, family neglect, possible sexual victimization in childhood, and therefore behavioral learning in the child-to-adult stage may have contributed to the onset of a criminal career. It is necessary to say that apart from all this learning there is a comorbidity that is rooted in the biopsychosocial area, which tends to influence biological factors developed during pregnancy, birth and the natural development of the person. From the psychological point of view, it could be observed a deficit in empathy, distortions at the cognitive level and poor behavioral learning during its growth stage. In the social area, there may be a lack of adequate social stimulation, in addition to learning to consume psychotropic substances, drugs and alcohol. Given this adversity of existing risk factors, it is considered essential that sexual assault can be prevented from childhood and adolescence, through interventions that may derive from psycho-education in the family, educational centers and therefore in the justice exercised in minors who have committed crimes of this nature before the age of majority. It is also necessary, the application of treatments in the prisons, so that they favor a therapeutic improvement in the inmates, with the aim of reducing a possible recidivism of the sexual offenders.

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## **Challenges, risks, and human possibilities - how many can we deal with? How to resist?**

**Dr. Marzanna Farnicka**

Head of Family Unit, Institute of Psychology, Zielona Góra University

Rapidly changing time is a problem: are we able to deal with all challenges in a humanistic and peaceful way? Is it possible? Do falling barriers to trade have led to a rapid change in social life and in the movement of products and labor? With these exciting transformations also came great challenges and threats, at a time when we seem to like each other less and less, with partisan affective polarization on the rise in a group after group. The main idea of the speech is the presentation of strategies of coping with fear as individuals and small groups in a predicted conflict situation. The situation of individuals was treated as a resource violation. And solutions were sought in the resilience-based approach. The concept of resilience was based on Masten's conceptualization as follows: "The ability of a dynamic system to successfully adapt to disturbances that threaten system functions, viability, or future system development." (2015). A reflection on conditions of coping strategies with the effect of an overload of stressors such as polarization and disinformation in conflict situations will be considered. During the conference the intervention strategy will be presented.

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## 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.



### **Francisco de Asís Aguilera Aranda**

Deputy Director General of Multilateral Economic Relations and Air, Sea and Land Cooperation, Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Born in Granada (Spain), where he got a Law degree, is married, with 3 children. He joins the Spanish Foreign Service in 1992, as Head of Protocol at location. 25th Olympic Games. Barcelona 92; and Deputy Head of Mission at the Spanish Embassy, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia). From 1996 to 2005, he was Deputy Head of Mission at the Spanish Embassy, Amman, Jordan; in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and in Jakarta, Indonesia and Timor Leste. For two years as Advisor at the Permanent Secretary's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid, in 2007 he became Consul General of Spain in Monterrey, Mexico, and four years later in Düsseldorf, Germany. Since 2016, he is Deputy Director General of Multilateral Economic Relations and Air, Sea and Land Cooperation. Responsible for Ocean, Polar and Space affairs. Spain's Senior Arctic Official and Head of Delegation at the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. Officer of the Order of Isabel la Católica.



### **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.



### **Dr. Miguel Bettin (Colombia)**

President of IEPSIV. Chair of the Colombian Committee of CICA

President of the Psicobiosocial and Violence Study Institute (IEPSIV) and a member of the Sociopsicobiological Academic Group of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. He holds a PhD from this same university in Psicobiology. He has a Masters Degree in Drugdependency from the Universidad de Barcelona. He is the President of the Colombian CICA.



### **Francisco de Paula Bisbal Pons (Spain)**

Lt. General of the Spanish Marine Infantry Corps. Director of the CESEDEN

General Bisbal is the current Director of the CESEDEN (Superior School of National Defense Studies). Prior to this, he was the Director of the Superior School of the Spanish Armed Forces. He is Honorary Profesor of Nebrija University

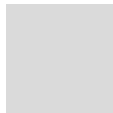


**Major General (Ret.) PL Army Dr. Jerzy Biziewski (Poland)**

Former Director of Plans, Allied Command Operations at Mons, NATO

General Biziewski performed last duties as Director of Plans, Allied Command Operations at Mons, NATO. Mechanize infantry officer by choice. He earned his PhD at the National Defense Academy in the military history domain and attended numerous courses at tactical, operational and strategic level both in the country and abroad (Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, NATO). Biziewski's assignments include commanding and staff positions in several units and HQs. He was the commanding officer for the 2nd Corps HQ and the 1st Armored Brigade.

He deployed to Afghanistan as the commander of the Polish Military Contingent. He was the chief of Movement and Transportation Branch at JFC Brunssum, deputy chief J5 and chief of the Crisis Response Branch at the General Staff. For 8 years he was a lecturer at the National Defense Academy. Earlier he served as a platoon leader, company commander and battalion commander.



**Dr. Sonia Boulos (EEUU)**

Professor, International Relations, Universidad Nebrija

Sonia Boulos holds a Doctorate in Juridical Science (JSD) from the University of Notre Dame (USA). Currently, she works as a professor of law at the department of International Relations, Nebrija University. She is the recipient of a Fulbright scholarship for doctoral studies. Her teaching and research interests focus on the international protection of human rights, and she has published in high-impact journals such as The Journal of Business Ethics and Women & Criminal Justice.



**Dr. Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría (Spain)**

Professor Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría. Department of Energy Engineering - ETSII. General Secretary - Instituto de Fusión Nuclear "Guillermo Velarde" - IFN GV. Polytechnic University of Madrid (UPM)

Professor Natividad Carpintero-Santamaría - Department of Energy Engineering at Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros Industriales (ETSII) - Polytechnical University of Madrid. General Secretary of the Instituto de Fusión Nuclear «Guillermo Velarde» (IFN GV) ETSII –UPM. She is a member of the Presidium of the European Academy of Sciences. Member of the Commission for Energy and its Relationship with Security and Defense of the Center for National Defence Studies (CESEDEN).

She has lectured in several countries: Armenia, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, European Union, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Japan, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Turkey and the United States.

She authored the book The Atom Bomb: The Human Factor during Second World War (Díaz de Santos, 2007) and co-edited, together with Guillermo Velarde, the book Inertial Confinement Nuclear Fusion: A Historical Approach by its Pioneers (Foxwell & Davies, 2007). This book is considered as recommended reading by the EUROfusion Consortium of the European Commission. She collaborated with Guillermo Velarde in the book Proyecto Islero. Cuando España pudo desarrollar armas nucleares (Guadalmazán, 2016).

She has published several papers and chapters of books in significant publishers such as Cambridge University Press, Springer, Cambridge Scholars, Routledge and Taylor and Francis Group, Elsevier, Lexington, etc.



### **Dr. Juan Cayón Peña (Spain)**

Rector, Nebrija University

Dr. Cayón Peña has a PhD in Law from Universidad Pontificia Comillas (ICADE). He has been General Secretary, Vicerector for International Relationships, Head of the Law and International Relationships Academic department, Legal Counsel, Full Professor (Law philosophy, Moral & Politics) before been Rector at Universidad Nebrija. He has also been Assistant professor at the Ministry of Law and Justice, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police National Force). Is the author of many articles and co-author of several books. Academic Scholar of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation. Benefactor of the Elias de Tejada and Erasmo Percopo Foundation. A member of the Società Internazionale Tommaso d'Aquino and member of the International Union of Catholic Jurists. President of the Southamerican Catholic Culture Association. Academic Scholar of the Arts and Sciences Academy, Puerto Rico (USA). He is visiting professor in different universities: Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil (Ecuador), Inter American University of Puerto Rico and Pan-American University of Mexico. Prof. Cayón is member of the Pugwash Movement.



### **Dr. Joel Díaz Rodríguez (Peru/Switzerland)**

Researcher, Centre d'études juridiques européennes (CEJE), University of Geneva

Joel graduated in Law from Complutense University and got a Master in International Relations from the Diplomatic School of Spain. Consultant in Political Affairs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary General in the Organization of American States. Fellow in the Graduate Study Program of the United Nations, in Geneva, and Young professional at its International Security Department of the Delegation of the EU to the United Nations. Junior legal fellow in the Directorate for External Relations in the Council of the EU. Graduated in the National Defense Course in 2016, at the High Center for National Defense Studies (CESEDEN); and, currently, External contributor with the Institute for Strategic Studies in Madrid (IEEE). Joel has also taken part in some academic conferences about European foreign policy and Latin American issues. Currently, he does research at the Centre d'études juridiques européennes (CEJE), University of Geneva.



### **Dr. Carlos Espaliú Berdud (Spain)**

Principal Investigator, Research Group on Security, Risks Management and Conflict (SEGERICO) Nebrija University

Professor Espaliú studied Law in the Universities of Sevilla and Córdoba (1988-1993); he got a scholarship from the Spanish Ministry of Education (1995-1998) for completing his doctorate thesis about the competence of the International Court of Justice. He has been Lecturer in the University of Navarre (Spain) (1998-2000), Legal Officer of the International Court of Justice (2000-2006), Ramón y Cajal Researcher in the University of Córdoba (Spain) (2007-2012), Associate Professor in Public International Law and European Union Law at the International University of Catalonia and Director of the Charlemagne Institute of European Studies (UIC, Barcelona) (Spain) (2012-2018); Vice-Dean for Academic Affairs at the Faculty of Law (UIC, Barcelona) (2017-2018). He coordinated a research group recognized by the Government of Catalonia and obtained the accreditation as Associate Professor (ANECA) in 2011 and as Full Professor (AQU) in 2015. At present, he is the Main Researcher of the Research Group on Security, Risks Management and Conflicts at the University of Nebrija, Madrid (Spain). Furthermore, he has been awarded two six-years research periods (CNAI) and two six-years research periods (AQU).



### **Dr. Juan Manuel de Faramiñán Gilbert (Spain)**

Professor (emeritus professor) of International Public Law and International Relations of the University of Jaén

Professor (emeritus professor) of International Public Law and International Relations of the University of Jaén, Holder of the Jean Monnet Chair Institutions and Law of the European Union, Director of the Observatory of Globalization of the University of Jaén, International Director (emeritus) of the network of Latin American and Caribbean Universities Working on Technology, Politics and the Law of Outer Space ReLaCa-Space; Honorary Professor of the International University of Andalusia (UNIA), former Dean of the Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences, Former Vice-Rector of Institutional and International Relations of the University of Jaén, former Vice President of the Governing Board of the Sierra de Andújar Natural Park (Jaén). Member and Secretary of the Court of Arbitration (Section of International Law) of the Bar Association of Jaén. Number Counsellor of the Institute of Giennenses Studies. Director of the Journal of Legal

Studies of the Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences of the University of Jaén Member of the specialized panel of arbitrators established pursuant to the optional rules for arbitration of disputes relating to outer space activities of Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA). Member of the Spanish Chapter of the Club of Rome.



### **Dr. Marzanna Farnicka (Poland)**

Head of Family Unit, Institute of Psychology, Zielona Góra University

Marzanna Farnicka is psychologist. She has a master's degree (1998) and PhD in Psychology (2009). She combines clinical and scientific work. She was a Psychologist in Children Mental Health Center, in Zabor, Poland, and now she is Adjunct Professor, Head of Family Psychology Unit, Institute of Psychology, Zielona Gora University, Zielona Gora. Among other Awards received: The Meritorious for Polish Psychological Association (2015), UZ Rectors Scientific Awards (2014,2016), DAAD Award to Research Stay in Germany (2015). She is a member of CICA (Custodian, member of Scientific board and country representative), Polish Psychological Association (PTP, member of Developmental and Trainee Sections, 2010 – 2015 vice President of Local Board, 2015- 2017, 2017-2021 President of Local Board, and Member of Executive Board of PTP), Lubusz Scientific Society (LTN, member and Head of court of association).



### **Javier Fernández Arribas (Spain)**

Director of Atalayar entre dos orillas

Javier Fernández Arribas, Founder and Director of Atalayar entre dos orillas international magazine, is an expert in international politics, security and defence. He graduated from Complutense University of Madrid, obtaining his bachelor in Journalism. As a political analyst in several media networks, he was Deputy Director at Colpisa Agency between 1998 – 2004, Deputy Director of News at Onda Cero (1992 – 1998), and diplomatic and international press correspondent for COPE (1979 – 1990) and El Independiente (1990 – 1991). For the past eight years he has directed different summer courses in international affairs including Complutense University of Madrid's in El Escorial and Pablo Olavide university in Carmona. He has received several recognitions for his work in journalism and communication: Salvador de Madariaga European Prize, UNICEF's National Prize of Communication and the Antena y Micrófono de Oro from the Spanish Radio and Television Federation of Associations.



### **Dr. Juan C. Fernández Rodríguez (Spain)**

MBA Director of Psychology Studies, Universidad Nebrija

Juan Carlos Fernández-Rodríguez is Professor at the Universidad Antonio de Nebrija of Madrid and Director of Postgraduate Studies in Risk Prevention, and Director of Academic Degrees, at its School of Social Sciences. Academic background: Degree and Ph.D. in Psychology, obtaining the unanimously outstanding rating *summa cum laude* for his dissertation and research proficiency (Universidad Complutense of Madrid). Technician in Occupational Risk Prevention and University Expert in Management of People in Global Environments. He has participated in different research projects dealing with Educational Technologies, Knowledge Economy and Globalization, Managing stress and any other psychological topics. He has written several papers and books.



### **Ángel García Estrada (Spain)**

Lieutenant in the Spanish Navy

Lieutenant Ángel García Estrada was born in La Coruña, Spain, in 1985. In 2006 he joined the Spanish Navy. After five years at Spanish Naval Academy he was promoted to Lieutenant JG in 2011.

His first assignment was as Operations Officer on board of frigate "Blas de Lezo", taking part in Standing NATO Maritime Group in 2012. Later, in 2013, he was reassigned to the Oceanographic Research Vessel "Hespérides", participating for six months in the 20th Antarctic Campaign.

In July 2015 he was promoted to Lieutenant and specialized in naval communications. He served in frigate "Cristóbal Colon" as Head of Department of Navigation and Communications for three years. During 2017 took part in Australia Deployment, sailing around the world in 210 days.

Since January 2020 he is assigned to the 221 Sqn of the Spanish Air Force as tactical coordinator of the maritime patrol aircrafts P-3 Orion, based in Morón de la Frontera, Sevilla. He has been recently deployed to Djibouti as part of the European Union Naval Counterpiracy mission Atalanta.

In his military career he has taken several courses, such as Tactical Action Officer (TAO), Tactical Coordinator (TACCO), International Course for navigation in Polar waters in Valparaíso, Chile, and Cold waters diving course.

Regarding his civilian studies, he holds a Master's Degree in Defense, Security and Geostrategy at UDIMA and has taken part of the IV Course of Youth National Defense (CESEDEN).

He has recently published the article "Climate change and the approach of the powers to the Arctic" in the Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies (IEEE).



#### **Dr. Tania García Sedano (Spain)**

Deputy Magistrate at the Provincial Court of Madrid

Tania García Sedano is Deputy Magistrate at the Provincial Court of Madrid, Associate Professor at the Carlos III University of Madrid and Associate Professor at the Universidad Pontificia de Comillas.

Her research work focuses mainly on the study of the human rights of people who are particularly vulnerable, immigrants and victims of trafficking in human beings.

She is Secretary of the CICA International Foundation.



#### **Dr. Luis García Segura (Dominican Republic/ Spain)**

Coordinator, Nebrija-Santander Chair on Risks and Conflicts Management, Universidad Nebrija

Luis A. García Segura was born in the Dominican Republic. He studied Law, with a Masters Degree in Business Law and a PhD in Social Sciences from the University of Nebrija. He has worked for the public and private sectors in Education, Law and ICT projects. He is currently a bar member of the Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid and an Associate member of the American Bar Association.



#### **Marcos García-Gasco Romero (Spain)**

DPO Airbus (Spain)

Marcos García-Gasco Romero is Data Protection Officer (DPO) for all Airbus entities in Spain, including Airbus Defence & Space, Airbus Helicopters España and Airbus Operations.

Marcos García-Gasco has developed his career in different international and national law firms, including Olswang LLP and CMS Albiñana & Suárez de Lezo, advising companies on privacy, data protection, technological matters, Internet and content.

Marcos García-Gasco is graduate in Law and Business Management and Administration from Carlos III University of Madrid and hold a postgraduate in European Union Law from the same university. He is currently a Professor at Nebrija University (Master of Data Protection, Innovation and Security).



#### **Ambassador Javier Jiménez-Ugarte Hernández (Spain)**

Former Secretary General for Defence Policy (SEGENPOL)

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. Currently he works as a counsellor at the López Rodó & Cruz Ferrer. 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).





### **Dr. Krzysztof Kubiak (Poland)**

Head International Security Department in the Jan Kochanowski University of Kielce

PhD Krzysztof Kubiak, professor, commander (ret). In 1989 graduated from Naval Academy of Gdynia and University of Gdańsk. (Poland). He served more than 20 years in the Polish Navy, after that he worked as the deputy of rector responsible for development in Lower Silesian University as well as the dean of the Technical Science Division of that higher school. Currently he is senior lecturer and the head International Security Department in the Jan Kochanowski University of Kielce. He published 16 books and about 100 articles focused mainly on the contemporary war, conflicts and flesh points and different aspects of maritime security (piracy, maritime terrorism,



### **Dr. Tina Lindhard, (Denmark/USA)**

International University for Professional Studies (IUPS), Hawaii. Pugwash-Denmark

TINA LINDHARD has a B.Sc. in Psychology and Sociology from UCT, Cape Town, South Africa, a MA in Transpersonal Psychology from Sofia University (California, USA), and Ph.D in Consciousness Studies on the Arka Dhyana Method of Meditation (Intuitive Meditation) at the International University of Professional Studies (IUPS) in Hawaii, USA. She is President of the Center for Conscious Awareness Spain. Her writings and investigations are mainly concerned with consciousness and embryology.



### **Javier López Gutiérrez (Spain)**

Partner at Écija Law Firm

Partner at ECIIA Litigation, Real Estate and Media practice areas. Joined in 2007, prior to joining the firm he worked in a Spanish litigation boutique. Javier has led with steady success numerous high profile cases related to national and international clients, such as film and TV producers, telecoms operators, construction and logistic companies, in commercial litigation matters, including breach of contract, business torts, employment, unfair competition and real estate-related disputes and white-collar crimes. Additionally Javier López has a deep and wide experience in all type of transactions regarding the Spanish real estate market. Regular lecturer at leading Business Schools, Universities and specialized forums. LLM Universidad Complutense, Madrid. Spain. "ECIIA is recognized by its powerful contentious capability with Javier López at the helm" Legal 500 Recognized by Chambers Global and Europe amongst the best litigation lawyers in the Spanish market.



### **Dr. Adolfo Maestro González (Spain)**

Instituto Geológico y Minero de España

Dr. Adolfo Maestro González, holder of a PhD in Earth Sciences from the University of Zaragoza (Spain) in 1999, is currently a Research Scientist at the Geological and Mining Institute of Spain (IGME), where he is developing his research in Marine Geology. In addition to his research experience, he is Adjunct Professor in Geology in Environmental Sciences and Biology in the Faculty of Science in the Autonomous University of Madrid from 2003. He has participated in twenty four oceanographic cruises in the Iberian and Antarctica continental margins and adjacent abyssal plains, and in fifty research projects, of which he was/is Project leader/team coordinator of eleven, funded by the Spanish National Research Programme, the European Commission Framework Programme and IGME. He has also authored a total of 450 scientific contributions and co-directed Doctoral and Master theses in Marine Geology. Moreover, he was member of the Subcommittee for the Delimitation of the Continental

Shelf of the Inter-ministerial Commission on International Maritime Policy for the Extension of the Spanish Continental Shelf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2003, and he is team coordinator for the IGME of the Spanish Exclusive Economic Zone Working Group from 2003 to present, member of the Marine Geology Expert Group of the EuroGeoSurveys from 2010 to present, member of the Spanish Delegation at the Council and Assembly of the International Seabed Authority from 2016 to present, and elected member of the Legal and Technical Commission of the International Seabed Authority from 2017 to 2021.



### **Alba Martínez Hernando (Spain)**

Research fellow in risk and conflict management and member of administrative team of the CICA

Graduate degree in Early childhood education at ESCUNI (Universidad Complutense) and studying to be a Primary teacher at Universidad Antonio Nebrija.

Currently, she is the research fellow with her mentor Luis García Segura in scholarship Nebrija-Santander on Risks and Conflicts Management.



### **Francisco Morales Bravo de Laguna (Spain)**

Major GC. Francisco José Morales Bravo de Laguna

He entered to the Officers Academy of Civil Guard in 1999, being promoted to Alférez and Lieutenant in 2001 and 2004 respectively. Since 2004 to the present day he has performed duties as an officer of the Civil Guard. Within this institution he has completed the course on Judicial Police, Information, Protection of Personnel and Technician in Research and Location of Explosives.

As for civilian studies, he graduated in Law at the University of Antonio de Nebrija, in Business Administration and Management at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia and obtained a Master Degree Security at the National University of Distance Education. Also completed his higher education in Management and Security at the University Francisco de Vitoria.



### **Pablo Morón Elorza (Spain)**

Graduated from Veterinary Medicine (DVM) at Universidad Complutense of Madrid in July 2019. PhD student at Oceanográfico de Valencia and Universidad Complutense of Madrid. Research area: Shark Pharmacokinetics.

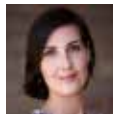


### **Dr. Jana Müllerová (Slovakia)**

Professor, Police Academy University, Bratislava

Prof. Müllerová has been concerned to connection of machinery and environmental risk during her doctoral studies at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Zilina. Later on, she established the company MAGA, s.r.o. aimed to energy safe biomass combustion machinery, being its CEO, in 2001-2006, 2012-2019. This company operates in EU market, successfully with its original R&D solutions under her general supervision. She obtained the title of Assistant Professor in the VSBUniversity Ostrava in Security and Fire Safety and became a professor in Security Sciences in 2015. Her focus on risk and safety was transferred to Department of Fire Engineering, for modelling of fires with focus on prevention of fire fatalities. She is an author of original method of Risk Assessment called RM/RA CRAMM in cooperation with Academy of Police Force in Bratislava. It focuses on quantitative risk assessment of wide range of risk categories incl. technic, natural, environmental and social risks (criminality, terrorism etc.). Her professional scientific focus remains on the Risk assessment and modelling in various parts of human life, various fields of study and various applications related to human safety and security. Currently she is a part of a team at University of Pardubice, Czech Republic, dealing with a project on Aircraft accident Rescue simulation. She was an advisor of Deputy of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, Deputy for Education of Security forces of Ministry of the Interior, deputy for social, health, education and project management. Prof. Müllerová is a member of International Science Committee Association, based in India, coordinator for V4 countries, and CICA coordinator for Slovakia and Czech Republic. In December 2018 she has organized 47thCICA conference in Slovakia. Currently she cooperates closely with the University of Pardubice, the Academy of Police Forces as well as with the University of Nebrija in Madrid, as Invited professor. She has been honoured with the Silver

Medal for International Appreciation by International Science Community Association (India, 2018), the Medal for Scientific Contribution to Transport (Faculty of Transportation Sciences, Czech Technical University in Prague), the Medal for Scientific Contribution for Fire & Rescue Services of Czech Republic, Head of Aviation Department, Faculty of Transportation, University of Pardubice, and the Medal for Development of Fire & Rescue Service (President of Fire & Rescue Forces of Slovak Republic).



### **Dr. Noémi Nagy (Hungary)**

Senior Lecturer at National University of Public Service, Department of International Law (Budapest, Hungary)

Dr. Noémi Nagy is Senior Lecturer at the Department of International Law, National University of Public Service (Budapest, Hungary), guest lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Pécs (Hungary), and research fellow at the MTA-ELTE Research Group on Legal History (Budapest, Hungary). From 2010 to 2014 she was research fellow at the Research Institute for Linguistics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and she spent the 2014/2015 academic year at the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central-European Studies, University of Alberta (Edmonton, Canada). She holds a PhD in law as well as university degrees in law and psychology. Her research focuses on language rights, minority rights and the international protection of human rights. She is author of more than 30 publications including a Hungarian-language monograph (Language of Power – Power of Language: Language Legislation and Language Policy in the History of Europe). She has given several academic lectures around Europe (Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, UK, Ukraine), the U.S. and Canada. She is fluent in Hungarian, English and Spanish.



### **Dr. Damian Ikechi Onyekere, (Nigeria)**

Vice-Secretary of the CICA International Foundation

Damian Ikechi was born in Nigeria. He did his Licenciatura degree in Psychology at Seville University and his Ph.D. degree in Psychobiology at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. He has been a collaborator of CICA since its first meeting in Seville, the Seville Statement of Violence (1986). He held the post of Head of Security - combined Operation for Security and self- Protection during the EXPO '92 SEVILLE, EMBASSY OF NIGERIA. Currently he works as technician of professional guidance, for the Municipality of Seville.

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### **Dr. Camilla Pagani (Italy)**

Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologie della Cognizione, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

Camilla Pagani, chair of the CICA Scientific Committee, is a researcher at the Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC) of the Italian National Research Council (CNR). She has a degree in Modern Languages and Literature, a PhD in Anglo-American Literature, and a degree in Psychology. As the Head of the Project “The sense of diversity and its psychological implications”, she has mostly been involved in the following research areas: youth’s attitudes toward multiculturalism; the perception of threat in cross-cultural relations; the role of knowledge, fear, hate, anger, resentment, and envy in youths’ racist attitudes; empathy in cross-cultural relations; child-animal relationships with special reference to empathy and violence; the relation between animal abuse and interhuman violence in both their socially acceptable and unacceptable forms. She is Head of the “Migrations and Education” Unit of the “Migration Project” of the “Dipartimento di Scienze Umane e Sociali, Patrimonio Culturale” of the National Research Council. She is a Fellow of the University of Denver. She published papers in national and international peer-reviewed journals and chapters in national and international books, and co-authored a book with Francesco Robustelli on teachers’ attitudes toward immigrant pupils’ attending Italian schools in

mainstream classes. She is “Expert Evaluator” of European projects for the European Commission. She is a member of IAIE (International Association for Intercultural Education) and of ISAZ (International Society of Anthrozoology). For some years she participated in the ISTC research project on education against violence (“Project for the Dissemination of the Seville Statement on Violence” - Head: F. Robustelli) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Municipality of Rome. She organized international and national conferences and seminars on the themes of violence, cross-cultural relations, and child-animal relations and organized and held courses and seminars for principals, teachers, university and secondary school students, parents, and convicts.

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#### **Dr. Lorenzo Pasculli (Italy)**

Associate Head of School for Research at Coventry Law School

Lorenzo Pasculli (PhD, FRSA) is Associate Head of School for Research at Coventry Law School and an Associate of the Centre of Financial and Corporate Integrity at Coventry University. He is also Visiting Professor at the University of Nebrija (Madrid). He is the Founding Director of the Global Integrity Research Network. His research focuses on the globalisation of crime and criminal justice. He is particularly interested in corruption, cybercrime and the role of science and technology in the globalisation of crime and justice. He has authored and edited several publications, including an award-winning book on *The Measures of Prevention of International Terrorism and Criminal Trafficking* (Padova University Press, 2012) and, more recently, two recent edited collections on corruption: *Corruption in the Global Era* (Routledge, 2019) and *Corruption, Integrity and the Law* (Routledge, 2020). He has visited some of the most prestigious universities in the world, including Oxford University, Queen’s University Belfast, Columbia University, Fordham University, Florida International University and Bahcesehir Universitesi Istanbul. Lorenzo is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and of the Westminster Abbey Institute.

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#### **Juan Javier Pérez Martín (Spain)**

Lt. Colonel. Spanish Army

Lt. Colonel Martin is the current MA to the CESEDEN’s Director. Formerly, he was a Profesor of the Department of Strategy and International Relations in the Joint Staff College of Spain (ESFAS). He holds a Masters Degree on Civil Protection and Crisis Management from the University of Valencia (Spain).



#### **Dr. Josep Piqué Camps (Spain)**

Former Minister of the Kingdom of Spain

Dr. Josep Piqué has a degree in Economics and Business Studies with an Outstanding Merit. He is also a PhD in the same subject-matter with an Outstanding Cum Laude as well as a degree in Law, all the title above at the University of Barcelona. Academically, he has been lecturing Economic Theory since 1984. He also worked as Economist in the Studies Service Department of La Caixa from 1984 to 1985. During his public stage, he has been Minister of Industry and Energy (1996-2000), Government Spokesman (1998-2000), Minister of Foreign Affairs (2000-2002) and Minister of Science and Technology (2002-2003). He has also been Deputy and member of the Spanish Parliament. He was Chairman and CEO of Ercros Group from 1992 to 1996, Chairman of Vueling from 2007 to 2013, Director of Airbus Group from 2011 to 2014, Vice-Chairman and CEO of OHL Group from 2013 to 2016 and independent Director of Aena from 2017 to January 2019, among others. Currently, he is the Chairman of ITP aero, independent Director of SEAT, S.A. and independent Director in ABENGOA, S.A, AMADEUS, ATRYS and ALANTRA. In the field of civil society, Piqué is member of the Board of Trustees in several foundations and associations. He is the President of the Spanish-Japanese Forum and Foundation, The Spanish-Korean Chamber of Commerce, the Association for the Searching for Excellence, CITpax (Toledo International Center for Peace) and the Iberian-American Business Foundation. He has been Vice President of the Círculo de Empresarios (Business Forum) and President of the Círculo de Economía (Economics Forum).



### **Dr. Alberto Priego**

Universidad Pontificia Comillas

Alberto Priego holds a Ph.D. from Complutense University (International Relations). He currently is a Senior Lecturer at the Universidad Pontificia de Comillas in Madrid, where he has been a faculty member since 2010. His research interests lie in the areas of Middle East Studies, Islam, and Diplomacy. He has collaborated actively with researchers in several other disciplines of history, economy, and political science. During 2007–2009 he was postdoctoral fellow at SOAS (The University of London).



### **Fernando del Pozo (Spain)**

Admiral (R) Spanish Navy

Born in Barcelona in 1944, he joined the Spanish Naval Academy in 1961. He was commissioned July 1966, and achieved three-star rank in Dec 2003. As a junior officer he had assignments on board destroyers, frigates, and squadron staffs. He specialized in naval electronics, and obtained the Naval War College diploma in 1978. He commanded FPB Cadarso, corvette Diana, frigate Victoria and the 41st Frigates Squadron, which he left to take command of NATO's Standing Naval Force Mediterranean (Sep 97 – Sep 98). He had the distinction of being the first Spanish officer ever in command of a NATO force, achieving flag rank during this command. Ashore he has served in the Spanish Navy Mission in Washington D.C. (1980-85). From 1993 until 1997 he directed the Strategic Plans Branch in the Navy Staff. In Jun 2004 he was elected by NATO's CHODs as Director, International Military Staff, the first Spanish officer to be appointed to this post. He exercised this responsibility until Jun 2007. Having reached the end of his active naval career, Admiral del Pozo has been a project director in the think-tank Royal Institute Elcano on matters related to the EU and NATO, and in 2009 he co-founded the Wise Pen Team (later Wise Pens International) with four retired admirals of the British, French, German and Italian navies. They have been commissioned by the EU to deliver major studies on different maritime security policy and defence matters, on Arctic matters and on EU's support to Africa's maritime security. All the studies were delivered to time and cost and have been widely circulated and

acclaimed. A proposed template for a Maritime Security Strategy for the EU that was drafted unsolicited has also gained wide currency among specialists, and has been frequently quoted in lectures and seminars. They have also been instrumental in the establishment of an EU-wide Common Information Sharing Environment in the maritime realm.



### **Dr. J. Martín Ramírez (Spain)**

Head, Chair Nebrija-Santander on Risks and Conflicts Management, Universidad Nebrija, and President CICA International

Chair of the Center for Conflict Studies at Nebrija University, he is also Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science and President of CICA International and chair of the Spanish Pugwash Movement (Peace Nobel Prize 1995). He studied Medicine, Humanities, and Law, obtaining a PhD degree in Medicine and Surgery (Neurosciences) and in Philosophy (Education) as well as three Diplomas and a Master in National Defense at the Spanish CESEDEN. Research Fellow of International Security Program of the Harvard University and Visiting Fellow of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. Several times official of the Boarding Council of the International Society for Research on Aggression (ISRA), he is on the Advisory Board of the Society for Terrorism Research and of the Professors World Peace Academy. He has also been head of the Complutense Research Group on Sociopsychobiology of Aggression and of the Departments of Psychobiology at the Seville and Complutense Universities, as well as Director of the Rector Office at the Universidad Autónoma Madrid. Dr. Martín Ramírez was Humboldt & Fullbright Fellow, in Ruhr Universität and Stanford, respectively, and is author of around 500 scientific publications, among books and articles. He is Honorary Profesor of Nebrija University.

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### **Dr. Roni Rosenberg (Israel)**

Senior lecturer at the Ono Academic College, Israel

Dr. Roni Rosenberg is a senior lecturer at the Ono Academic College, Israel, and a researcher in the Taubenschlag Institute of Criminal Law in Tel Aviv University's Faculty of Law. Dr. Rosenberg was the editor in chief of the Bar Ilan University's Law Review (Mechkarei Mishpat) and published the book *Between Action and Omission in Criminal Jurisprudence* in 2014. His research spans two main areas, criminal jurisprudence and contract law, and Dr. Rosenberg is widely published in both of these areas.



### **Dr. Federico Yaniz Velasco (Spain)**

Vice-President Eurodefensa-Spain

Federico Yaniz Velasco joined the Air Force Academy and, after several operational and logistical assignments, in 1986 he graduated as Staff Officer, being assigned to the Air Force Staff. In 1991, after receiving his diploma as Joint Staff officer, he got a planning position at the Joint Staff of Armed Forces. In the summer of 1993, he joined the International Military Staff at NATO Headquarters. After being promoted to General in 1997, general Yaniz was appointed Chief of the Second Division of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces. In June 2001 he joined the International Military Staff as Assistant Director for Cooperation and Regional Security. During those four years he was very active in implementing NATO initiatives Partnership for Peace and the NATO's Mediterranean Dialog. In 2006, he was appointed Director of the Museo de Aeronáutica y Astronáutica.

General Yaniz has a Doctor degree in Ciencias de la Empresa, a Master in Statistics plus many other diplomas and qualifications. He obtained a degree in journalism in 1973 and is an experienced journalist. He is the author of five books, has collaborated in many others and has written more than 300 articles mainly related with Strategy, Aeronautics, Economics and History. Doctor Yaniz belongs to several nonprofit associations and he is vice-president of Eurodefensa-España and member of the Board of the Atlantic Council of Spain. He has a monthly section on the Air Force magazine

on NATO affairs and on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) of the European Unión. Dr. Yaniz is very active on strategic issues and he has made many presentations and has given many lectures on NATO affairs, European defense issues and Aviation history. Since May 2019, general Yaniz is a member of the Academy of Military Arts and Sciences (ACAMI).



### **SP 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 () 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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J. Martin Ramirez & Paul F. Brain (eds.)
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