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PARTICIPANTS

[Rubén Arcos Martin](#), Catedra Servicios de Inteligencia - University Rey Juan Carlos, Spain
[Cristian Barna](#), National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul”, Romania
[Davide Bellomo](#), Istituto Universitario CIELS - Padova, Italy
[Aitana Bogdan](#), National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul”, Romania
[Irena Chiru-Dumitru](#), National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul”, Romania
[Ella Ciupercă](#), National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul”, Romania
[Philip Davies](#), Brunel Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies - Brunel University, UK
[Daniel Duma](#), KROSS, Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
[Chris Farrands](#), International Relations Department - Nottingham Trent University, UK
[Peter Gill](#), Intelligence Studies Department - University of Liverpool, UK
[Kristian Gustafson](#), Brunel Centre for Intelligence And Security Studies - Brunel University, UK
[Robert Heibel](#), Institute for Intelligence Studies - Mercyhurst College, US
[Emilian Ionita](#), KROSS, Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
[Dragos Mateescu](#), International Relations Department - Izmir Economic University, Turkey
[Dan Mazare](#), KROSS, Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
[Sergiu Medar](#), National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul” / SM World Solutions, Romania
[John Nomikos](#), Research Institute for European and American Studies, Greece
[Dragos Petrescu](#), Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, CNSAS, Romania
[Mark Phythian](#), Department of Politics and International Relations - University of Leicester, UK
[Gabriel Sebe](#), Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
[Marius Sebe](#), National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul”, Romania
[Florin Radulescu](#), University of Rome “Tor Vergata” , Italy
[Oana-Andreea Sprancenatu](#), National Intelligence Academy “Mihai Viteazul”, Romania
[Simona Zara](#), Istituto Universitario CIELS - Padova, Italy

PARTICIPANTS and PRESENTATIONS

Name	Rubén Arcos Martin
From	Catedra Servicios de Inteligencia - Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain
Title	<i>Academics as Strategic Stakeholders of Intelligence Organizations: a View From Spain</i>
Abstract	The changes that happened since the end of Cold War have led to a rethinking of the structures and procedures for intelligence systems, where policies of openness and interaction with these systems' external elements are becoming increasingly important. At the same time, business, non-profit and governmental organizations are aware about the need to manage relationships with their stakeholders, if they want to success in accomplishing their missions. This paper examines intelligence services' generic stakeholders and discusses why academics may be emerging as generic key players within intelligence organizations' webs of stakeholders under the new intelligence paradigm. From this approach, it presents actions developed and results reached in Spain, mainly through National Intelligence Centre's intelligence culture initiative.

Name	Cristian Barna
From	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul", Romania
Title	<i>The Role of Intelligence in Combating Islamic Radicalisation in Europe. Case study: Romania</i>
Abstract	Although its appears we are witnessing a diminishment of Al Qaeda's capacity of perpetrating terrorist attacks, this could be just a change in strategy for the terrorist groups affiliated to Al-Qaeda, as the phenomenon of Muslim radicalization on the web proves that today, anyone can conduct a terrorist attack. This threat is becomes increasingly important as due to immigration and an elevated birth rate, the total number of Muslims in the European Union has tripled in the last 30 years, demographic studies estimating a similar or even higher rate of growth for future decades. While some Muslim immigrants living in Europe have integrated in their new homes, most of them do not speak the language of their adoptive country and are often unemployed or living at the limits of poverty. Taking into consideration the aforementioned, we consider it important to identify and classify the cultural-religious and socio-political factors which can generate significant migration fluxes on the territory of Romania, in order to contribute to the elaboration of an action strategy, designed to increase the efficiency of managing the cultural-religious and socio-economic problems of Muslim immigrants coming from the Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia, with the purpose of preventing their radicalization and the import of conflicts among different states, ethnicities or religious creeds.

Name	Davide Bellomo , Simona Zara
From	Instituto Universitario CIELS - Padova, Italy
Title	<i>Use of Intelligence in Order to Address Terrorist Kidnappings, Negotiation, Management and Prevention. Addressing the Difference in Approach Between the US and Small States</i>
Abstract	The data in the reports of global intelligence sound the alarm on a short-term increase of terrorist acts with kidnapping. The hostages are more and more goods. How to handle these situations? Can be prevented? How and what are the strategies of the US? What strategies European countries follow? What intelligence can and

	should do to prevent these situations? All these questions are answered in this analysis.
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Name	Aitana Bogdan, Oana-Andreea Sprâncenatu
From	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul", Romania
Title	<i>Intelligence Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe</i>
Abstract	In the last decade the intelligence community has engaged in a wide process of transformation affecting all stages of the intelligence cycle. However, the revolution in intelligence affairs (RIA), as was entitled this process of reform, is not a unitary phenomenon, being strongly influenced by national characteristic. The aim of this paper is to elaborate a comparison between the reformation process of various intelligence communities in Eastern Europe in an attempt to understand the elements of novelty and regional/historical particularities. This type of analysis is necessary for drawing up a best practice guide for other intelligence communities in the region facing the same challenges of reformation.

Name	Ella Ciupercă
From	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul", Romania
Title	<i>The Role of Intelligence Culture for the Community Welfare</i>
Abstract	The contemporary age mainly involves difference and discontinuity, but despite all postmodern predictions in certain areas of social life it requires unity and uniformity. Educational area is such an example, as regardless the given field of knowledge, people need common educational standards. My paper can be considered an argument for the massive dissemination of knowledge about into entrepreneurial field. The ideational foundation of this advocacy is the belief that there is a strong correlation between the level of the community welfare, the community intelligence culture and the business performance. In order to attain this degree of knowledge people can be subjected to education but they also can be a part of the new concept of corporate social responsibility, an area that has never been concerned with security and intelligence issues before.

Name	Irena Chiru-Dumitru
From	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul", Romania
Title	<i>Open Source Revolution and the Challenge for Intelligence in Romania</i>
Abstract	The last two decades have taught us that Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) is not just "another INT", but rather an absolute imperative in our contemporary world of complex, non-linear and difficult to predict security threats. It has also proved that OSINT is not just a temporary trend, but an essential component in the present and future strategies of government, academia and media. But for all, the experience in managing OSINT has constantly been divided between opportunities and threats, because unlike the Cold War Age, presently the problems are not caused by less information but rather by too much information. Today, when the access to information in terms of getting as much information as quickly as possible is easy due to the technological developments, the real challenge is not where and how to find information but how to use the "sea of information" that we can get on a given topic. The Internet places us in a complex "library", but with no librarian, where effectively managing the information requires special knowledge and skills. Given this context, the paper tackles upon the main steps taken in Romania in order to make up the balance between the OSINT

	opportunities and threats.
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Name	Philip Davies
From	Brunel Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies - Brunel University, UK
Title	<i>National Intelligence Culture and Building a National Intelligence Community</i>
Abstract	In the last decade there has been a growing volume of literature concerned with the impact and role of intelligence in national intelligence communities. Broadly this refers to three different lines of thinking: the placement of an intelligence community in a wider tradition of statecraft and strategic thought; functional concepts of what intelligence as such entails or ought to entail; and finally embedding institutional cultures such as organisational culture. Functional concepts and organisational culture are particularly critical in the short- and medium-term development of an intelligence community since they feed firstly into specific strategic choices concerning the mandates and roles of intelligence institutions and secondly into the manner in which those choices are implemented through formal organisational machinery. Significantly, in most substantive cases intelligence organisations have been set up with little or no reflection at the time on the basic concept of intelligence and its grounding or the impact of organisational culture on the process. Both are typically tacit and consequently intractable. Therefore any country wishing to develop new intelligence architecture needs to learn from prior experience and seek to articulate an explicit, reflexive awareness of the cultural factors informing that institution-building process.

Name	Daniel Duma
From	KROSS, Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
Title	<i>Competitiveness in the Network: States and Corporations</i>
Abstract	The hypothesis of an existing arena of confrontation, characterized by competitiveness between actors, shapes the way in which intelligence is perceived, both as practice and as a field of study. It is argued here that any intelligence enabled actor has first to acquire a representation of what competitiveness means to it and to all the others, in all those arenas it might be involved in. Thus, this paper sets out to explore the similarities and differences between the competitiveness of states and that of corporations, a topic often overlooked. The sources for the competitiveness of corporations are given by their inherent goal of profit-making and

	<p>measured in a relatively unquestionable manner in their markets. What constitutes the competitiveness of a state is far more complex and challenging, incorporating a number of elements that are also common to corporations, but moving beyond that to include completely different dimensions.</p>
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Name	Chris Farrands
From	International Relations Department - Nottingham Trent University, UK
Title	<i>Managing Risk in Security Communities – the Case of Energy Security Specialists</i>
Abstract	Specialists in energy economics and technologies have rather different assessments of risk from the 'ordinary person', or indeed the non-specialist media. But for specialists, the parameters of risk assessment change. This may or may not seem a rational process. The preferences of specialists change -they become more risk averse- in crisis or when a crisis is foreseen. Calculations of risk shape the ways in which energy problems are securitised, the paper suggests. it then tries to assess in more detail how this happens, what preferences are involved, and how even within a relatively well informed epistemic community cultures of risk assessment move in (at least apparently irrational) ways in different phases of crisis or at different stages of market behavior. An understanding of these questions, it is argued, helps to make sense of the ways in which energy issues are securitised and desecuritised. In turn this helps an understanding of policies and practices in managing energy reserve stocks.

Name	Peter Gill
From	Intelligence Studies Department - University of Liverpool, UK
Title	Intelligence Governance in the Age of Networks
Abstract	In relation to the Conference goal of seeking some 'conceptual unity' in the research agenda for intelligence studies, this presentation will concentrate on the question of intelligence governance. Within democracies this is commonly seen in terms of two main factors: control and oversight. Hitherto the process of intelligence democratization in both former authoritarian regimes and older democracies has involved new laws, procedures and, in some cases, organizations within the national state sector. Two significant developments have exposed the limits of these reforms. First, the rapid growth in the last twenty years of the corporate security sector, acting on its own behalf as in the extractive industries and/or on contract to national states, raises the prospect of more corporatist security and intelligence structures enjoying practical immunity from democratic control and oversight. Second, while international intelligence co-operation between allies is not new, it has been significantly enhanced in the last ten years, especially at the behest of the U.S. in the wake of 9/11. This may well increase the effectiveness of intelligence operations but, again, poses significant challenges in terms of control and oversight.

Name	Kristian Gustafson
From	Brunel Centre for Intelligence And Security Studies - Brunel University, UK
Title	<i>Legacies and Traditions in National Intelligence Culture</i>
Abstract	Looking at examples from around the world (including Indian, Chinese and Arab) but focusing on the Byzantine religious-political legacy of Orthodox states, this paper argues that especially in the realm of security and intelligence policy, we must be cognisant of political traditions as they may indeed present barriers or conditions on the way that a state operates. While 'culture' is not fixed destiny, the historical record seems to show deep concurrence between deep historical roots and current practice when it comes to how a state perceives its opponents both external and internal, and how it goes about protecting itself through its security and intelligence organs.

Name	Robert Heibel
From	Institute for Intelligence Studies - Mercyhurst College, US
Title	<i>Knowledge Worker of the 21st Century</i>
Abstract	This presentation discusses management guru Peter Drucker's concept of a knowledge worker and its similarity to the role of the intelligence analyst. Thereafter the proven Mercyhurst College applied Intelligence Studies academic model will be explored in detail, including its potential international applications.

Name	Emilian Ionita
From	KROSS, Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
Title	<i>Networks of Scholars in Academic Intelligence or Epistemic Communities</i>
Abstract	The main aim is to shed light on the relevance of the development of intelligence as an academic discipline. I am interested in the impact of rationalizing and institutionalizing intelligence in a democratic civil context. I ponder the manner in which emerging networks of scholars in academic intelligence could be related with the concept of epistemic communities, a term usually employed in the area of International Relations. Through the normative lenses of democratic theory my approach also tackles the consequences this rationalization of intelligence in non-military contexts could induce in a society.

Name	Dragos Mateescu
From	International Relations Department - Izmir Economic University, Turkey
Title	<i>Academic Intelligence Beyond the Sovereign Consensus: Inter-ethnic Politics of Equality Breaking the Securitization of Time Under National Sovereignty</i>
Abstract	<p>The paper analyses the securitisation of time by national sovereignties and the challenges posed to this nationalised time by ethnic minorities in two countries, i.e. Romania and Turkey. The argument builds on an understanding of sovereignty as inseparable from the modern subjectivity discarding it and the spatial and temporal coordinates of this subjectivity. It employs the Heideggerian theorisation of the modern sovereign subjectivity to explain, with an appeal to Derrida, how this subjectivity produces its private temporality in terms of its own present-presence. In the same, Heideggerian tradition of thought, the paper then theorises national sovereignty as an onomastic exercise placing the private temporality of the sovereign subjectivity, its conception of past and future, under the name of the nation. The author elaborates on Giorgio Agamben's view of sovereignty as state of exception and Hans- Georg Gadamer's theory of naming in order to explicate how the national, sovereign subjectivity authors in this way its own realm, its own normality and the exceptions from that normality. This amounts to the production of the consensus of national sovereignty expressed in the policies of the modern state. The result, in the account by Jacques Rancière and Erin Manning, excludes politics contesting the sovereign consensus, which in an onomastically nationalised political life excludes, in fact, the non-national inside, i.e. the ethnic minorities and their alternative predication of political life. The author illustrates how the production of the nationalised temporality has emerged in Romania and Turkey and also how the most numerous minorities there, Hungarian and Kurdish respectively, have started challenging the consensus of national sovereignty. Since Romania has already become EU Member State and Turkey is currently a candidate to EU membership, the research also sheds a new light on the possibility of post-national politics in Europe under the aegis of the Union.</p>

Name	Dan Mazare
From	KROSS, Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
Title	<i>Challenging Smallness in Intelligence Affairs</i>
Abstract	<p>There is no general accepted definition for what a "small state" means in International Relations (theory). Existing definitions draw on the various avatars of "power", "soft power" and "smart power" being recent formulas, along older previous "carrots and sticks" representations. In intelligence studies, intelligence is knowledge and knowledge is power. Therefore, this presentation defines a small state in the world of intelligence affairs as the state unable to acquire among the other actors (states, but not only) a key position in the network of knowledge, any of the following roles: knowledge broker, boundary spanner, peripheral specialist, or central connector. This terminology, usually employed in social network analysis to describe the map behind the chart in an organization (Cross, 2003), is an appealing source of support for the definition of a "small state" in intelligence affairs. Yet, this analogy hides a micro-macro translation that should not be ignored in the times of democratization of intelligence. There is a long and winding way from a single knowledge worker in an organization to a state knowledge system employing collective action and democratic mechanisms in political processes. In the later case, the challenge of "smallness" and existing role also depends on actions of the political system: therefore, is hardly achievable when is based on a system that could be defined in the technical jargon of systems science as "corrupted" (includes and exceeds what corruption means in the common sense).</p>

Name	Sergiu Medar
From	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul" / SM World Solutions, Romania
Title	<i>Effects Based Intelligence Operations</i>
Abstract	Tacking into account the principles of the concept of "Effect based operations", used in the Armed Forces operations, their application in the Intelligence Operations could permit to the decision political or military level to give to the decision process a permanent continuity, adapting it to the effects. This must be not seen as a partial or definite failure of the decision. This is a permanent feed-back tacking into account the effects of the decision. The "Effects based intelligence operations" concept should be applied to the Defense Intelligence as well the other kind of intelligence operations.

Name	John Nomikos
From	Research Institute for European and American Studies, Greece
Title	<i>Mediterranean Council of Intelligence Studies (MCIS) and OSINT Centers</i>
Abstract	The Mediterranean Council of Intelligence Studies (MCIS) was founded as a network of scholars, specialists and students of intelligence dedicated to carrying out research as well as to promoting intelligence studies as part of university curricula in the Mediterranean countries. My speech will focus on how the MCIS can become the premier for virtual collaboration addressing modernization of the intelligence-security community, as well as how MCIS, as a network of experts, can cooperate with Open Sources Intelligence Centers (OSINT) in the Mediterranean/Balkan states in order to educate students with various cultural backgrounds.

Name	Dragos Petrescu
From	Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives (CNSAS) , Romania
Title	<i>The Former Securitate: Strategic Security Issues during the Cold War</i>
Abstract	<p>Research on the operations of the former communist secret police in Romania, the Securitate, gained momentum after the establishment - under the Law 187/1999 - of the National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives (Consiliul Național pentru Studierea Arhivelor Securității - CNSAS). The files devised by the former Securitate were transferred only gradually to the CNSAS, and the process is still continuing. In the year 2010 it was initiated the transfer of the cadre files to the CNSAS, which also marked the severance of the last link between the present day secret services in Romania and the former Securitate. Due to these developments, the research on the former Securitate is also entering a new phase, which consists in a growing interest of researches for the culture of intelligence of the communist secret police in Romania during the Cold War period. The present paper has a twofold task. First, it addresses the main directions of the research carried out so far on the Securitate, especially with regard to its repressive mission and the operations it carried out in this respect (suppression of dissent, covert operations abroad, e.g. against Radio Free Europe etc.). Second, it discusses the complex blend of repression and intelligence developed by the Securitate during the regime of Nicolae Ceaușescu (1965-1989) and argues in favour of expanding the scope of the research on the Securitate from the perspective of strategic security issues. Thus, this paper argues, one should also examine the culture of intelligence of the former Securitate by focusing, for instance, on the type of information collected and administered, and type of assessments developed. In this respect, the present paper proposes some research directions for the near future, based on the documents produced by the former Securitate as well as on publications, such as the review Securitatea, published in a limited number of copies and dedicated primarily to the Securitate corps.</p>

Name	Mark Phythian
From	Department of Politics and International Relations - University of Leicester, UK
Title	<i>Moving Beyond the Intelligence Cycle</i>
Abstract	Over the last decade, the field of Intelligence Studies has developed significantly to represent a distinctive branch of Political Science/Political Studies. As all distinct areas of enquiry must, it has developed its own foundational literature within which the distinctive concepts that underpin its study have been articulated, debated and refined. The model at the core of Intelligence Studies is that of the intelligence cycle – a common thread running through all social science approaches to the study of intelligence. However, there is a growing acceptance that it neither accurately reflects the intelligence process nor accommodates important elements of or related to it – e.g. covert action, counter-intelligence, oversight, etc. Changing threats, targets, the information revolution of the last twenty years and ‘risk’ approaches to security and intelligence all contribute further to a sense that the classical model requires at least a major re-fit if not actually discarding. The contention behind this paper is that Intelligence Studies is at a point in its evolution where it needs (and is in a position) to move beyond the sacred cow of the Intelligence Cycle and, by drawing on the insights that the last few years’ social science theorising and reflection on intelligence have yielded, develop a fuller and more accurate model of intelligence on the basis of which Intelligence Studies can evolve further.

Name	Florin Radulescu
From	University of Rome “Tor Vergata”, Italy
Title	<i>Mathematics and Disruptive Innovation in Analytic Intelligence</i>
Abstract	The mathematical approaches on communication and secrecy systems offered a sound foundation to many other disciplines, diffusing knowledge irrespective of the invoked language – mathematical formalism, epistemic and/or philosophical. The theory of probability was one of the pillars on which these developments were based. This paper argues that academic approaches on intelligence could not eschew the intersection with an analytical tradition in intelligence, present since the beginnings through a chain which links not only mathematics and social sciences but also mathematics and engineering. From this viewpoint, the current presentation explores the theory of non-commutative probability and the idea of quantum information; their relevance for the realm of intelligence is yet to be established.

Name	Gabriel Sebe
From	Faculty of Political Science - University of Bucharest, Romania
Title	<i>Building an Academic Intelligence Research Agenda</i>
Abstract	In the context of the intelligence democratization process initiated some decades ago, many post-communist national states are confronted with a new kind of responsibility. It is aimed at building up a community for the development of an intelligence culture that would allow interoperability with the security systems to which these states belong. An essential component of such a process is represented by what we called academic intelligence. This new realm is conceived as a research domain which does not elude action, however understood in terms of certain extensions to the epistemic community concept in international relations. On the grounds that any country aiming to design a new intelligence architecture must distinguish between professional and academic segments of the intelligence community (in terms of knowledge segmentation), we identify some invariant directions from the Romanian culture, relevant to particular problems of the intelligence field. In this manner a research agenda is furnished in order to start up academic collaborative processes with local , regional and international corresponding partners.

Name	Marius Sebe
From	National Intelligence Academy "Mihai Viteazul", Romania
Title	<i>Intelligence Transformation in the 21st Century - Intellinomics</i>
Abstract	This paper gives an account on the way in which the concept and the field of intelligence evolved throughout the last century, emerging into a concept and a field that require transdisciplinary approaches. It proposes the term "Intellinomics" to define this emergent realm, involving various disciplines, and requiring nomos as spirit or "people involvement" from both a theoretical point of view – Knowledge Intelligence (Academic Intelligence) as well as a practical point of view – Information Intelligence (Intelligence Agencies & Services).