



# IEPAS2020

23-25 September 2020

Lisbon | Portugal

7<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Eurasian Politics & Society



Conference Programme  
&  
Abstract Book

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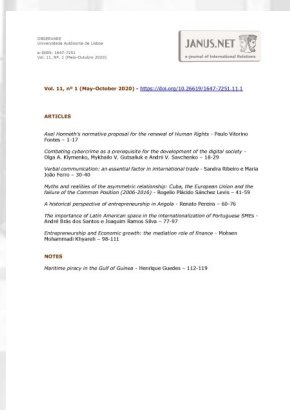
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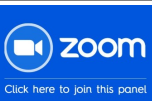
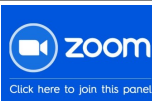
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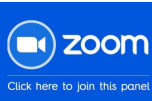



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\* The surnames are listed in alphabetical order.

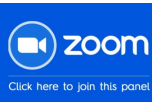
**Day 1 - Wednesday, 23 September 2020**

<b>09h30 am</b>	<b>Opening Session</b> <b>José Amado da Silva</b> (UAL's Rector) <b>Ozgur Tufekci</b> (Director of CESRAN Int.) <b>Luis Tomé</b> (Director of OBSERVARE-UAL) <b>Luís Nuno Rodrigues</b> (Director of CEI-IUL)		 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
<b>10h00 am</b>	<b>Keynote Speech</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richard Sakwa</li> </ul>		 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
<b>11h00 am</b>	<b>M01 Panel</b>		 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
<b>2h30 pm</b>	<b>M02 Panel</b>  <small>Click here to join this panel</small>	<b>M03 Panel</b>	 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
<b>4h30 pm</b>	<b>M04 Panel</b>  <small>Click here to join this panel</small>	<b>M05 Panel</b>	 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>

**Day 2 - Thursday, 24 September 2020**

<b>09h00 am</b>	<b>M06 Panel</b>  <small>Click here to join this panel</small>	<b>M07 Panel</b>	 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
<b>11h00 am</b>	<b>Panel Discussion: Impacts of Covid-19 on Greater Eurasia</b> <b>Moderator:</b> <i>Luís Nuno Rodrigues</i> , Director of Center for International Studies (CEI-ISCTE/IUL)		 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Andrea Carteny</i></li> <li>• <i>Bruno Cardoso Reis</i></li> <li>• <i>Luis Tomé</i></li> <li>• <i>Mark Meirowitz</i></li> <li>• <i>Marlene Laruelle</i></li> </ul>		
<b>2h30 pm</b>	<b>M08 Panel</b>  <small>Click here to join this panel</small>	<b>M09 Panel</b>	 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
<b>4h30 pm</b>	<b>Book Discussion Panel</b> America in Afghanistan: Foreign Policy and Decision Making From Bush to Obama to Trump <b>By Sharifullah Dorani</b>		 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>

**Day 3 - Friday, 25 September 2020**

<b>09h00 am</b>	<b>M10 Panel</b>  <small>Click here to join this panel</small>	<b>M11 Panel</b>	 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
<b>11h00 am</b>	<b>Panel Discussion: NATO's Challenges in View of the Future Strategic Concept</b> <b>Moderator:</b> <i>Helena Carreiras</i> , Director of the Portuguese National Defense Institute		 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Huseyin Bagci</i></li> <li>• <i>Luís Valença Pinto</i></li> <li>• <i>Maria Raquel Freire</i></li> <li>• <i>Nuno Severiano Teixeira</i></li> <li>• <i>Rafael Calduch Cervera</i></li> </ul>		
<b>1h30 pm</b>	<b>Closing session</b> <b>José Amado da Silva</b> (UAL's Rector) <b>Ozgur Tufekci</b> (Director of CESRAN Int.) <b>Luis Tomé</b> (Director of OBSERVARE-UAL) <b>Luís Nuno Rodrigues</b> (Director of CEI-IUL)		 <small>Click here to join this panel</small>

the protesters raised against the USA and others demanded the end of the Ayatollahs' regime.

These two movements reflect the current Iranian society: the "Islamic nationalism" supporting the Ayatollah's regime and the "Persia nationalism" of the opposition. In this presentation, I will try to explain how they appeared, their goals, and how they have divided the society in Iran, even before the Islamic Revolution.

The historical, religious, and cultural heritage play here an important role because they are used as political instruments. The Persian legacy, which is pre-existent of the conquer of the Arabs and sequent Islamization, is a symbol of a pride identity. The religion of Ancient Persia, Zoroastrianism, which represents a minority of the population, is used as a contestation of the Islamic values of the regime. In fact, some of the Zoroaster's calendar festivities remain in practice, although the Ayatollahs put more and more restraints and conditions. However, year after year, they were getting more people and became more popular.

Despite the close of some fire-temples and subsequent transformation into mosques, Zoroastrianism is a representative example of how Persian nationalists are using their heritage and culture as a symbol of resistance against the Islamic theocratic regime.

On the other side, the "Islamic nationalism", defending the Ayatollahs, consider "Persian nationalism" as Jahiliyyah, the pre-Islamic era, which is considered haram, or illicit. They argue that Persian nationalists are in favour of foreign influence, especially from the USA, remember the 2,500 -year celebration of the Persian Empire by Shah Reza Pahlavi in Persepolis, and the "westernisation" of Iran during this period. They claim that this movement wants Iran to be subservient of external interference, like in the time of Shah.

The public support of Trump to the son of Reza Pahlavi rises this fear. In this presentation, I will try to explain the current situation in Iran, analysing these two nationalists' movements that use religion, history, and culture to justify their arguments.

Last but not least, try to understand that despite this political struggle, Iran patriotism will prevail over Islamic or Persian nationalisms.

**Keywords:** Nationalism, Iran, Religion, Persia, Islam

## **Francisco Jorge Gonçalves & Verónica Martins**

(Portuguese Authority for Emergency and Civil Protection, Portugal)

**Should Senior Members in the Police and Security Forces be qualified  
as Politically Exposed Person?**

### **Abstract:**

Especially after 9/11, the combat of Money Laundering (ML) regarding terrorist financing was a goal pressed by numerous governments around the world. For that matter, it is assumed that certain individuals, because they were entrusted with prominent public functions, present a higher risk for potential involvement in corruption connected to their position and the type of influence they may hold: therefore, the designation as «Politically Exposed Person» (PEP). Furthermore, the qualification as PPE does not grant special privileges; on the contrary, it functions as a special

restriction towards financial and banking institutions, forced to uphold more demanding procedures. Moreover, several studies have shown that banks and other institutions often struggle to avoid aiding illicit capital flows originating from PEP into secret accounts (Palmer, 2009).

The Directive n.º 2015/849 (fifth anti-money laundering), amended by the Directive (EU) 2018/843 of 30 May 2018, is the culmination of the European Union's action regarding anti-money laundering and terrorist financing, but since the first anti-money laundering directive, only High-Ranking Officers in the Armed Forces (and not Senior members of Police and Security Forces) are qualified as PPE. True, historically, certain mediatize cases regarding money laundering involved High Ranking Officers in the Armed Forces (e.g., General Sani Abacha in Nigeria). Likewise, in certain countries, it is High-Ranking Officers in the Armed Forces who occupy senior positions in the Police and Security Forces. However, senior members in the Police and Security Forces, mostly led by civilians, are also entrusted with prominent public functions.

Our research question is formulated as follows: should senior members of Police and Security Forces be qualified as Politically Exposed Person? Senior members of the Police Forces and Secret Services are among the top 10 job roles with the greatest perceived risk of involvement in money laundering, illicit payments, terrorism financing, as included on the Dow Jones Watchlist (2010). Moreover, The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has produced several reports regarding the financing of terrorism, including the financing of recruitment for terrorism purposes (FATF, 2018), stressing the need to act urgently to strengthen global counter-terrorist financing, that is more ingenious and complex.

To emphasize the importance of our research, Vlademiro Montesinos, who was the Director of National Intelligence under President Alberto Fujimori, and was sentenced for embezzlement, bribery, terrorism financing, would not be qualified as PEP according to the Directive n.º 2015/849.

To answer our research question starting from a definition of Senior Members in the Police and Security Forces (it includes Secret Services), it is important to compare different legislations (a sample of 6 countries) regarding the combat of ML for terrorism purposes. It comprises countries of South America, Europe, and Asia, regarding the qualification (or not) of senior members of the Police and Security Forces as PEP. In addition to the analysis of different countries' legislation, the consultation of various secondary sources – books and specialised articles on money laundering and terrorism financing will provide us with a complement of information.

Our key findings show us that most countries do not qualify senior members of the Police and Security Forces as PEP, which may represent a security breach regarding anti-money laundering for terrorism purposes.

**Keywords:** Politically Exposed Person, Anti-money Laundering, Police and Security Forces, Terrorism Finance, High-Ranking Officers