

Security

Energy security

Energy security is critical both for the countries that import energy and for the ones that export energy.

For the countries that are importing energy the main issue is the availability of energy sources so that they can cover their needs. That is achieved through a) the diversification of the sources of where the energy comes from, b) the diversification of the flows of energy that come to the country and c) the affordability of the prices.

As far as the countries that are exporting energy are concerned, the main issue is the uninterrupted selling of their energy so they can continue getting their money. For them, energy security is linked to a) the diversification of the routes they are using in order to export the energy they produce and b) the diversification of the clients to whom they are selling that energy.

In both cases the higher the diversification the higher the energy security.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity is a strategic and integrated approach to analysing and managing relevant risks to human, animal and plant life and health and associated risks for the environment. The overarching goal of biosecurity is to prevent, control and/or manage risks to life and health as appropriate to the particular biosecurity sector.

It is based on recognition of the critical linkages between sectors and the potential for hazards to move within and between sectors, with system-wide consequences. Ultimately the aim is to enhance national ability to protect human health, agricultural production systems, and the people and industries that depend on them.

Human security

The concept of human security represents both a vertical and a horizontal deepening of the traditional idea of national security. It deals not only with freedom from fear but also with freedom from want.

It is identified from three elements: 1) the importance that it gives to the individual as the point of reference of security; 2) its multidimensional nature; 3) it has been influenced by a) the rejection of economic growth as the main index of development, b) the increase of the internal conflicts, c) the impact of globalization in the spreading of international threats, like terrorism and pandemics, d) the post-Cold war emphasis in human rights and humanitarian intervention.

There are seven main categories of threats to human security:

- Economic security
- Food security
- Health security
- Environmental security
- Personal security
- Community security
- Political security

Economic security requires an assured basic income-usually from productive and profitable work or, in the last resort, from some publicly financed safety net.

Food security means that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food.

Health security: guarantee of minimal protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles.

Environmental security: protection of humans from short-term or long-term damage to nature, human-made threats to wildlife, and deterioration of the natural environment.

Personal security: protection of people from physical violence arising either from the state or from other states, sub-state actors, from domestic violence and exploitation.

Community security: protection of people from the loss of traditional ties and values and the actions of violence from different political, ethnic or other groups.

Political security: ensuring that people live in a society that respects fundamental human rights and provides individuals' and groups' freedom from government attempts to exercise control over ideas and information.

Cyber-security

Cyber-security consists of measures for the protection of cyberspace from hostile acts. It can also be perceived as a state of affairs, i.e. the absence of intrusions into computer systems and their proper operation

Moreover, the concept includes measures for shielding cyberspace from threats originating from the technical level, i.e., the security and viability of non-cyber-based operations that rely, however, on the provider computer to which they are logically or logically connected.

To the extent that security measures are a field in which the army is involved or have a corresponding impact on military capabilities, it constitutes cyber-defence.

Cyber-security includes the collection of tools, policies, security concepts, security safeguards, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, training, best practices, assurance and technologies that can be used to protect the cyberspace and organization and user's assets.

Organization and user's assets encompass connected computing devices, personnel, infrastructure, applications, services, telecommunications systems, and the totality of transmitted and/or stored information in cyberspace.

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