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UNIVERSITY OF PIRAEUS



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**EUSecure: Interdisciplinary training on EU security, resilience and sustainability**  
**Project ID: 2020-1-HU01-KA203-078719**

## ABSTRACTS

### **Agnes Santha**

**Title:** *Why alcohol and drugs? Sociological insights into the emergence of problematic substance use*

The rate of young people with alcohol and drug problems increases throughout Europe. This presentation offers sociological explanations as to why teenagers engage in alcohol and drug consumption. Most of our health behaviour is socially determined. Some of the theories claim that consumption is a learned behaviour: through differential association with deviants, will-be users are socialized into a deviant lifestyle. Adolescents are particularly prone to learning the norms and values of a subculture to which they are exposed, and this includes subcultures marked by deviance. In the second part of the training, participants will design a small-scale intervention to prevent problematic drug use of teenagers.

### **Antonella Longo**

**Title:** *The last updates about the resilience of critical infrastructures in EU*

Wars, pandemics, terrorism, and climate change are some of the causes of incidents related to critical infrastructures. EU delivered the Directive (EU) 2022/2557 of 14 December 2022 on the resilience of critical entities, which sheds light on the need to collaborate in the EU context to collaborate to develop guidelines and resilience strategies for the most vulnerable assets of the countries. The speech will introduce the resilience of critical entities, the main challenges, and the novel tools to reduce the risks of damage and the lack of basic services in our lives in the light of the last EU Directive and the state of the art of the novel digital technologies

### **Attilio Pisanò**

**Title:** *The Climate Change in the EU Context*

Climate change became a legal problem at the beginning in the 90s. with the adoption of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992). Since then, the overall juridical approach to the anthropogenic climate change has been state-centric and inspired by objective law. In recent years, the situation has radically changed, thanks to the explosion worldwide of the climate change litigation with the aim of affecting the mitigation objectives of the States, using the rights argument to force policymakers to take the climate emergency seriously, by taking the most appropriate measures to reduce greenhouse emissions. The paper analyses the European path



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towards the recognition of a new human right, the right to climate, through the climate change litigation focused against States and governments.

**Catarina Simões**

**Title:** *Challenges of global food security*

The current widely accepted definition of Food security says that “food security exists when all the people, at all the times, have physical, social and economic access to, sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. Food security may be threatened by several factors such as unavailability of foods, inappropriate food distribution, low purchasing power, inadequate eating patterns or food utilization at the household level. The poor access to nutritious food and water, in addition to the lack of sanitation facilities and basic health and social services, are basal factors that lead to suboptimal nutritional status that may lead to different forms of malnutrition and consequently to increased incidence of chronic diseases. In addition, food supply chains and food environments are often disrupted in emergencies, reducing household access to adequate food, and further contributing to challenges of nutrition vulnerability.

Humanitarian food assistance aims to fight inadequate food consumption to prevent malnutrition and other life-threatening effects and consequences. EU may provide to the most vulnerable people essential food items during critical times, money to buy food, or tools and materials to family farmers so they can grow their own food and restore their livelihoods. EU food assistance practices are adapted to each specific situation and to the needs of different groups. An effective humanitarian food response requires good communication between local and national government authorities, and organizations such as Non-Governmental Organizations and United Nations agencies that may contribute with technical resources and infrastructures. To address the most vulnerable populations to food insecurity, humanitarian food action requires a timely, appropriate, and balanced response to mitigate related challenges and thus prevent a food and nutrition emergency.

**Cláudia Ramos**

*Teaching on EU Security: Challenges of the EUSecure project*

The presentation is an overview on the teaching and researching experience connected with the project EUSecure, particularly with reference to the production of intellectual outputs, in the framework of the modules, their testing (Summer and Winter Schools) and the actual teaching & learning practice, in the context of the Elective Course. A mention is also made to EUSecure Lite. As a whole, the presentation assesses the transnational character of the teaching and learning processes associated to the EUSecure project, in the field of International Security.



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## **Einikó Biró**

**Title:** *Linguistic Landscape as a Tool of Linguistic Resilience*

Language surrounds us in forms of texts, signs and symbols. The visual and material representation of languages in the public, the so-called “linguistic landscape” (LL) proves that signs convey not only linguistic but sociocultural meanings, which connect a sign to a particular sociocultural context and history. This short lecture presents the types and functions of these visual linguistic signs and explains the relationship between linguistic landscape construction, linguistic identity and linguistic resilience in any multilingual territory.

## **Éva Jakusné Harnos**

**Title:** *The Total Freedom of Social Media or Something Else. Training in EUSecure LITE*

Internet providers and social media platform operators suggest that users experience complete freedom during online activities. Meanwhile, we may be aware that we are targets of sophisticated marketing ploys, however, we rarely think about the systems as technological regulators of human behaviour. This is especially true for young people, who grow into digital societies and take both offline and online environments as natural. The presentation highlights the interrelationships between techniques of commercial and political profiling and persuasion and offers psychological and societal explanation for internet users’ responses. The interactive part of the training involves the detection, identification and discussion of possible security threats arising on social media platforms and designing an ideal social media platform which could minimise risks.

## **Ioanna Batouna**

**Title:** *EU external relations policies after the war in Ukraine*

In line with the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy and the EU’s external initiatives through its European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), the Eastern Partnership (EaP) policy aims to deliver stability, security and prosperity to the Eastern Neighbourhood. Nonetheless, the Eastern Partnership space has become a geopolitical battlefield, where the EU’s normative agenda clashes with Russia’s realpolitik over what the latter considers within its traditional sphere of influence, and the EaP’s objectives remain unfulfilled while some European countries seek closer ties with the EU but are not yet ready for full membership. The main objective is to make an introduction to the ongoing discussion on the role of the EU’s external policy on the security dynamics in the Eastern Partnership region after the war in Ukraine and the EU’s readiness to provide a pathway to a new and more cooperative European order based on the EU norms and values and an effective vision and strategy based on the new realities on the ground.



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## **João Casqueira**

**Title:** *Humanitarian Aid, Food Security: The New Legal Challenges*

The current international context pinpoints the need for a new legal scope of humanitarian aid and food security. New problems have emerged, most if not all of them linked to security: forced displacement, at a level never seen before; internal conflicts of a new nature, protracted conflicts, and the new forms of weapons or combatants. In addition, the humanitarian system built within the United Nations since the beginning of the 1990s is under pressure, and the legal tools available may not be adapted to the new realities.

## **José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes**

**Title:** *Hybrid threats to European security: The weaponization of migrations in the Mediterranean area*

The main purpose of the communication is to address the hybrid threats to European security in the Mediterranean region with focus on the subject of the weaponization of migrations. To address the topic, the approach was structured in three parts: (i) The transformation of the global context (the “dark side” of globalization) with the trends of deglobalization and weaponization of interdependence and networks; (ii) The rise of hybrid threats and hybrid warfare, with a brief look at what hybrid threats are in theoretical and conceptual approach; (iii) The weaponization of migrations, also with a brief analysis of its use in the western Mediterranean. Finally, some concluding remarks, and a comparison of the problem in the eastern and western Mediterranean.

## **Paula Mota Santos**

**Title:** *Qualitative approaches vs quantitative approaches in Social Sciences: different paths to different types of knowledge*

Qualitative Methodologies and the use of the interview. The option between doing quantitative or qualitative research is an option about to know differently. By listing how the two approaches are different, it will be shown what are the challenges in the use of the interviewee as a information collection tool, namely with disenfranchised individuals/communities such as refugees, asylum seekers and others.