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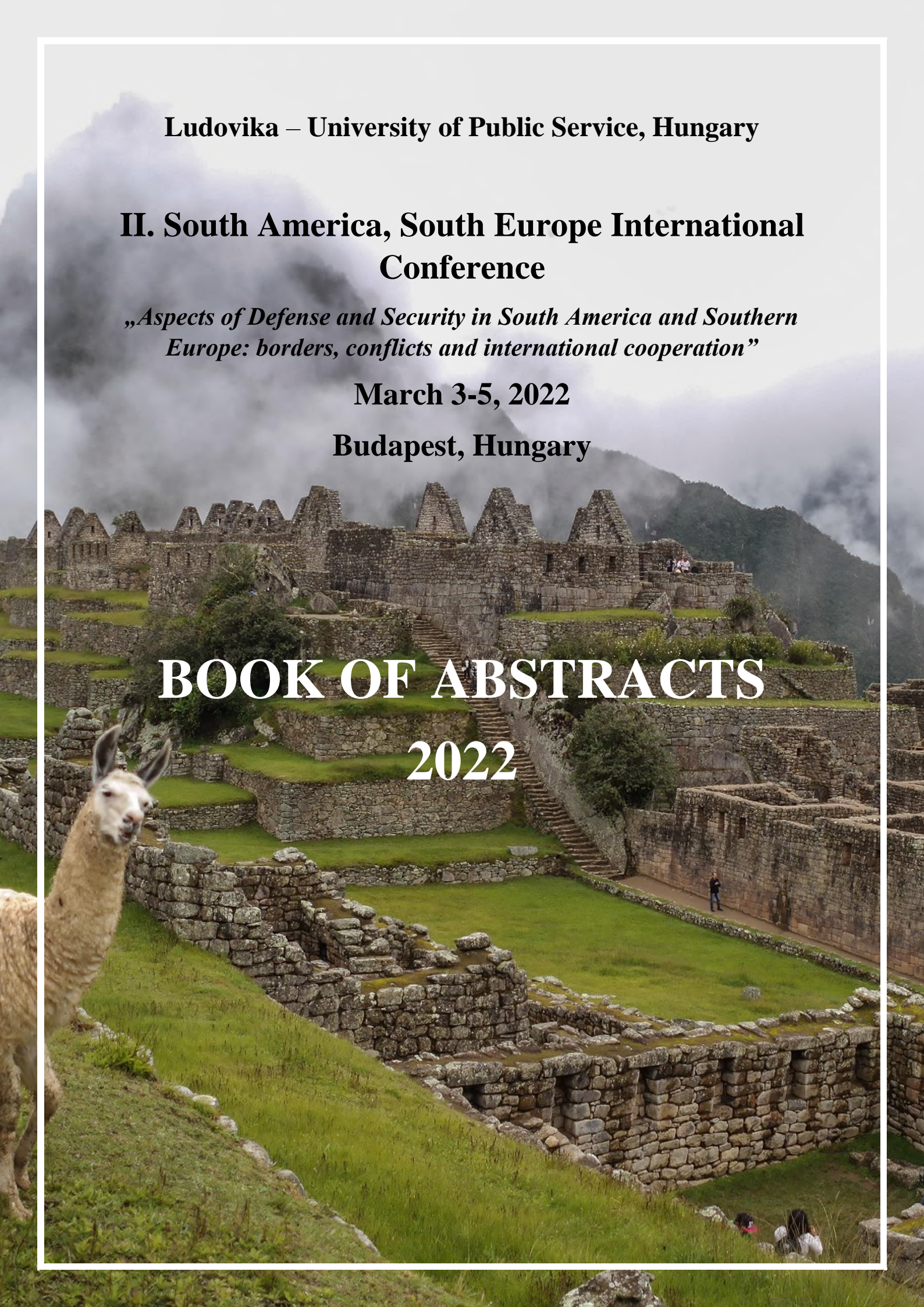
II. South America, South Europe International Conference

*„Aspects of Defense and Security in South America and Southern
Europe: borders, conflicts and international cooperation”*

March 3-5, 2022

Budapest, Hungary

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
2022**





South America, South Europe International Conference
Conferencia Internacional de América del Sur, Europa del Sur
Dél-Amerika, Dél-Európa - Nemzetközi Konferencia



Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

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II. South America, South Europe International Conference

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II. Conferencia Internacional de América del Sur, Europa del Sur

Aspectos de la Defensa y Seguridad en América del Sur y Europa del Sur: fronteras, conflictos y cooperación internacional”

3-5 de marzo de 2022

II. Dél-Amerika, Dél-Európa Nemzetközi Konferencia

„A védelem és a biztonság aspektusai Dél-Amerikában és Dél-Európában: határok, konfliktusok és nemzetközi együttműködés”

2022. március 3-5.

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Session Onsite: Hungarian1 – South America-South Europe

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The Role of the French Foreign Legion in Latin America in the Defence of the European Space Program / A Francia Idegenlégió latin-amerikai szerepvállalása az európai űrprogram védelmében

Since its formation in 1831, the French Foreign Legion has traditionally defended French interests in the overseas regions. During its nearly two centuries of existence, it was primarily involved in the conquest and protection of colonial territories in Africa but was also deployed many times on the Asian and American continents. In the latter region, the Foreign Legion has been active since 1973, mainly in the European space centre in French Guiana, protected by the soldiers of the 3rd Foreign Infantry Regiment. The Guyana Space Centre, currently the largest spaceport of the European Union, was established in 1964 in French Guiana near the city of Kourou, making it ideal for launching space rockets due to its proximity to the Equator. The space centre, originally run by the French state, has been shared with other European Space Agency countries since 1975, launching European satellites from an area more than 7,000 kilometers from Europe. Among other projects, they enable the operation of the Union's satellite navigation system, Galileo. For all these reasons, the protection of the space centre is a priority task, which the Foreign Legion has been effectively providing for almost 50 years with tools and methods that have been constantly renewed. The aim of the presentation is to present this activity and its impact on the region and, more broadly, on the scientific and geopolitical situation in Europe.

Keywords: European Space Agency, Guyana Space Centre, French Guiana, French Foreign Legion, Military Security

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A Francia Idegenlégió 1831-es megalakítása óta védi a francia érdekeket hagyományosan a tengerentúli régiókban. Közel két évszázados fennállása során elsősorban Afrikában vett részt a gyarmati területek meghódításában és védelmében, de számos alkalommal vetették be az ázsiai és az amerikai kontinensen is. Az utóbbi régióban 1973 óta folyamatos az Idegenlégió tevékenysége, amely elsősorban egy európai szempontból kiemelten fontos stratégiai létesítményhez, a Francia Guyanában található európai űrközpontozhoz kötődik, amelynek védelmét a 3. légiós gyalogezred katonái látják el. A Guyana Űrközpontot, amely jelenleg az Európai Unió legnagyobb űrrepülőtere, 1964-ben hozták létre Francia Guyanában Kourou város közelében. Az Egyenlítőhöz való közelsége miatt ideális helyszín űrrakéták indításához. Az eredetileg a francia állam kezelésében lévő űrközpontot 1975-től megosztották az Európai Űrügynökség többi országával, így az Európától több mint 7000 kilométerre található területről állítják Föld körüli pályára az európai műholdakat. Többek között ez teszi lehetővé az Unió műholdas navigációs rendszerének, a Galileo-nak a működését is. Mindezekből kifolyólag az űrközpont védelme kiemelt fontosságú feladat, amelyet az Idegenlégió közel 50 éve folyamatosan megújuló eszköztárral és módszerekkel hatékonyan lát el. Az előadás célja ennek a tevékenységnek, valamint a régióra és tágabb értelemben az európai tudományos és geopolitikai helyzetre gyakorolt hatásának a bemutatása.

Kulcsszavak: Európai Űrügynökség, Guyana Űrközpont, Francia Guyana, Francia Idegenlégió, katonai biztonság



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Session Onsite: Hungarian1 – South America-South Europe

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Brazil, a potential regional power? / Brazília, egy potenciális regionális nagyhatalom?

Compared to other South American states, Brazil is far ahead regarding its territory, population and gross domestic product. The presentation analyses the so-called national power of Brazil in a narrow perspective. It focuses on the hard power – military – capabilities of the South American states. Beside the manpower of the armed forces and military budgets, the quantity and the quality of the so-called force projection platforms (aircraft carriers, submarines, main surface combatants, main amphibious ships, strategic airlifters, aerial refuelling aircraft and heavy unmanned aerial vehicles) of the researched countries will be analysed. With the comparison of the regional data the presentation will prove that Brazil is far ahead in the region regarding armed forces and military capabilities, but the available force projection capability is still not enough for the country to become a globally important actor of international relations as it could be with its territory, population and economic power. Taking into account the current arms build-ups this will possibly change in the medium term. Brazil is already one of the most important arm sellers of the World and the advanced military industry complemented with the import will be able to supply the Brazilian Armed Forces with adequate capabilities.

Keywords: South America, Brazil, force projection, hard power, regional power

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Brazília mind területét, mind népességét, mind nemzeti össztermékét tekintve kiemelkedik Dél-Amerika országai közül. Az előadás az állam nemzeti összerejének egy részterületére szűkítve elemzi Brazília regionális (és globális) hatalmi képességeit. A kemény erő – katonai képességek – szempontjából vizsgálja meg, hasonlítja össze Dél-Amerika országait. A fegyveres erők létszáma és a védelmi költségvetés mellett az úgynevezett erőketítő platformok (repülőgép-hordozók, tengeralattjárók, nagy felszíni hadihajók, nagy partraszállító hajók, stratégiai szállító gépek, légi utántöltő repülőgépek, illetve nehéz pilótánélküli repülőgépek) mennyiségét és minőségét veszi számonként számba. A regionális adatok összevetése alapján igazolja, hogy Brazília ugyan fegyveres erejét és katonai erőketítési képességeit tekintve is messze kiemelkedik a térség országai közül, ugyanakkor meglévő katonai képességei még messze nem elegendőek ahhoz, hogy a nemzetközi kapcsolatoknak olyan globális súlyú szereplőjévé váljon, mint amilyen területe, népessége és gazdasági ereje alapján lehetne. A jelenlegi fegyverkezési trendeket figyelembe véve viszont ez akár középtávon is változhat. Brazília már most a világ egyik jelentős fegyverexportőre és ez a fejlett hadiipar, kiegészülve a fegyverimporttal képes lehet megfelelő képességekkel felruházni a brazil fegyveres erőket.

Kulcsszavak: Dél-Amerika, Brazília, erőketítés, kemény erő, regionális hatalom



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Ladder, strobe light, euro – illegal border crossings at the EU's external borders / Létra, stroboszkóp, euró – illegális határátlépések az EU külső határainál

According to preliminary data from the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), there were nearly 200,000 illegal border-crossings at the external borders of the European Union in 2021. This is the highest number since 2017: an overall increase of 38% compared to 2019 (141 846) and an increase of 57% compared to 2020 (125 226), when the strong impact of COVID-19 restrictions was observed. Three very important and interesting observations can be made about the past year: a new migration crisis hotspot has emerged in the Eastern Europe region, the Central Mediterranean route remains the busiest corridor to Europe, and it has become clear that physical border management and control is the most effective way to fight illegal migration. With the coronavirus in remission, there could be renewed flows to Europe. On one hand, because the border controls, travel restrictions and other EU rules preventing illegal border crossings that have been in place so far are being softened, and on the other hand, because the epidemic has pushed already vulnerable emitting countries into even greater economic and social despair. For all the security challenges listed above, many questions remain, but one thing is certain: the migration crisis will remain with us in 2022.

Keywords: European Union, Frontex, Migration, Illegal Border-Crossings, COVID-19

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az Európai Határ- és Partvédelmi Ügynökség (Frontex) előzetes adatai szerint közel 200 000 illegális határsértés történt az Európai Unió külső határainál 2021-ben. Ez 2017 óta a legmagasabb szám: összesen 38%-os növekedést jelent 2019-hez képest (141 846) és 57%-os növekedést 2020-hoz viszonyítva (125 226), amikor a COVID-19 korlátozások erős hatását figyelhettük meg. Az elmúlt év kapcsán három igen fontos és érdekes megfigyelést lehet rögzíteni: Kelet-Európa térségében egy új migrációs válsággóc alakult ki, a közép-mediterrán folyosó továbbra is a legforgalmasabb Európába vezető útvonal, illetve az is egyértelművé vált, hogy a fizikai határvédelem és ellenőrzés veszi fel leghatékonyabban a harcot az illegális migrációval szemben. A koronavírus visszaszorulása után újfent tömegek indulhatnak Európa felé. Egyrészt azért, mert az eddig érvényben lévő határellenőrzések, utazási korlátozások és az egyéb, amúgy az illegális határátlépést megelőző uniós szabályok felpuhulnak, másrészt azért, mert a már amúgy is roppant sérülékeny kibocsátó országokat még inkább a gazdasági és szociális kilátástalanságba lökte a járvány. Az összes, korábban felsorolt biztonsági kihívás kapcsán még nagyon sok a kérdőjel, ám egyvalami biztos: a migrációs válság 2022-ben is velünk marad.

Kulcsszavak: Európai Unió, Frontex, migráció, illegális határátlépés, COVID-19



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Session Onsite: Hungarian1 – South America-South Europe

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Experience of operation during the last year of the Krk LNG terminal in Croatia / A horvátországi Krk LNG terminál elmúlt évi működésének tapasztalatai

The PCI project in Krk was significant – since it was on a number of strategic priority lists for Croatia and the EU. The projections identified target markets for Croatian LNG in 8 countries, with an estimated combined annual gas demand of 37 billion cubic metres. The terminal on Krk was commissioned in January 2021 and has since been operating as a floating offshore storage and regasification facility. The gas taken up and regasified is fed into the Croatian national transmission network, which is interconnected with Hungary and other EU and non-EU member states. In the year of commissioning, a new complementary service was already added to the terminal's package of capabilities, which allows for small-scale natural gas refuelling. The terminal has a number of positive benefits beyond the obvious improvement of the regional security of supply. These include the efficient integration of the North-South Gas Corridor into the regional gas market and the enhancement of market opportunities for Central and South-East European operators and the competitiveness of the region. The aim of this presentation is to assess the one-year operation of the terminal in terms of gas supply and to present the energy future of the region.

Keywords: Natural Gas, LNG, Summary, Krk, Energy Import

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A krk-i beruházás nagy volumenű, egész Európát érintő építkezés volt – a projekt az uniós PCI listán túl számos, Horvátország és az EU számára stratégiai fontosságú listán is szerepelt. Az előrejelzések a horvát LNG célpiacait 8 országban azonosították (köztük Magyarországgal), melyek összesített évi földgázigényét 37 milliárd köbméterre becsülték. A terveknek megfelelően a Krk szigeten létesített terminált üzembe helyezték 2021. januárjában, amely azóta is tengeri úszó tároló- és visszagázosító üzemként működik. A felvett és visszagázosított földgázt a horvát nemzeti szállítói hálózatba táplálják, amely összeköttetésben áll Magyarországgal, Szlovéniával és Olaszországgal, valamint más, nem uniós tagállamokkal, mint például Szerbiával és Montenegróval. Az üzembeállítás évében máris új, kiegészítő szolgáltatással bővült a terminál képességsomagja, mely által már adott a lehetőség small-scale földgáz-utántöltésre is. A terminál a nyilvánvaló regionális ellátásbiztonsági helyzet javításán túl számos egyéb pozitív hozadékkal rendelkezik. Ilyen többek között a térség számára kulcsfontosságú infrastrukturális projekt, például az észak-déli gázfolyosó (PCI listán NSI East Gas név alatt), amely a regionális gázpiac hatékonyabb integrálását tesz lehetővé, valamint a közép- és délkelet-európai piaci szereplők lehetőségeinek, a régió versenyképességének növelését. Jelen előadás célja a terminál üzembe állítása óta eltelt bő egy év értékelése a földgázellátás szempontjából, valamint a térség energetikai jövőjének bemutatása.

Kulcsszavak: földgáz, LNG, összegzés, Krk, energiainport



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The Venezuelan Exodus from a Colombian Point of View

The subject of European public discourse and interest in recent years has been strongly influenced by the migration crisis originating from the Middle East. At the same time, much less attention is paid to Latin America, where the whole region has been hit hard by the Venezuelan refugee crisis since 2014, even getting ahead of Syria in terms of the number of people displaced outside their country of origin. Venezuela's economic, institutional and political instability has led to massive emigration, mainly to other countries in the region, contributing to the intensity of interregional migration. According to the latest figures, some 6 million refugees and emigrants from Venezuela have fled their homes in search of more secure conditions and livelihood. More than 1.7 million – approximately 32% of all Venezuelan migrants in Latin America – are residing in neighbouring Colombia, increasingly stretching the capacity of the country to deal with the influx. In addition to a brief description of the deepening Venezuelan crisis, the research focuses on those arriving in Colombia. The analysis investigates how the Colombian government and the society itself approach the unprecedented challenges of mass Venezuelan immigration, and what public policies are implemented to address the phenomenon that is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Latin America, Venezuela, Colombia, Migration, Refugee



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The Benefits and Failures of a Peace Process: A Lesson from Colombia

Colombia's five-decade-long armed conflict, which claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, ended in November 2016 with a peace agreement signed by President Juan Manuel Santos' government and the FARC guerrilla movement. Both the country and the international community have been expecting whether the agreement will be effectively implemented in the coming years. Significant economic growth has been forecast as a result of the peace process. The paper aims to reveal the benefits and failures of the transitional period of the last five years answering the following questions: What are the economic and social gains of the peace accord with FARC in Colombia? What are the goals that were achieved and at what points has the process been deficient? The study relies on analysing and synthesising academic and official government documents, statistical data, papers by international organizations. Results of analysis show although demobilization was successful, tens of thousands of families have been assisted in gaining access to legal livelihoods, land, and basic services, the stated goals have not been fully realized due to changes in government and public policy in the years since.

Keywords: FARC, Colombia, Peace Accord, Transitional Process



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Session Onsite: English 1 – South America -South Europe

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Causes and Effects of Uruguay’s Contribution to United Nations Peace Operations

South American States have been ardent defenders of international peace and security for several decades. Preeminent among them is the State of Uruguay, which has contributed a substantial amount of military and police force to United Nations peace operations by a degree that cannot be explained by its territory, economic potential, military might or political power. It was lauded for its efforts in the international community by subsequent secretaries-general of the United Nations. Illustrated by the fact that the small country has provided several force commanders and thousands of personnel, Uruguay is a virtual giant when it comes to contributions to peace operations. The presentation aims at finding answers to three fundamental questions. Firstly, what kind of tendencies can be observed regarding the contribution of South American States and how can Uruguay’s actions be compared to other States in the region? Secondly, what are the causes of such a robust presence? Last but not least, could large-scale contributions also have adverse effects in the form of misconduct and crimes committed by peacekeepers and if that is the case, how can such occurrences be remedied?

Keywords: Uruguay, United Nations, Peace Operations, International Peace and Security, South America



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Cooperation of Hemispheres – Proposed Architecture for a Distributed Satellite Control Network to Increase Operational Availability and Data Throughput

Low Earth Orbit satellites are used for Earth observation (remote sensing) to support commercial and governmental (including defence and military) activities. Orbital mechanics dictate that polar orbits are especially useful for this application. However, downloading of data is more than challenging from these satellites because of their significant relative motion. This limitation is especially important for nanosatellites. Satellites on polar orbits spend a significant fraction of their time over the polar geographical areas. Download and control stations placed here can increase the data gathered from the satellites and increase the operational control over them.

In my presentation I will demonstrate that a cooperation of European and South American parties can create an optimal geographical distribution of ground stations, and these stations can be linked together via telecommunication satellites for data transfer to the users. For this distributed station architecture, I plan to leverage the unique access to Antarctica provided by South American states, and the access to the Arctic provided by Central European states.

Keywords: Nanosatellite, Earth Observation Satellite, Satellite Control Network, Antarctic, Arctic



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Session Onsite: English 2 – Mediterranean and Latin American

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Developing Space Programs and Cooperation in Latin America

The new space age, technological developments and the novel opportunities in space turned the attention of Latin American countries towards this new domain. Numerous nations in the region, like Mexico, Argentina, Brazil already achieved notable results in their own space programs even before the start of the second wave of space activities, which many scholars date to the early 1990s. However, smaller countries in the region also joined the league of nations that have a satellite in orbit. Possible commercial gain, scientific achievements and security concerns also encourage governments and private companies to participate in the new wave of exploration. The chance for cooperation with major space actors, like the United States, the European Space Agency (owning a significant base in French Guiana), or the People's Republic of China is a tempting offer, but not without its own pitfalls. To strengthen their position and their own space programs 18 nations recently founded the Latin American and Caribbean Space Agency (Agencia Latinoamericana y Caribeña del Espacio). In this presentation we will examine the space achievements of Latin American countries, possible routes for development and international cooperation, while we also highlight the power struggle of great nations connected to these local initiatives.

Keywords: South America, Space, ALCE, French Guiana, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil



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Session Onsite: English 2 – Mediterranean and Latin American

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The Franco-German Armament Cooperation: Limits and Opportunities

During 2017-2019, France and Germany concluded a series of bilateral agreements on the launch of joint armament programmes, including the next generation Future Combat Air System and the Main Ground Combat System. These programmes might also serve as a potential basis for common European defence capabilities in the future. However, the cooperation raises several issues, given the sharp contrast between the strategic ambitions of France and Germany in several respects. While France, as a classic "Westphalian" state, wants to subordinate cooperation to her own great power interests, thus focusing on maintaining nuclear and intervention capabilities, Germany, as a "post-Westphalian" state, is reluctant to develop deterrence capabilities, preferring territorial defence capabilities and the broadest possible European cooperation in the development of common weapons systems. Furthermore, as in the past, diverging industrial interests might also pose a significant challenge.

The aim of this presentation is to illustrate the current limitations and opportunities of the Franco-German defence industrial cooperation through the theory of strategic cultures and the liberal school of international relations.

Keywords: Defence Industry, Arms Exports, France, Germany, Common Security and Defence Policy, Armament cooperation



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Session Onsite: English 2 – Mediterranean and Latin American

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A World Divided, but not Disconnected. The Mediterranean and Latin American Connections of an Assassination Attempt in the Cold War

On 13th January 1987, the ex-minister of justice of Colombia, then ambassador to Hungary, was fired upon in Budapest. Against all odds, Enrique Parejo González survived and testified. A successful police investigation identified four suspects (3 Italo-Argentiniens and 1 Spanish), but the case was closed – officially for lack of evidence, yet based on archive documents, “for political motifs”.

The presentation does not aim at solving the case but instead, is trying to show possibilities how the Medellín cartel tried to carry out its goal in a country behind the Iron Curtain. Various relations (Hungarian-Soviet; Hungarian-Latin American; Hungarian-Italian; Latin American-Italian ties) will enter into play. It will be demonstrated that although in the 1980s the world was still divided into two major camps, it was not disconnected. Criminal organizations worked across the Iron Curtain in both directions.

The political decision to halt the case could be the outcome of multiple reasons based on political and economic factors, both external and internal.

Keywords: Cold War, Drug Trafficking, Colombia, Italy, Hungary



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Session Onsite: English 2 – Mediterranean and Latin American

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Cyber preparedness of Latin American countries

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Latin American countries must face the challenge of rising cyber-attacks against critical infrastructure, government bodies and business entities. However, the increasing tendency calls for a better cyber preparedness, the region's countries develop their cyber capabilities only to a restricted extent. Fortunately, more and more states create their own cyber strategy, defining main goals, the points for development and already developed areas. The presentation gives an overview on the latest trends related to the cyber capabilities of the countries. First, a comparison will be provided describing the general conditions of these countries in terms of the digital preparedness, including data both at the individual and country level using different basic indicators. The data used here were accessed from open-source databases that are available online, with a focus on choosing the latest relevant data available in the case of each state. The analysed data highlight that, however the technological infrastructure develops in the studied countries, the citizens cannot keep pace with these improvements. This is a pressure over the society making people without sufficient digital skills being exposed to cyber-attacks, and vulnerable within their "digital life".

Afterwards, the national cyber strategies of the chosen countries will be evaluated. The results of the study will provide a comprehensive view on the strategies, including the principal interest and defined challenges. It is important to note that these strategies can be analysed only by considering the political and international context of the region.

Keywords: Cyber preparedness, Cyber capabilities, National Cyber Security Index, Latin America, comparative analysis



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Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Migration and Security Challenges

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Some Reflections on Latin America's „Concubinage” with Drugs / Algunas reflexiones sobre el „concubinato” de América Latina con la droga

Drugs, their production, trade and trafficking, the whole business with psychotropic, psychoactive and hallucinogen materials have infiltrated into the life of all the countries of Latin America. This kind of illicit business appears in different social strata beginning from the political, economic, financial, and military elite down to the slums with different magnitude. Drugs have become part and parcel of the life of the societies being a burden for some and being a source of benefits for others. Every country fights drugs in its own way. Some take serious measures criminalizing and persecuting every action related to the drug business. Other countries make false declarations for the public and international audience while they either protect or even participate in the narco-business. No solution is foreseen, either in short or long terms for the problem of coexistence of the drugs and the societies of the Latin American countries and other states. Real ideas or perspectives of a society without drugs are neither conceivable. In the present study I will try to clarify some general social, economic, and criminal aspects of the phenomenon of the concubinage of the Latin American societies and drugs.

Keywords: Drugs, Social, Economic, Criminal and Political Impact Levels, Social Fragmentation, Lack of Unity in Handling this Phenomenon

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La droga, su producción, comercio, contrabando y todo el negocio relacionado con sustancias psicotrópicas, estupefacientes y alucinógenos se ha infiltrado en la vida de todos los países de Latinoamérica. Desde la elite política, económica, financiera y militar hasta las periferias de las ciudades, el *narcobusiness* está presente en diferentes niveles y dimensiones. Las drogas se han convertido en parte de la vida social, económica y política, siendo una carga para algunos y una fuente de beneficios para otros. Todos los países libran la lucha contra las drogas a su manera: algunos tomando medidas severas penalizando todas las actividades relacionadas con el negocio de las drogas, otros haciendo declaraciones falsas a la opinión pública mientras protegen o hasta participan en este negocio. No se vislumbra ninguna solución, ni a corto ni a largo plazo, para el problema de la convivencia de las drogas y las sociedades de los países latinoamericanos y otros estados. Ni siquiera se vislumbra cómo sería la vida latinoamericana sin la droga. En el presente trabajo intentaré aclarar algunos aspectos generales, sociales, económicos y criminales de este fenómeno.

Palabras claves: droga, niveles de impacto social, económico, criminal y político, fragmentación social, falta de unidad en manejar el fenómeno



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Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Migration and Security Challenges

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The export of security know-how: Legitimizing Colombia's security expertise (2001-2018) / La exportación de saber-hacer en materia de seguridad: Legitimación de la experticia en seguridad de Colombia (2001-2018)

My doctoral research is focused on understanding Colombia's legitimization as a security expert and how it permits to export its security expertise and practices. This exportation is based on an emerging model from the mid-2000s, based on triangular international cooperation between Colombia, the United States and the requesting country. Between 2010 and 2015, this cooperation carried out 29.603 training sessions in 73 UN countries, with the highest concentration (57%) in a group of countries with problems of violence and criminality linked to illicit drugs (Honduras, Guatemala, Ecuador, Mexico). The exportation of the “know-how” in the security of Colombia has been proposed from two different perspectives: State-based and private-based. In the former, it is the Ministry of Defense that manages a portfolio of services and, depending on the request, sends the Military Forces or the National Police. In the latter, it is the private military and security companies (CMSP) that play a very important role, exporting trained Colombian ex-soldiers to other countries and receiving training from American contractors. My contribution to the conference is to present a critical reading of the export of Colombian knowledge and practices in security from 2010 to 2018, from the private and the State perspective.

Keywords: Triangular Cooperation, Security Exports, Privatization, Colombia, United States

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Mi investigación de doctorado se centra en comprender la legitimación de Colombia como experto en seguridad y cómo esto le ha permitido exportar sus conocimientos y prácticas en la materia. La exportación de seguridad está basada en un nuevo modelo emergente surgido a mediados del 2000, basado en una cooperación internacional triangular entre Colombia, Estados Unidos y el país demandante. Entre 2010 y 2015, esta cooperación triangular realizó 29.603 sesiones de formación en 73 países de las Naciones Unidas, con mayor concentración (57%) en un grupo de países que tienen problemas de violencia y criminalidad ligada a las drogas ilícitas, como Honduras, Guatemala, Ecuador y México. La exportación de saber-hacer en seguridad de Colombia se ha desarrollado tanto a nivel Estatal, como a nivel privado. Con respecto al primero, es el Ministerio de Defensa quien maneja un portafolio de servicios y según la solicitud, envía a las Fuerzas Militares o la Policía Nacional; con respecto al segundo, son las compañías militares y de la seguridad privada (CMSP) quienes ejercen un rol muy importante, exportando exsoldados colombianos capacitados a otros países y recibiendo formaciones de los contratistas americanos. Mi aporte para la conferencia será presentar una lectura crítica de la exportación de conocimientos y prácticas de Colombia de 2010 al 2018, teniendo en cuenta lo privado y lo estatal.

Palabras claves: cooperación triangular, exportación de seguridad, privatización, Colombia, Estados Unidos



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Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Migration and Security Challenges

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Extraordinary Regularization of Migrants during Covid-19: South America and Southern Europe: a Comparative Analysis / Regularización extraordinaria de los migrantes durante el Covid-19: América del Sur y Europa del Sur un análisis comparativo

Extraordinary regularizations of migrants appear on the agenda of many countries, not only in Europe but also within South America. Although these processes are always exceptional, they allow legalizing in a short of time a large number of migrants. During Covid-19 the borders remained closed. Consequently, migratory flows were forced to enter through non-authorized borders, causing a humanitarian crisis in several countries. Additionally, the authorities have had to deal with unemployment, irregularity (expired visas, undocumented migrants), and the vaccination of migrants. This study's primary objective is to analyze and compare the extraordinary regularizations of migrants in South America and Southern Europe. The analysis compares six countries, focusing mainly on countries affected by Venezuelan migration (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile), at the same time with two European countries (Spain and Portugal). Furthermore, the study verifies the current effects of Covid-19 on migration flows and offers a review of the policies implemented by governments. Also, important changes are suggested, which, together with the available statistics and other data, allow for the analysis of migration trends and the regularization processes of migrants during Covid-19.

Keywords: Regularization, Migrants, Covid-19, South America, Southern Europe

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Las regularizaciones extraordinarias de los migrantes aparecen en la agenda de muchos países, no solo en Europa sino también en América del Sur, aunque estos procesos siempre son excepcionales, permiten legalizar en un tiempo corto, amplio número de migrantes. Durante el Covid-19 las fronteras permanecieron cerradas, así los flujos migratorios se vieron obligados a ingresar por pasos fronterizos no habilitados, lo cual, está causando una crisis humanitaria en varios países. Adicionalmente, las autoridades han tenido que enfrentar el desempleo, la irregularidad (visas vencidas, migrantes indocumentados), y la vacunación de los migrantes. Este estudio tiene como objetivo principal analizar y comparar las regularizaciones extraordinarias de los migrantes en América del Sur, y Europa el Sur. El análisis compara seis países, enfocándose principalmente, en aquellos afectados por la migración venezolana (Colombia, Ecuador, Perú y Chile), conjuntamente dos países europeos fueron elegidos (España y Portugal). Adicionalmente, el estudio verifica los efectos actuales del Covid-19 en los flujos migratorios, ofreciendo asimismo una revisión de las políticas implementadas por los gobiernos. Adicionalmente se sugiere cambios importantes, que sumados con las estadísticas disponibles y otros datos permiten analizar las tendencias migratorias y los procesos de regularización de los migrantes durante el Covid-19.

Palabras claves: regularización, migrantes, Covid-19, América del Sur, Europa del Sur



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**Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Structural Crisis and
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Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Structural Crisis and International Relations

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The Importance of Summit Diplomacy for Interregional Cooperation between the European Union and Latin America / La importancia de la diplomacia de cumbres para la cooperación interregional entre la Unión Europea y Latinoamérica

Cooperation between states, as well as between regions, has become a crucial instrument to respond to the growing challenges that go beyond national borders. In particular, interregional relations provide a space for understanding between states that allow them to face emerging challenges in the international system on a larger scale. The relationship between the European Union and Latin America is a case of special interest because they are regions that share a historical bond based on common values and principles. This relationship was consolidated with the creation of a strategic partnership in 1999, supported by the holding of biannual summits that have brought together the Heads of State and Government of the countries of both regions in order to strengthen the biregional dialogue. In this context, this article aims to analyze the role of summit diplomacy in the development and consolidation of interregional cooperation between the European Union and Latin America. Based on the analysis of official documents and interviews, I seek to identify how summits have constituted space for the agreement of directives to guide the development of cooperation initiatives between these two regions.

Keywords: Summit Diplomacy, European Union, Latin America, Cooperation, Interregionalism

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La cooperación entre estados, así como entre regiones, se ha convertido en un instrumento crucial para responder a los crecientes desafíos que sobrepasan las fronteras nacionales. En particular, las relaciones interregionales brindan un espacio de entendimiento entre estados que permite afrontar a mayor escala los retos emergentes en el sistema internacional. La relación entre la Unión Europea y Latinoamérica es un caso de especial interés porque son regiones que comparten un vínculo histórico basado en valores y principios comunes. Esta relación se consolidó a partir de la creación de una asociación estratégica en 1999 apoyada en la celebración de cumbres bianuales que han reunido a los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de los países de ambas regiones con el fin de fortalecer el diálogo birregional. En este contexto, el objetivo de este artículo es analizar el rol de la diplomacia de cumbres en el desarrollo y consolidación de la cooperación interregional entre la Unión Europea y Latinoamérica. A partir del análisis de documentos oficiales y entrevistas, se busca identificar la manera en que las cumbres se han constituido como espacios de concertación de lineamientos y directrices para orientar el desarrollo de las iniciativas de cooperación entre estas dos regiones.

Palabras claves: diplomacia de cumbres, Unión Europea, Latinoamérica, cooperación, interregionalismo



**South America, South Europe International Conference
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Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Structural Crisis and International Relations

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Armed Conflict and Peace Process in Colombia from a Human Security Perspective / Conflicto armado y proceso de paz en Colombia bajo la perspectiva de la Seguridad Humana

The twenty-first century is characterized by a multiplicity of internal conflicts, with a strong economic component that makes poverty the source and catalyst of threats, as has occurred in Colombia's internal conflict, which has especially affected Afro-descendants, indigenous peoples, and peasants. Hence the importance of including the concept of Human Security, a broad and multidimensional view of security that includes health, education, environmental factors, citizen participation, among other elements related to a being that is affected by the risks of development and the exclusion it creates for part of the population. Therefore, in a situation of internal war, although the end of hostilities is of great importance in terms of security, it is only one of the elements necessary for the protection of the dignity and integrity of Colombians, such protection must also include the social, cultural, economic and political spheres.

Keywords: Armed Conflict, Peace Process, Human Security, Human Development, Structural Violence

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El siglo XXI se caracteriza por multiplicidad de conflictos internos atravesados por un fuerte componente económico que hace de la pobreza fuente y catalizador de amenazas, como ha ocurrido en medio del conflicto interno colombiano que ha afectado especialmente a afrodescendientes, indígenas y campesinos. De ahí la importancia de incluir la concepción de la Seguridad Humana, una óptica amplia y multidimensional de la seguridad que incluye salud, educación, factores ambientales, participación ciudadana, entre otros elementos relacionados con un ser que se ve afectado por los riesgos del desarrollo y la exclusión que este crea sobre una parte de la población. Por lo tanto, en una situación de guerra interna, si bien el fin de las hostilidades es de gran importancia en lo que respecta a la seguridad, es tan solo uno de los elementos necesarios para la protección de la dignidad y la integridad de los colombianos, dicha protección también ha de pasar por las esferas sociales, culturales, económicas y políticas.

Palabras claves: conflicto armado, proceso de paz, seguridad humana, desarrollo humano, violencia estructural



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The Role and Function of the Exceptional State in Latin America in the Epoch of the Structural Crisis: Theoretical and Historical Analysis / El papel y la función del Estado de Excepción en América Latina en la época de crisis estructural: análisis teórico e histórico

In South America in the 1960s and 1970s the contradictions of economic, social and political structures were deepening. In order to surmount the structural crisis, the different political forces, tendencies and governments elaborated various strategies. These attempts aiming at reorganizing the society led to undermining the hegemony of the ruling governing block and radical transformation of the state apparatus. Progressive and regressive forms of military dictatorship and *Excepcional states of the new militarism* appeared on the continent because of the Brazilian military takeover of April, 1964. Formally these state systems were set up by the institutional takeover of the armed forces. The military governments strove for the total reorganization and modernization of the societies in all their - economic, political and ideological - territories. It gives opportunity to re-define the notions of National Security and Enemy. The lecture aims at analyzing the historical roots of Exceptional states and their theoretical interpretation on the basis of works by Carl Schmitt, Nicos Poulantzas, Giorgio Agamben y Alain de Benoist.

Keywords: Structural Crisis, New Militarism, Exceptional State, Alternative Strategies, South America

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Durante los últimos sesenta años en el continente latinoamericano se agudizaron las contradicciones de la crisis estructural de la economía, de la política y de la sociedad. Para superar la crisis estructural, las diferentes fuerzas políticas, tendencias y gobiernos elaboraron diversas estrategias. Con la intervención militar de las Fuerzas Armadas brasileñas de abril de 1964 en el continente comenzó la época del nuevo militarismo o nuevo golpismo. Las dictaduras y los regímenes militares de nuevos tipos establecieron estados de excepción y sistemas políticos autoritarios e iniciaron la refundación y la reorganización total de las estructuras económicas, sociales y políticas de los países latinoamericanos y la redefinición del contenido del concepto de seguridad nacional y del enemigo. Pero al final de la década de los años ochenta fueron derrocadas las dictaduras militares, renacieron las integraciones regionales anteriores, surgieron integraciones regionales de nuevos tipos y comenzó una nueva etapa en la historia de América Latina. La ponencia analiza las raíces históricas y las interpretaciones teóricas del Estado de Excepción a través de las obras de Carl Schmitt, de Nicos Poulantzas, de Giorgio Agamben y de Alain de Benoist.

Palabras claves: crisis estructural, nuevo militarismo, estado de excepción, estrategias alternativas, América Latina



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Energy Security in Argentina and Bolivia: Challenges for the 21st Century / Energiabiztonság Argentínában és Bolíviában: kihívások a 21. században

Energy security has become a central security issue in the 21st century, as it is related to a number of security issues, such as economic, human, environmental and international security. However, energy security is a very complex concept and therefore it is difficult to define precisely. The interpretation of energy security is strongly context-dependent. Among other things, it is affected by the specific characteristics of countries, the level of economic development and the reliability of the energy systems of the countries. Whereas energy security was originally closely connected to the security of oil supply, today the concept has expanded significantly. Expansion is not only towards different energy sources, but also in other areas, such as climate change and energy poverty. In today's globalised world, states are increasingly interdependent, and energy markets are becoming increasingly global. Because of this interdependence, the emerging problems are also transnational. South America has favorable energy potential due to its significant fossil energy reserves and its remarkable renewable energy potential. The purpose of the research is to compare the energy systems of two South American countries, Argentina and Bolivia, based on predefined indicators.

Keywords: South America, Energy, Energy Security, Argentina, Bolivia

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az energiabiztonság a 21. században központi biztonsági kérdéssé vált, valamint számos biztonsági problémával függ össze, úgymint gazdasági-, humán-, környezeti- és nemzetközi biztonság. Ugyanakkor az energiabiztonság nagyon összetett fogalom, nehéz pontosan meghatározni. Értelmezése erőteljesen kontextusfüggő, befolyásolja többek között az ország egyedi adottsága, gazdasági fejlettségi szintje, valamint energiarendszerének megbízhatósága is. Míg eredetileg az energiabiztonság szorosan kapcsolódott az olajellátás biztonságához, napjainkra a fogalom jelentősen kiszélesedett. Nem csupán a különböző energiaforrások irányába figyelhető meg a bővülés, hanem más területeken is, például egyre erőteljesebb szerepet kap az éghajlatváltozás és az energiaszegénység problémája. Elmondható, hogy a mai, globalizált világban az államok mindinkább egymásra vannak utalva, az energiapiacok is egyre inkább globálissá válnak. A kölcsönös függés miatt pedig a jelentkező problémák is transznacionálisak. Dél-Amerika energetikai szempontból kedvező adottságokkal rendelkezik, mivel jelentős fosszilis energiatartalékkal bír, továbbá figyelemre méltó a megújuló energiapotenciálja is. Az előadás célja két dél-amerikai ország, Argentína és Bolívia energiarendszerének összehasonlítása előre meghatározott mutatók és indikátorok alapján.

Kulcsszavak: Dél-Amerika, energia, energiabiztonság, Argentína, Bolívia



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Reinterpretation of the 2000 Tisza Cyanide Pollution / A 2000. évi tiszai cianidszennyezés újraértelmezése

The authors have taken up the subject in order to present this extraordinary event to the public once again. The cyanide pollution of the Tisza in the early 2000s provided many lessons for Europe. A significant number of samples and a series of analytical tests were required in 2000 to determine the magnitude of the damage caused by an event which took place in a neighboring country. Sodium or potassium cyanide used in the cyanide technology to process the ore is a very dangerous compound and its use is now strictly regulated. These compounds have also been used in large quantities in galvanic plants for decades. In 2015, a major incident also occurred in China, with large amounts of sodium cyanide entering one of the rivers. The lecture also covers similar environmental problems in the past affecting the common rivers (sections of the river) of Spain and Portugal. The elaboration of the above-mentioned topics is suitable to provide interested parties with insight into the management of extreme water pollution and the possibility of cooperative management of transboundary environmental disasters. By reinterpreting the problem, we focus on the frequently used hazardous substances around us. The use of these compounds in the manufacture of the products is essential, in fact, needs to be adapted to our current needs.

Keywords: Cyanide Pollution of the Tisza, Cross-border Industrial Accident, Cyanide Technology for Processing Precious Metal Ores

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A szerzők a téma feldolgozásával arra vállalkoztak, hogy bemutassák az érdeklődők számára ezt a rendkívüli káreseményt. A 2000-es év elején bekövetkezett tiszai cianidszennyezés számos tanulsággal szolgált Európában. A szomszédos országból induló káresemény nagyságának meghatározásához jelentős számú mintavételezésre, és analitikai vizsgálatosorozatra volt szükség 2000-ben. Az érc feldolgozásához alkalmazott cianidos technológia során alkalmazott nátrium-, vagy kálium-cianid nagyon veszélyes vegyület, alkalmazása ma már szigorú szabályozáshoz kötött. Az említett vegyületeket a galvánüzemekben is évtizedekig alkalmazták nagy mennyiségben. 2015-ben Kínában is bekövetkezett egy jelentős káresemény, amely során nagy mennyiségű nátrium-cianid jutott az egyik folyóba. Az előadás kitér a Spanyolország és Portugália közös folyószakaszait érintő múltbeli környezetvédelmi problémás helyzetekre is. A téma feldolgozása alkalmas arra, hogy betekintést nyújtson a rendkívüli vízszennyezések, a határokon átnyúló környezeti katasztrófák kooperatív kezelésének lehetőségére. A problémakör újra értelmezése elsősorban a körülöttünk található, gyakran felhasznált veszélyes anyagokra fókuszál. Ezeknek a vegyületek használata a termékek előállításánál elengedhetetlen, viszont szükség a jelenlegi igényekhez igazítani.

Kulcsszavak: tiszai cianidszennyezés, országhatáron átnyúló ipari baleset, cianidos technológia nemesfém tartalmú ércek feldolgozása



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Language Policy as a Tool for Integration and Exclusion in Brazil / Nyelvpolitika, mint az integráció és a kirekesztés eszköze Braziliában

Following the resettlement policy of European agricultural labour in the Brazilian Empire, immigrants of various social strata arrived after World War I, who settled mainly in the industrializing cities of the country. The number of educational institutions founded by minorities in quarters has multiplied rapidly, and the domains of language use have widened by communities. This period was the “golden age” of immigrant minorities, as both written, and audio media were available to immigrants in many languages. Linguistic fragmentation / linguistic diversity of the country has raised several domestic policy issues throughout history that aimed at either linguistic homogenization or preserving linguistic diversity. The paper focuses on analyzing the factors influencing the Brazilian minority language policy related to each era from World War I to the present day. The research uses a quantitative and qualitative methodology to examine the historical and linguistic policy factors of Brazilian immigration and complements the study with case studies and historical analysis. Today, Brazil provides linguistic integration for immigrants in its federal educational institutions and allows linguistic diversity to be preserved for historical minorities only legally but puts the heritage language maintenance in the hands of each minority community without financial or other assistance. Although some positive educational projects have been implemented, without external support (mainland) and a complex educational strategy, the minorities living in Brazil for several generations are threatened by full language integration, i.e. language shift.

Keywords: Language Policy, Immigrants, Integration, Linguistic Diversity, Brazil

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A Brazil császárság európai mezőgazdasági munkaerőre irányuló betelepítési politikáját követően, különböző társadalmi rétegű bevándorlók érkeztek az I. Világháború után, akik elsősorban az ország iparosodó nagyvárosaiban telepedtek le. A negyedekbe tömörülő kisebbségek által alapított oktatási intézmények száma gyorsan növekedett, és szélesedett a közösségek nyelvhasználati színtere. Ez volt a bevándorló kisebbségek “aranykora”, hiszen az írott és hangzó média is számos nyelven volt elérhető bevándorlók számára. Az ország nyelvi széttöredezettsége / nyelvi sokszínűsége számos belpolitikai kérdést vetett fel a történelem során, amelynek célja vagy a nyelvi homogenizáció, vagy a nyelvi sokszínűség megőrzése volt. Az előadás az egyes korszakokhoz kapcsolódó brazil kisebbségi nyelvpolitikát befolyásoló tényezők elemzésére fókuszál az I. Világháborútól napjainkig. A brazíliai bevándorlás történelmi és nyelvpolitikai tényezőinek vizsgálatához kvantitatív és kvalitatív módszertant alkalmaz a kutatás, valamint esettanulmányokkal és történelmi elemzéssel egészíti ki a vizsgálatot. Napjainkban Brazília, föderális oktatási intézményeiben biztosítja a bevándorlók számára a nyelvi integrációt, a történelmi kisebbségek számára pedig csupán jogilag teszi lehetővé a nyelvi sokszínűség megőrzését, viszont az egyes kisebbségi közösségek kezébe helyezi a származásnyelv-megőrzését, anyagi és egyéb segítség nélkül. Bár néhány pozitív oktatási projekt megvalósult, de külső támogatás (anyaországi) és komplex oktatási stratégia nélkül, a több generáció óta Braziliában élő kisebbségeket, a teljes nyelvi beolvadás, azaz nyelvcsere fenyegeti.

Kulcsszavak: nyelvpolitika, bevándorlók, integráció, nyelvi sokszínűség, Brazília



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Post-Cotonou – Changing Relations between the EU and Africa? / Cotonou után – Változó EU Afrika kapcsolatok?

The Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) is a decades long cooperation among the member states of the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states. After the agreement's supposed expiry in 2020, the negotiations on the new framework were not without complications. During the interim period, the CPA is still in force. But what does the negotiated new framework hold? The draft was published in mid-2021 and contains the long-awaited regional differentiation in the form of regional protocols. The region-specific titles included in the protocols bring forward the positive developments in the EU-ACP relations. However, the negative tone of the ACP's Chief Negotiator about the text and the lack of negotiating power from the side of the ACP showed that the process had its negative side, too. The EU however no longer deals with an almost ad hoc organisation anymore. The ACP has been transformed into an international organisation under the name of Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), which is a clear step forward to balance its negotiating power with the EU. How did this development affect the negotiations? This presentation seeks to answer these questions.

Keywords: Post-Cotonou, Africa, European Union, OACPS, Migration

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A Cotonoui Partnerségi Megállapodás (CPM) hosszú, évtizedeket felölelő múltra visszatekintő együttműködés az Európai Unió, valamint az Afrikai, karibi és csendes-óceáni társág (AKCS) országai között. A megállapodás 2020-as lejártát követően nem volt zökkenőmentes az új megállapodás keretrendszerének kialakítása, így az átmeneti időszakra meghosszabbított CPM továbbra is életben van. De vajon mit is tartalmaz az új keretrendszer, amelynek részleteiről 2021 derekán született megállapodás? Az oly régóta várt differenciálás a régiók között megvalósulni látszik. Az új megállapodás három regionális jegyzőkönyve és az azokban foglalt különböző specifikus fejezetek a pozitív változásokra hívják fel a figyelmet. Míg a főtárgyaló több negatív kritikával is illette a szövegeztést és az AKCS szervezet érdekérvényesítő képességét a folyamat során. Ebből is látható, hogy az EU-nak már nem egy egymáshoz lazán kapcsolódó, szinte ad hoc csoporttal kellett szembenéznie a tárgyalások során, hanem az időközben nemzetközi szervezetté formálódott Afrikai, karibi és csendes óceáni társág országainak Szervezetével. Hogyan hatott a tárgyalásokra ez a változás? Az előadás ezekre a kérdésekre keresi a választ.

Kulcsszavak: Cotonou után, Afrika, Európai Unió, AKCS, migráció



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Performing Identity: The Case of the Greek Hellenic Armed Forces

Millions of people's lives are being drastically transformed by a variety of political, economic and social factors, and no country should be exempt from taking bold actions to protect its citizens, which should also include military actions. Being aware, prepared on a continuous basis, and holding regular meetings to gather and share information is always essential.

The research aim is to capture the Hellenic Armed Forces of Greece, which is authorized by the Ministry of National Defense. Moreover, to demonstrate the function of the Hellenic National Defense General Staff, which is tasked with organizing and implementing routine operations and exercises, managing military operations in times of war and peace, and overseeing operations of the Hellenic Armed Forces outside Greek territory. Therefore, the research uses a wide range of models to investigate the impact of the Joint Armed Forces on national and international security.

The study examines the force of modern Greece from the angle of operational planning, technological innovation, as well as the concept to protect it as a diverse field of military science. In addition, the research offers a detailed history of the Hellenic Armed Forces to provide a better understanding for the combined ground, naval and air forces of Greece.

Keywords: Greek Military, Combined Army, Defence Forces, Security, International Operations.



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The Radiological Accident in Yanango and the Three Mile Island accident reinterpreted

One-tenth of the world's energy production is generated by nuclear power plants. A few European governments have committed themselves to investing in modern nuclear power plants. The fire and accident protection of nuclear power plants poses significant challenges to the national system of disaster protection, the regional and local authorities and the organization carrying out the primary intervention and major-accident management at nuclear power plants. The most important requirement for nuclear energy is safety, which must be a priority in all circumstances. The events that can be classified according to the Ines scale provide important experience not only in nuclear safety technology, but also in firefighting and severe accident management procedures. In my presentation I will explain the accident at Yanango (Peru) and the Three Mile Island (USA) nuclear power plant, which I intend to reinterpret in terms of modern radiological safety and major-accident management procedures applied in Hungary

Keywords: Nuclear and Radiological Safety, Severe Accident Management, Firefighting Technology, Three Mile Island (USA), Yanango (Peru)



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Military Profession and Values within the *Esercito Italiano*

What are the social values that define the character of a soldier? What are the principles that shall be followed? As per the communication of the Esercito Italiano, the role and status of the military, of all orders and grades within the Armed Forces of the Republic of Italy, means that every soldier must reflect on the importance of defending and preserving the values on which his or her life was based, and must always remember that as a Soldier they should always consider their responsibilities to the military community to which they belong and to the entire community, as well.

Thus, the military does not form a small group separate from society, instead, it is an integral part of it. Due to their duties and values, as well as their role in the Armed Forces, Soldiers are always required to demonstrate exemplary behaviour, even outside their professional sphere: as such, they must be exemplary citizens.

Keywords: Military Profession, Military Ethics, Italy, Social Values, Esercito Italiano



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The Countries of the Northern Shore of the Mediterranean: Their Role in the Energy Policy of the EU, and in a Wider Context, in the Mediterranean Region Itself

The Mediterranean countries have an outstanding role in the security of the region, and thus, also in its energy security aspect. The countries of the Northern shore of the Mediterranean have already discovered the importance of the cooperation, not only in the field of energy security, but in a much wider context, which dates back to the 1990s. The cooperation has started in the framework of the Barcelona process, and it has been widening since then. Today there are quite a few organizations which are concentrating on the cooperation and have an energy security dimension, as well. This fact of the importance is obvious to the European Union as well, especially when the dialogue comes to the topics of supply routes, supply security, sustainability and energy diplomacy. The European Union pursue an ambitious energy policy and energy diplomacy, in which the countries of the Northern shore of the Mediterranean have a significant role, because of their position and cooperation in the Mediterranean. The aim of the research is to introduce and explain the Northern Mediterranean countries' role and relations, concentrating on the aspects of energy security.

Keywords: Regional Security, Energy Security, International Cooperation, Mediterranean, European Union



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**Session Online: English 2 – South Europe,
Cooperation and Security Challenges**



**South America, South Europe International Conference
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Session Online: English 2 – South Europe, Cooperation and Security Challenges

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Aegean Sea Issues: Greece & Turkey

Relations with Greece, which is essential for Turkish foreign policy, go back to the Ottoman era. Since the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, relations between Greece and Turkey have been characterized by disagreements and frictions. At a glance, issues are as follows: the problem of Western Thrace; the problem of minorities; the Cyprus issue; and the Aegean Sea conflict. The Aegean Sea conflict, which is one of the recent issues in Greece -Turkey relations, seems the most difficult issue to be solved. Within the context of the aforementioned issues, it is clear that both Turkey and Greece have failed to make any progress toward a genuine resolution of the issues. As the current situation causes additional tension in relations between the two countries, there is always a possibility that any disagreement can occasionally lead to conflict. The fact that there is no progress towards the resolution of issues and relations are constantly so tense they may convert into a potential conflict, gives both countries a negative image in the eyes of the international community. However, over the last decade, the military spending of both countries maximized as they wished to overcome security dilemmas. In this talk, issues such as the continental shelf, airspace and FIR line, and island disarmament which stem from the Aegean Sea conflict will be addressed thoroughly.

Keywords: Greece, Turkey, Aegean Sea Issues, Relations, Military Spending



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Session Online: English 2 – South Europe, Cooperation and Security Challenges

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The European Union's Cooperation with Third Countries to Secure the European Union's Northern Mediterranean Borders and to Prevent Irregular Migration

Over the last several decades, the European Union has been a popular destination for asylum seekers and migrants. The recent migration crisis shows that asylum seekers and migrants are able and willing to reach the European Union territory despite the deadly migratory routes. The flow of irregular migration to the European Union peaked in 2015. The intensity of migrant flows in a short period raised concerns regarding internal and external security for the European Union and its member states. As a result of partnerships with the non-EU countries, the European Union expects to have more security on its external borders and decrease the number of irregular arrivals. The objective of this research is to examine the European Union's cooperation agreements with third countries in order to prevent irregular migration and secure the Union's northern Mediterranean borders. Also, research uses the concept of international cooperation on migration and applies it to the European Union's cooperation with third countries on the issue of migration.

Keywords: European Union, Third Countries, Migrations Crisis, Cooperation, Security



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Session Online: English 2 – South Europe, Cooperation and Security Challenges

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Empirical Analysis of Military Expenditure and Economic Prosperity in Croatia

Croatia is one of the countries that had high military expenditure in the past three decades in Europe. However, these expenses have dropped drastically because of effective peace processes and the country becoming part of the European Union (EU). Reflecting on the previous war in Croatia, referred to as the Croatian War of Independence, the government of this country increased spending on its military operations. Countries desire to be independent in order to protect their people, to avoid social and economic crises, to dignify their own culture, to defend their future and make independent decisions, to subjectively build a better economy, and so on. The country has its own dynamic opportunities and challenges in how it will achieve economic prosperity for all its people. Besides the War of Independence, Croatia has experienced some exogenous economic shocks such as the global financial crisis and the recent Covid-19 pandemic. It is desirable to study the empirical elements of the actual economic outcomes from the battle for independence till today. The investigation is about the economic path dependence on the security position. The study makes use of applied econometric methods which take into consideration the models developed in defence economic literature.

Keywords: Military Expenditure, Independence, Economic Prosperity, Applied Econometrics, Croatia



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Session Online: English 2 – South Europe, Cooperation and Security Challenges

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PESCO Supporting Differentiated Integration in Southern Europe

The aim of this paper is to analyse the different types of differentiated integration and to map the geopolitical will of one well -identified group of EU member states in Southern Europe (Med7 and Med9) under the umbrella of the PESCO. This study is focusing on a case study of a regional grouping of countries within the EU. The research question is how the PESCO can support differentiated integration in sub-regional forms of cooperation and what kind of differentiated integration is realised. The research is based on official statements and publications about the Member States' collaboration, EU documents, data published on the PESCO website, and on the analysis of the Military Balance. One of the most important innovations of the Lisbon Treaty was the extension of differentiated integration (DI) to the field of Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP. In the literature there are several different terms to describe DI. Among others we can mention the concepts of core Europe, à la carte Europe or two-or-multi-speed Europe, enhanced cooperation or variable geometric integration. Although these terms are sometimes used as synonyms, they describe the different forms of DI.

Keywords: PESCO, Differentiated Integration, European Union, Defence, Mediterranean



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**Session Online: English 3 – Regional Security,
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Session Online: English 3 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

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Cryptocurrencies in Latin America: a Bright Future or More Uncertainty?

Bitcoin and other cryptos using blockchain technology appeared in the last decade and already started to shape the world. El Salvador adopted Bitcoin as an official currency in 2021. It was the first, but other countries might follow from the region. In the meantime, Argentina became the first state which put taxes on crypto transactions and made efforts to regulate this special segment of the market, because it is one of the nine countries with the highest adoption of cryptocurrencies. It can be a new tool of development in a region where traditional currencies could have more risks than the hazardous cryptos. But why is it so attractive? Why do people consider it as a better option to protect their savings than the traditional investments? The paper aims to introduce the case of Latin American crypto adoption and its consequences, highlighting its possible benefits and risks on behalf of the Latin American state throughout state-backed projects but also focuses on the users and the society as well.

Keywords: Latin America, blockchain, cryptocurrencies, EL Salvador, Argentina, Matba Rofex, Chainalysis, Wunderman Thompson



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Session Online: English 3 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

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Explaining the Electoral Trends of Latin American and European Political Parties: The Case of Brazil and Italy

This talk examines the electoral trends of winning parties in European and Latin American countries, by addressing a series of questions related to the explanations behind the rise of the Social Liberal Party (SLP) in Brazil and the Northern League/Lega Nord (NL) in Italy. A comparative analysis was carried out, focusing on the relation between current policy area issues and the positions taken by the parties and the electorate, regarding exclusionary, authoritarian, and economic dimensions. Findings suggested that the SLP and the NL share similar ideological features. Although these parties disengage themselves from traditional notions associated to radicalism such as fascism and antisemitism, as contemporary political parties, they seem to replace these elements with other extreme ideas. Based on these results, it is argued that the SLP and the NL build upon the increased vulnerability of the people by pointing at the 'threat of the Other', according to different policy area issues (e.g. migration, security, social inequality, etc), which determined their electoral success in the last national elections.

Keywords: Political Parties' Positions, Policy Area Dimensions, Electoral Competition, Citizens Participation, Political Discourse Analysis



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Session Online: English 3 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

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The Personal Factor in Regional Security and the Geopolitical Competition vs. Cooperation: EU Expert Interviews

The competition-cooperation dynamics between regional hegemon has been explored in IR theory as a main factor leading to regional security crises and conflicts. An example of a continuously destabilised region is the Black Sea region neighbouring the EU, with regional hegemon the EU, Russia and Turkey. The current paper assesses views of EU experts on the potential for either cooperation or competition on a number of security aspects – military, economic, political, social, and others. This research aims also to clarify the personal factor shaping the views of high-profile EU experts on foreign and security policy. The method of semi-structured interviews assesses data collected over the period 2018-2019 during in person meetings, each lasting 35-60 min. Each interview consists of 10 questions, 5 devoted to competition and 5 to cooperation in a region historically intense with security crises. The thirteen interviewees are EU diplomats, high-level EU administrators, academics, and NGO leaders dealing with the specific region at that time. The questions are related to the readiness of the three hegemon to either compete or cooperate through a number of security aspects. The results identify the following links among EU experts: 1) Personal engagement by basic factors (country of origin, education). 2) Involvement by professional hierarchy (current position, career prospects). 3) Long-term commitment to finding a solution of the problem (age, time). 4) Perception of the EU's role towards competition/cooperation, compared to the role of the other two regional hegemon (*us vs. them*). 5) Division of security aspects – potential areas of cooperation/competition for the three hegemon. The conclusions achieve three goals. First, assessing a possible connection between basic and professional factors with the level of engagement of EU experts. Second, distinguishing the perception of the EU's own vs. foreign role in the competition-cooperation dynamics. Third, showing a possible grouping in categories of competition and cooperation for several security aspects – military, economic, political, social and others. These interviews show the personal factor in EU's shaping regional security. Identical expert interviews for each hegemon could compare the understanding of different sides of a conflict. The same methodology could be applied to other unstable regions worldwide.

Keywords: Competition-Cooperation, EU Expert Interviews, Regional Security Crises



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Session Online: English 3 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

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Regional Cooperation and Populism: the case of Mercosur

Today populism is described as a worldwide phenomenon, but it originates in Latin America and dates back to the first half of the 20th century. Latin America as a region offers extremely rich experience of populism and an insight into its impacts on international relations. Populist leaders most typically bring major changes in foreign policy, namely the circle of ‘friends’ and ‘foes’ shift and a changed approach to the very region they belong to follow. Since the 2000s, a pink tide in South America, then the decline of the pink tide and rise of further populist leaders have directly influenced the patterns of regional integration; compared to other regions, a high number of regional organisations were established with a wide range of topics and overlapping. To this day, Mercosur is a leading regional institution in South America, although it has been ‘buried’ many times since its establishment in 1991. My presentation explores the links between populism and regionalism, analysing Mercosur as a case study in the last thirty years with a special emphasis on the role of Brazil and its populist governments.

Keywords: Regionalism, Populism, Mercosur, Brazil, International Cooperation



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Session Online: English 3 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

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Comparing the US-Colombia Partnership to the Anglo-American Special Relationship

This paper characterizes the US-Colombia Partnership (USCP) by comparing it to the Anglo-American Special Relationship (AASR). Both dyads are graded within Lake's typology of international hierarchies. In addition, Xu's three minimum criteria for SRs - and another criterion derived from Harnisch - are applied to the USCP, with references to the AASR. In the security dimension, the USCP could be graded as a weak (soft) protectorate under Plan Colombia, and it may be so still today. The AASR is heading toward a weak protectorate due to Britain's even closer post-Brexit alignment to the US (Indo-Pacific tilt, AUKUS pact, anti-China coalition brokering). In the economic dimension, the AASR is closer to an economic zone than to market exchange (with Britain courting even US states for more trade and investment, while shedding Huawei, and shelving an FTA with China). The USCP classifies as an economic zone, since the US is still Colombia's largest export market and preferred investor, and Colombia has refrained from an FTA with China, and from joining the BRI). The USCP (weak protectorate combined with economic zone) is rated as an informal empire, and the AASR being close to it. The USCP is unlikely to become an SR (because US substituted Colombian governance functions are focused on domestic security, and the US public does not judge Colombia favourably).

Keywords: International Hierarchy, Special Relationship, Weak Protectorate, Economic Zone, Informal Empire, Substitution of Partner's Governance Functions



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**Session Online: English 4 – South America, Conflicts
and Competitiveness**



**South America, South Europe International Conference
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Session Online: English 4 – Latin America, Conflicts and Competitiveness

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Agri-food Competitiveness of Latin America and the Caribbean: the Revealed Comparative Advantage Approach

Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) nations are worldwide leaders in agricultural and fishery commodity production and exports, accounting for 15% of the world's average agri-food export from 1995 to 2019. With increased global market competitiveness, it is critical to examine if the area can compete against other global rivals, and in what items. This article investigated the LAC agricultural trade patterns and export competitiveness by analysing the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index in the agriculture sector from 1995 to 2019. This research adds to the literature by giving export characteristics in Latin American developing nations, which might be a useful tool for agricultural trade policymakers. Throughout the research period, the data showed that Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico were the top three agri-food exporters in Latin America. According to the research, the RCA indices in the global agri-food trade are reasonably steady among the TOP 10 exporters in LAC, although survival rates do not endure over time.

Keywords: Latin America and the Caribbean, Competitiveness, International trade, Export, Agri-food Sector, Revealed Comparative Advantage



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Session Online: English 4 – Latin America, Conflicts and Competitiveness

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Crimes against the Security of Navigation in Colombia

The paper explores the attempts of Colombia to suppress crimes committed against maritime security by localizing the hot spots and classifying crimes, whether and how they can be labelled as piracy, armed robbery or maritime terrorism and why these matter at all. The Colombian Navy is considered to be Latin America's powerhouse and one of the strongest navies in the world, yet they sometimes fail to act efficiently. This may also be the result of the current legal regulation. Therefore, the general outline this paper applies to examine the issue is international law. The presentation aims to explore the Colombian regulation, its gaps and to compare it to the international legal regime and whether the state is member to the relevant international treaties. The paper also presents Colombia's attitude towards the private maritime security companies and the institute of ship riders and how Colombia cooperates with other states to suppress piracy-related crimes.

Keywords: Colombia, International Law, Maritime Piracy, Maritime Security, Private Maritime Security Companies



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Session Online: English 4 – Latin America, Conflicts and Competitiveness

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Symbolic Conflicts in Hungary and Brazil: some Similarities in the Composition of the Urban Space

As part of a broader research in linguistics, discourse and identity, this work aims to present some similarities in terms of the ideological, political and pedagogical function of the symbolic iconographies that compose the urban space in two specific countries: Hungary and Brazil. Such icons may reflect the ideological and political conflicts that have been occurring in those countries in the last few decades due to the political changes in their national governments. By analyzing monuments, statues and names of public spaces as expressions of language in social practice, and in line with Althusser (1996) and his theory about the Ideological State Apparatuses, it is considered that such symbolic signs are working in accordance with the political and class ideology that has the power in a certain period of time, emphasizing some meanings and perspectives as the only possible ones and silencing other possibilities – manipulating, this way, the society. However, movements of resistance are possible to be seen in such contexts, expressing the discursive conflict that composes every society.

Keywords: Hungary, Brazil, Urban Space, Social Conflicts, Ideology



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Session Online: English 4 – Latin America, Conflicts and Competitiveness

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France' Military Presence in the Pacific

France has been a global power or at least a middle global power over centuries and still intends to keep its power both in world politics and economics. This country, which is the main character of the European Union, intends to maintain its military presence in its colonies especially in the Indo-Pacific territory. Moreover, France, as an ambitious country, decided to build a stronger military capacity by increasing its number of soldiers and ships. The main reason why France would like to keep its overseas territories is because of the Exclusive Economic Zone. In addition, the increasing influence of China also made France act more actively on the territory, including regular naval military exercises, like RIMPAC, La Perouse. From among the European countries not only France has a role in the Pacific, but also Italy, whereas Portugal, the Netherlands and Germany intend to help France. France also participates in the QUAD alliance common exercises, which were essential during the pandemic and due to the increasing number of pirate attacks that threaten the territory. The main goal of this paper is to show how France's role is still important in the region.

Keywords: France, Naval Drills, Piracy, QUAD, Military Exercises, Overseas Territories, Colonies



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**Session Online: Spanish 1 – Cooperation, Security
Policies and Military Influence**



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Session Online: Spanish 1 – Cooperation, Security Policy and Military Influence

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German Military influence on the Chilean Army: Experiences and implications. A view from security and defense perspective / La influencia militar alemana en el ejército de Chile: Experiencias e implicancias. Una visión desde la seguridad y defensa

Based on documentary analysis of the Chilean Army Memorial, parliamentary sessions of the National Congress and officers' resumes, this paper analyzes the relationship between the German and Chilean armies, emphasizing the change in doctrine and modernization in the Chilean army from 1886 to 1942. The objective of the presentation is to demonstrate that the ties between the two armies were maintained, despite the First World War, but also strengthened based on the expansion of political and economic relations of the German empire in Chile and the receptivity of Chileans to study and implement the said European military doctrine. In this sense, for example, during the Great War, the Chilean army made a significant effort to study, understand and analyze the military maneuvers carried out during the conflict, the concept of defense, including the strategic and tactical exercises, carried out by the belligerent nations, especially concerning Germany. On the other hand, after the retirement and subsequent death of Körner, an important feeling of gratitude remained within the Chilean army, which was projected to civil society, regarding the introduction of the German model in the national military ranks, something that lasted and was maintained beyond 1920.

Keywords: German Army, Modernization, Military Doctrine, Chilean Army

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

A partir de un análisis documental del Memorial del Ejército de Chile, sesiones parlamentarias del Congreso Nacional y hojas de vida de oficiales, en esta ponencia se analiza la relación entre los ejércitos alemán y chileno, con énfasis en el cambio de doctrina y modernización en el ejército chileno desde 1886 hasta 1942. El objetivo de la presentación es demostrar que se mantuvieron los lazos entre ambos ejércitos, pese a la primera guerra mundial, sino que, también se fortalecieron basados en la expansión de las relaciones políticas y económicas del imperio alemán en Chile y de la receptibilidad de los chilenos por estudiar e implementar dicha doctrina militar europea. En ese sentido, por ejemplo, durante la Gran Guerra, el ejército chileno hizo un importante esfuerzo por estudiar, comprender y analizar las maniobras militares ejecutadas durante la contienda, concepto de defensa, incluyéndose la estratégica y táctica ejecutadas por las naciones beligerantes especialmente respecto de Alemania. Por otra parte, tras el retiro y posterior muerte de Körner, permaneció un importante sentimiento de gratitud al interior del ejército chileno, que se proyectaba a la sociedad civil, respecto de la introducción del modelo alemán en las filas castrenses nacionales, algo que se prolongó y mantuvo más allá de 1920.

Palabras claves: Ejército Alemán, modernización, doctrina militar, Ejército de Chile



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Session Online: Spanish 1 – Cooperation, Security Policy and Military Influence

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Cuban security structures in the Chile of the Popular Unity (1970-1973): a case of Solidarity and strategic intelligence/ Las estructuras de seguridad cubana en el Chile de la Unidad Popular (1970-1973): un caso de Solidaridad e inteligencia estratégica

The cooperation between the Latin American transnational left during the period of the Popular Unity, placed Cuba in the scene of the Inter-American Cold War as its main political ally in the defense of the ambitious project of transition to socialism by peaceful means. In this context, the aid provided by Caribbean diplomacy and the cooperation of its intelligence structures is reflected in three main axes: a) security advisory services for President Salvador Allende; b) in the training of militants of their conglomerate and maintenance of links with their political groups; c) and in the defensive preparation of the government in the event of a coup. All these activities represent unprecedented support in the history of both countries, along with expressing the personal connection between Fidel Castro and Salvador Allende in the continentalization project of Latin American socialism. This presentation aims to illuminate the problems generated in Chile by the Cuban presence in light of new stories from Chileans and Cubans who have broken the barriers of silence implied by their work in security structures.

Keywords: Popular Unity, Strategic Intelligence, Cuban Foreign Policy, Solidarity, Latin American Cold War.

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La cooperación entre la izquierda transnacional latinoamericana durante el período de la Unidad Popular situó en el escenario de la Guerra Fría Interamericana a Cuba como su principal aliado político en la defensa del ambicioso proyecto de transición al socialismo por la vía pacífica. En ese contexto, la ayuda entregada por la diplomacia caribeña y la cooperación de sus estructuras de inteligencia se ve reflejada en tres principales ejes: a) las asesorías de seguridad para el presidente Salvador Allende; b) en el entrenamiento de militantes de su conglomerado y mantenimiento de enlaces con sus grupos políticos; c) y en la preparación defensiva del gobierno ante la eventualidad de un golpe de Estado. Todas estas actividades suponen un apoyo inédito en la historia de ambos países junto con expresar la vinculación personal entre Fidel Castro y Salvador Allende en el proyecto de continentalización del socialismo latinoamericano. Esta presentación pretende iluminar las problemáticas que generó en Chile la presencia cubana a la luz de nuevos relatos de chilenos y cubanos que han roto las barreras de silencio que implicaba su trabajo en estructuras de seguridad.

Palabras claves: Unidad Popular, inteligencia estratégica, política exterior cubana, solidaridad, guerra fría latinoamericana.



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Session Online: Spanish 1 – Cooperation, Security Policy and Military Influence

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The 50th Anniversary of the Barbados Declaration and its Influence on Current Anthropological Practice / Los 50 años de la Declaración de Barbados y su Influencia en el hacer antropológico actual

In this presentation we propose to reflect historically and theoretically on the effects of the Barbados Declaration (1971), to the extent that it continues to impact on the way of doing and thinking anthropological work in a responsible and committed way with the daily realities of indigenous peoples. Thus, we seek on the one hand, to recover the declaration itself, and on the other, to critically review our role as social scientists in Latin America since that emblematic event. It is therefore necessary to make visible and question the intersectional action of the various modes of power that oppress, exploit and marginalize communities and are reflected in a plurality of racism and other forms of domination that lead to inequalities and discrimination against the indigenous peoples of Latin America. In summary, the 50th anniversary of the Barbados Declaration forces us to rethink the issues in both historical and structural terms, and at the same time to situate ourselves in our commitment to indigenous peoples from our role as researchers in Human Sciences.

Keywords: Latin America, Racism, Coloniality, Indigenous Peoples, Intersectional Perspective

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

En esta presentación nos proponemos reflexionar histórica y teóricamente sobre los efectos de la Declaración de Barbados (1971), en la medida en que la misma sigue impactando en la forma de hacer y de pensar la labor antropológica de manera responsable y comprometida con las realidades cotidianas de los pueblos indígenas. Es así que buscamos, por un lado, recuperar la propia declaración, y por el otro revisar críticamente nuestro rol como científicos sociales en América Latina a partir de aquel emblemático hecho. Por consiguiente, resulta necesario visibilizar y cuestionar el accionar interseccional de los diversos modos del poder que oprimen, explotan y marginan a las comunidades y se ven reflejados en una pluralidad de racismo y otras formas de dominación que conllevan desigualdades y discriminaciones sobre los pueblos indígenas de América Latina. En síntesis, el 50vo. aniversario de la Declaración de Barbados nos obliga a repensar las problemáticas en términos tanto históricos como estructurales, y a la vez a ubicarnos en nuestro compromiso con los pueblos indígenas desde nuestro rol de investigadores e investigadoras de las Ciencias Humanas.

Palabras claves: américa latina, racismo, colonialidad, pueblos indígenas, perspectiva interseccional



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Session Online: Spanish 1 – Cooperation, Security Policy and Military Influence

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**Diaspora and Security Policy: Reflections of the Hungarian People's Republic and Argentina on the Hungarian events in Argentina in 1956 and the arrival of Hungarian refugees in Argentina /
Diáspora y Política de Seguridad: Reflexiones de la República Popular Húngara y Argentina sobre los acontecimientos húngaros en Argentina en 1956 y llegada de los refugiados húngaros a Argentina**

The disciplines that study a diaspora are an important basis for modern security policy studies (and interdisciplinary approaches). The present study reflects the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and more precisely the struggle for freedom between the years 1955 and 1957, focusing on the Hungarian diaspora in Argentina and the refugees still in motion from the point of view of the Hungarian People's Republic and Argentina. The Hungarian Center was formed in support of the revolution during the mergers. Its goal-driven network of contacts and its considerable system of national and international material and immaterial resources represented a significant, previously unused force. It also appeared as a shaper of opinion in the local (indirectly international) political sphere. Following the events of 1956, the activity of Argentine Hungarians –which achieved a higher degree of (self) organization and institutionalization than before, the impact exerted on Argentine public life and the dynamics of the Hungarian refugee-triggered processes can only be examined from the point of view of the domestic/foreign and geopolitical policies of the two countries concerned. This presentation intends to reflect on the issues outlined from the perspective of both the country of origin and the host country.

Keywords: Security Policy, Diaspora Studies, Geopolitics, Foreign Policy

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Las disciplinas que estudian las diásporas conforman una base importante para los estudios modernos de política de seguridad (y enfoques interdisciplinarios). El presente estudio refleja la Revolución Húngara de 1956 y con mayor precisión la lucha por la libertad entre los años 1955 y 1957, enfocándose en la diáspora húngara en Argentina y los refugiados aún en movimiento desde el punto de vista de la República Popular Húngara y Argentina. Se forma el Centro Húngaro en apoyo de la revolución durante las fusiones. Su red de contactos, movida por un objetivo y su considerable sistema de recursos materiales e inmateriales nacionales e internacionales representa una fuerza significativa, no utilizada previamente. Se manifiesta además como formador de opinión en el ámbito político local (indirectamente internacional). Como resultado de los acontecimientos del '56, la actividad de los húngaros argentinos que exhibe un grado de (auto) organización e institucionalización mayor que antes, el impacto ejercido en la vida pública argentina, así como la dinámica de los procesos suscitados por los refugiados de Hungría sólo puede examinarse desde el punto de vista de las políticas interiores/exteriores y geopolíticas de los dos países en cuestión. Esta presentación tiene como propósito reflexionar sobre los temas planteados desde la perspectiva tanto de la madre patria como del país anfitrión.

Palabras claves: política de seguridad, estudios de la diáspora, geopolítica, política exterior



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**Session Online: Spanish 2 – Migration and
Challenges in South America and South Europe**



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Session Online: Spanish 2 – Migration and Challenges in South America and South Europe

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From an Economic-integration Perspective, the Ecuador Case in Urban marketing / Una perspectiva de integración económica, el caso de Ecuador en marketing urbano

In the field of international relations and its scientific work, urban marketing is a specific task of public diplomacy. However, marketing is a concept that is not only being put into practice by private spheres as we know. Indeed, the governmental apparatus could work even better on the construction of the branding or image of Ecuador and its socio-economic positioning in the local, regional and international sphere. The public diplomacy debate shows the potential that local governments may have in assuming this competition to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It is concluded that the local government is coordinating commercial, cultural, political and institutional agendas in public diplomacy to ensure economic, socio-political and technological development in Ecuador after Socialism of the 21st century that brought with it a new constitution in the Republic of Ecuador. The methodology is qualitative and quantitative regarding official data from the Ecuadorian government and researching in urban marketing.

Keywords: Governance, Urban Marketing, Local Governments, Foreign Direct Investment, Public Diplomacy

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

En el ámbito de relaciones internacionales y su quehacer científico el marketing urbano es sinónimo de una tarea específica de la diplomacia pública. Sin embargo, el marketing es un concepto que no solo está siendo puesto en práctica por parte de las esferas privadas como se ha evidenciado. En efecto, el aparato gubernamental podría trabajar aún mejor en la construcción del branding o imagen del Ecuador y su posicionamiento socio económico en el ámbito regional e internacional. El debate de la diplomacia pública evidencia el potencial que pueden llegar a tener los gobiernos locales en asumir esa competencia por atraer Inversión Extranjera Directa (IED). Se concluye que, el gobierno local está coordinando agendas comerciales e institucionales en diplomacia pública para asegurar el desarrollo económico, sociopolítico y tecnológico en el Ecuador después del periodo simbólico del Socialismo del XXI que trajo consigo una nueva constitución. La metodología es cualitativa y cuantitativa en lo que refiere a datos oficiales del gobierno ecuatoriano.

Palabras claves: gobernanza, marketing urbano, gobiernos locales, inversión extranjera directa, diplomacia pública



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Session Online: Spanish 2 – Migration and Challenges in South America and South Europe

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Regional Migration, Covid-19 Pandemic and Border Control in Chile (2020-2021) / Migración regional, pandemia del Covid-19 y control de fronteras en Chile (2020-2021)

During the year 2020, because of the Covid-19 pandemic and the closure of the borders in the countries of the region and, especially, in the macro northern zone of Chile, the migratory flow to the country registered a decrease in its usual statistics, although there was a notable increase in the entry through non-authorized passages.

In this context, the Chilean government reactivated the Secure Border Plan in force since 2018 and issued Decree 265 for the Armed Forces to support border control to control the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. Yet even in 2021, despite border controls and restrictions imposed to stop the illegal crossing of the border, the networks of transnationals dedicated to trade with people have continued to function.

Keywords: Migrations, Covid-19 Pandemic, Border Control, Migrant Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Durante el año 2020, como consecuencia de la pandemia Covid-19 y el cierre de las fronteras en los países la región y, especialmente, en la macrozona norte de Chile, el flujo migratorio hacia el país registró una baja en su estadística habitual, aunque se constató un alza notable en el ingreso por pasos no habilitados.

En este contexto, el gobierno chileno reactivó el Plan Frontera Segura vigente desde 2018 y dictó el Decreto 265 para que las Fuerzas Armadas apoyaran el control de fronteras para controlar el tráfico ilícito de migrantes y trata de personas. De esta forma, en 2021, a pesar de los controles fronterizos y las restricciones impuestas para frenar el cruce ilegal de la frontera, las redes transnacionales dedicadas al comercio con personas han seguido funcionando.

Palabras claves: migraciones, pandemia Covid-19, control de fronteras, tráfico de migrantes, trata de personas



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Session Online: Spanish 2 – Migration and Challenges in South America and South Europe

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Education of Migrant Children in Member States of the EU from a Linguistic Perspective / La educación de los niños migrantes en estados miembros de la Unión Europea desde una perspectiva lingüística

Migration is a process that implies adjustments and adaptations in lifestyles to face the reality of the resettlement place. Education systems, as fundamental axes of the construction of society, require dynamism, openness, and flexibility to receive migrant children and accompany them in their integration process in the new social context. Their culture, way of thinking, economic and family background and their language are decisive factors for these children's negotiation and construction of identity. Consequently, it is important to reflect on the educational policies stated by the European Commission (European Commission/Eurydice, 2019) and the social realities of the countries, where a large part of the population is migrant. Thus, the objective of this paper is to present the main language policies and integration programs for migrant children within the education systems in the countries that comprise the European Union and compare them with the pedagogical practices that are developed in the schools of countries such as France, Italy, Slovenia, and Hungary specifying the dominance of the monolingual paradigm as a legacy of the nation-building process that persists in Europe.

Keywords: Migration, European Union, Integration, Education, Monolingual Paradigm

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La migración es un proceso que implica ajustes y adaptaciones en las formas de vida para afrontar la realidad del lugar de asentamiento. Los sistemas educativos, como ejes fundamentales de la construcción de la sociedad, requieren de dinamismo, apertura y flexibilidad para recibir a los niños migrantes y acompañarlos en su proceso de integración en el nuevo contexto social. Su cultura, forma de pensar, antecedentes económicos y familiares y su lengua constituyen factores decisivos para la negociación y construcción de identidad de estos niños. Es por esta razón que se hace importante reflexionar sobre las políticas educativas planteadas por la Comisión Europea (European Commission/Eurydice, 2019) y las realidades sociales de los países, en donde una gran parte de su población es migrante. Así pues, el objetivo de esta ponencia es presentar las principales políticas lingüísticas y programas de integración para los niños migrantes dentro de los sistemas de educación en los países que conforman la Unión Europea y compararlas con las prácticas pedagógicas que se desarrollan en las escuelas de países como Francia, Italia, Eslovenia y Hungría precisando el dominio que tiene el paradigma monolingüe como legado del proceso de construcción de nación que persiste en Europa.

Palabras claves: migración, Unión Europea, integración, educación, paradigma monolingüe



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Session Online: Spanish 2 – Migration and Challenges in South America and South Europe

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Changes in the Theory of Conflict due to “the Impact of Migration in Europe and Latin America in the Context of the Hybrid Conflict” / Los cambios en la teoría del conflicto por “el impacto de las migraciones en Europa y América Latina en el marco del conflicto híbrido”

The conflict in the crisis phase, particularly in crisis management, has changed the parameters of security, threat, and violence. Today, the asymmetric plane of the hybrid conflict has been complemented by new realities of the political and security situation that occupy the attention in different parts of the world, including Latin America and Europe. Migratory flows have modified the arsenal of instruments that have historically been at the disposal of the political leader and have been installed, in practice, as one more weapon or one more procedure for destabilizing the adversary in what is recognized as a hybrid conflict, raising the violent crisis only in the range corresponding to the police response and distancing the military response to a threat that unfolds on the political, police and emotional levels. The European reality on the edge of the EU and Africa or, the European boundaries with the post-Soviet space admit the presence of a hybrid conflict and within it, the effects of migration in an international conflict. In Latin America, a hybrid conflict (unlike Europe) is perceived at the internal level of the states and not necessarily internationally. The military force remains expectant in the face of a threat to the State that remains outside its sphere of action, mainly due to the lower level at which the crisis escalates, and violence is unleashed.

Keywords: Hybrid Conflict, Migration, Violence, Asymmetric Threats, Crisis

Abstract in Hungarian or Spanish (Presentation Language)

El conflicto en la fase de crisis, y particularmente en términos de gestión de la crisis, ha sufrido cambios en los parámetros de la seguridad, de la amenaza y de la violencia. Hoy, el plano asimétrico del conflicto híbrido se ha complementado con nuevas realidades de la situación política y de seguridad que ocupan la atención en distintas partes del mundo, incluyendo en esto a América Latina y a Europa. Los flujos migratorios han modificado el arsenal de instrumentos que históricamente han estado a disposición del conductor político y se han instalado, en la práctica, como un arma o un procedimiento más de desestabilización del adversario en lo que se reconoce como conflicto híbrido, levantando la crisis violenta sólo en el rango correspondiente a la respuesta policial y alejando la respuesta militar a una amenaza que se desenvuelve en el plano de lo político, lo policial y lo emocional. La realidad europea en el borde de la UE y África, o los límites europeos con los espacios postsoviéticos, admiten la presencia del conflicto híbrido y, dentro de ello, los efectos de las migraciones en un conflicto internacional; en América Latina el conflicto híbrido (a diferencia de Europa), se percibe en el plano interno de los estados y no necesariamente en el internacional. La fuerza militar se mantiene expectante frente a una amenaza al Estado que queda fuera de su esfera de acción principalmente por el nivel inferior en que se escala la crisis y se desencadena la violencia.

Palabras claves: conflicto híbrido, migraciones, violencia, amenazas asimétricas, crisis



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**Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security and Defence
Policy Covid-19 and Cooperation**



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Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security and Defence Policy Covid-19 and Cooperation

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Security and Defence Policy Documents of Chile, 2012 and 2020: Critical Analysis of the Proposals and Objections / Documentos de política de seguridad y defensa de Chile, 2012 y 2020: análisis crítico a las propuestas y reparos

On June 28, 2012, the President of Chile presented the country with the first National Security and Defense Strategy, an initiative that began its legislative process in the Senate in August of the same year, but which never saw the light of day. The objections to the project -mainly political and from the opposition- were immediate, beginning at the end of the launching act, by the president of the Upper House. Almost 10 years later, on May 28, 2021, the same president and government coalition promulgated the 2020 National Defense Policy in the Official Gazette, a different document but one that has also been the subject of multiple political criticisms, this time with greater impetus, reinforced from the academy and widely disseminated in the media. Based on the analytical framework of the Securitization Theory, offered by Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver and Jaap de Wilde, this presentation aims to present a critical analysis of both instruments, in addition to elucidating whether the disapprovals are made from the challenges to security of Chile, or if they are formulated just on the basis of ideological and political agendas.

Keywords: Chile, National Security and Defense Strategy, National Defense Policy, Securitization Theory, Ideology

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El 28 de junio de 2012, el presidente de Chile presentó al país la primera Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad y Defensa, iniciativa que comenzó su trámite legislativo en el Senado en agosto del mismo año, pero que no logró ver la luz. Las objeciones al proyecto -principalmente políticas y desde la oposición- no se hicieron esperar, comenzando al término de la ceremonia de lanzamiento, por parte del presidente de la Cámara Alta. Casi 10 años después, el 28 de mayo de 2021, el mismo mandatario y coalición de gobierno, promulgaron en el Diario Oficial la Política de Defensa Nacional 2020, un documento diferente pero que también ha sido objeto de múltiples críticas políticas, esta vez, con mayor ímpetu, reforzadas desde la academia y con amplia difusión en medios de comunicación. Sobre la base del marco analítico de la Teoría de la Securitización, que ofrecen Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver y Jaap de Wilde, la presente ponencia pretende exponer un análisis crítico de ambos instrumentos, junto con dilucidar si las desaprobaciones se realizan desde los retos y desafíos a la seguridad del país, o si bien, se formulan desde agendas ideológicas y políticas.

Palabras claves: Chile, Estrategia Nacional de Seguridad y Defensa, Política de Defensa Nacional, Teoría de la Securitización, ideología



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Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security and Defence Policy Covid-19 and Cooperation

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Mexico and the American Labor Conferences of Santiago (1936) and Havana (1939) / México y las Conferencias Americanas del Trabajo de Santiago (1936) y La Habana (1939)

This presentation offers a first approach to Mexican participation in the famous Conferences of the American Member Countries of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Santiago (1936) and Havana (1939). As it is a properly unknown episode for Mexico, its general knowledge will allow us to appreciate the particular development of this country's cooperation and its tripartite representation with this century-old multilateral organization. The Mexican trajectory in the ILO and the Labor Conferences—undertaken with its entry into the organization in 1931—observe a certain gradual maturation that could be considered enhanced by the extraordinary approach of the Labor Conferences to the Western Hemisphere in a context of the decomposition of the interwar international system centered in Geneva.

Keywords: International Labour Organization (ILO), International Labour Office (BIT), Mexico, Labor Conferences of American Member States of ILO, Labor Conference of American States-Santiago, Labor Conference of American States-Havana, Mexico-ILO

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Esta ponencia ofrece una primera aproximación a la participación mexicana en las célebres Conferencias de los Países Americanos Miembros de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) de Santiago (1936) y La Habana (1939). Al tratarse de un episodio propiamente desconocido en lo que respecta a México, su conocimiento general nos permitirá apreciar el desarrollo particular de la cooperación de este país y su representación tripartita con esta centenaria organización multilateral. La trayectoria mexicana en la OIT y las Conferencias del Trabajo—emprendidas con su ingreso en la organización en 1931—observan una cierta maduración gradual que podría estimarse potenciada por la extraordinaria aproximación de las Conferencias del Trabajo al hemisferio occidental en un contexto de descomposición del sistema internacional de entreguerras con eje en Ginebra.

Palabras claves: Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), Oficina Internacional del Trabajo (BIT), Conferencias de los Países Americanos Miembros de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo, Conferencia de Santiago, Conferencia de La Habana, México-OIT



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Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security and Defence Policy Covid-19 and Cooperation

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Institutional Capacities in Contexts of Uncertainty Caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic: The Colombian Case 2020-2021 / Capacidades institucionales en contextos de incertidumbre propiciadas por la pandemia Covid-19: El caso colombiano 2020-2021

The aim is to analyze both the problematic situations faced by South American countries as a result of the effects generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as the institutional capacities to face them. The Colombian case is studied in order to identify, from a multidimensional approach, the explanatory factors to understand phenomena that were accentuated in the last two years, such as the increase in inequality, the acceleration of the discontent of the population that took to the streets despite the confinement measures, reduction of economic growth, deregulation in the face of the effects of the fourth industrial revolution, imbalance in relation to the system of weights and counterweights in favor of the executive in scenarios of exceptionality, reduced institutional confidence, increased Venezuelan migration, low level of compliance with the commitments of the peace process between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas, and a slowdown in social policy progress, particularly due to the effects of anti-Covid-19 measures on the quality of education given the deployment of distance learning modalities in the midst of a wide digital divide. Possible deficits are analyzed both in the substantive area of policies and in their management. The progress made in terms of the Colombian government's institutional capacity to face disruptive phenomena such as the one currently being experienced as a result of the health crisis is highlighted.

Keywords: Institutional Capacity, Public Policies, Covid-19, South America, Human Security.

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Se pretende analizar tanto las situaciones problemáticas que enfrentan los países de Sudamérica a partir de los efectos generados por la pandemia Covid-19, como las capacidades institucionales para enfrentarlos. Se estudia el caso colombiano con el fin de identificar desde un enfoque multidimensional, los factores explicativos para entender fenómenos que se acentuaron en los dos últimos años, como el aumento de la desigualdad, la aceleración del descontento de la población que se lanzó a las calles a pesar de las medidas de confinamiento, reducción del crecimiento económico, desregulación frente a los efectos de la cuarta revolución industrial, desequilibrio en relación al sistema de pesos y contrapesos a favor del ejecutivo en escenarios de excepcionalidad, reducción de la confianza institucional, aumento de la migración venezolana, bajo nivel de cumplimiento de los compromisos del proceso de paz entre el gobierno colombiano y la Guerrilla de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia FARC, y freno en los avances de política social particularmente por los efectos de las medidas anti Covid-19 sobre la calidad de la educación dado el despliegue de modalidades de aprendizaje a distancia en medio de una amplia brecha digital. Se analizan los posibles déficits tanto en el ámbito sustantivo de las políticas como de gestión de estas y se destacan los avances en materia de capacidad institucional del gobierno colombiano para enfrentar fenómenos disruptivos como el que se vive hoy a raíz de la crisis sanitaria.

Palabras claves: capacidad institucional, políticas públicas, Covid-19, Sudamérica, seguridad humana



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Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security and Defence Policy Covid-19 and Cooperation

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The Cerruti Case: Colombia Pays a High Price at International Arbitration for Expropriation of the Assets of an Italian Businessman / El Caso Cerruti: Colombia paga un precio alto en arbitraje internacional por la expropiación de los bienes de un empresario italiano

The Cerruti Case (1885-1911) originates in a civil war, when Colombia is still a federation, but the fighting confirms the centralists (liberals and conservatives) in power, by quelling a rebellion of the radical liberals. The Sovereign State of Cauca expropriates the assets of the Italian Cerruti, accused of financing and supplying the rebels, and those of the company E. Cerruti and Co. are also seized. The central government, however, finds these measures illegal and – yielding to Italian gunboat diplomacy deployed to protect Cerruti and secure his compensation – accepts two international arbitrations. U.S. President Cleveland's award, issued in 1897, harms Colombia even more than Spanish mediator Moret's judgment delivered ten years earlier. Cleveland's bias is attributed to early American opposition to the Calvo Doctrine. If with the two arbitrations Colombia has sought to take advantage of the conflicting interests of Italy, Spain and the United States, it has failed in its attempt. For several decades, international arbitration was excluded in Colombia, due to the application of the Calvo Doctrine.

Keywords: Cerruti Case, Diplomatic Protection, Calvo Doctrine, Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Republic of Colombia and the Kingdom of Italy

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El Caso Cerruti (1885-1911) se origina en una guerra civil, cuando Colombia aún es una federación, pero la contienda confirma a los centralistas (liberales y conservadores) en el poder, al sofocar una rebelión de los liberales radicales. El Estado Soberano del Cauca expropia los bienes del empresario italiano Cerruti, acusado de financiar y abastecer a los rebeldes, y los de la sociedad E. Cerruti y Co. son embargados. Sin embargo, el gobierno central califica estas medidas como ilegales y - cediendo a la diplomacia de cañoneras, desplegada por Italia para proteger a Cerruti y lograr su indemnización - acepta dos arbitrajes internacionales. El laudo del presidente estadounidense Cleveland, emitido en 1897, perjudica a Colombia aún más que el dictamen del mediador español Moret, formulado un decenio antes. El sesgo de Cleveland se atribuye a la temprana oposición estadounidense a la Doctrina Calvo. Si con los dos arbitrajes Colombia ha buscado sacar provecho de los intereses encontrados de Italia, España y Estados Unidos, ha fallado en su intento. Durante largas décadas, el arbitraje internacional queda excluido en Colombia, debido a la aplicación de la Doctrina Calvo.

Palabras claves: Caso Cerruti, protección diplomática, doctrina calvo, Tratado de Amistad, comercio y navegación entre la República de Colombia y el Reino de Italia.



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Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security and Defence Policy Covid-19 and Cooperation

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Military "responses" in Latin America and Europe to the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic: a comparative analysis / “Respuestas” militares en América Latina y Europa a los desafíos de la pandemia Covid-19: un análisis comparativo

The presentation explores the global phenomenon of using armed force institutions in the Covid-19 pandemic prevention, from the perspectives of Latin America and Europe. Using the methodology of comparative analysis, the author considers the main parameters of Latin American and European countries' military strategies to combat the spread of coronavirus infection. He detects the tendencies of the militarization of political leaders' discourse, most vividly manifested in official statements of European politicians. The basic distinctive feature of the Latin American experience is the massive mobilization of military contingent in order to complete sanitary and epidemiological tasks in key countries in the region. In European countries, the military dynamics in the pandemic context has been fixed as moderate. The lecture provides an overview of the key missions and activities of armed forces on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. The analysis reveals that Latin American military activities have been dominated by the repressive component expressed in the missions in order to ensure social and spatial control. European security institutions have concentrated on humanitarian, logistic and medical problem solving. The author compares the two regions' international communication styles, and considers the cases of mutual assistance through the military department. European countries have demonstrated a much higher level of coordination and interstate interaction, in contrast to Latin American states.

Keywords: Latin America, Europe, Pandemic, Covid-19, Armed Forces, Militarization, Control, Assistance, Humanitarian Missions.

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El informe explora el fenómeno global del uso de las Fuerzas Armadas en la prevención de la pandemia Covid-19 desde las perspectivas latinoamericana y europea. Con base en la metodología del análisis comparativo, se consideran los principales parámetros de las estrategias militares de los países latinoamericanos y europeos en ese contexto. Se revelan las tendencias de la militarización del discurso de los políticos europeos. La diferencia básica de la experiencia latinoamericana consiste en la movilización masiva del contingente militar para solucionar los problemas sanitarios y epidemiológicos. En los países europeos se ha registrado la dinámica moderada del despliegue de las FF.AA. en el contexto de la pandemia. Como resultado del análisis de las actividades de los militares latinoamericanos, se revela el predominio del componente represivo, expresado en misiones para asegurar el control social. Las instituciones de seguridad europeas se han concentrado en la solución de los problemas humanitarios, logísticos y médicos. Se realiza una comparación de los estilos de la comunicación internacional en las dos regiones, y se consideran los casos de asistencia mutua a través de los departamentos militares. Los países europeos han demostrado un nivel mucho más alto de coordinación e interacción interestatal, en comparación con los países latinoamericanos.

Palabras claves: Latinoamérica, Europa, pandemia, Covid-19, fuerzas armadas, militarización, control, asistencia, misiones humanitarias



**South America, South Europe International Conference
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**Session Online: Spanish 4 – Conflicts and Security
Challenges**



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Session Online: Spanish 4 – Conflicts and Security Challenges

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National Defense and the State's Dilemma in its Role of Providing Security in South America / La defensa nacional y el dilema del estado en su rol de brindar seguridad en América del sur

The world has changed and will continue to change, and States are now faced with old and new threats and consequently new risks. Thus, levels of uncertainty and insecurity are increasing in all dimensions of society and consequently, governments, without distinction, are involved in real dilemmas, trying to find a solution for facing internal challenges, effects of international crises typical of a globalized world. National Defense, in compliance with the mandate that the State has given itself, must protect the country's security, its sovereignty and prevent the effects of these crises from affecting institutional development and stability; situations that social networks are in charge of amplifying and in this way, they are undermining the main powers of the State itself and of the fundamental institutions of the nation. The main focus of this study is to review the issue in South America and the role of National Defense as an instrument of the State.

Keywords: State-nation, Sovereignty, New Threats, National Security, National Defense, South America

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El mundo ha cambiado y seguirá cambiando y, los Estados se ven ahora enfrentados a viejas y nuevas amenazas y en consecuencia a nuevos riesgos, aumentando así los niveles de incertidumbre e inseguridad en todas las dimensiones de la sociedad y en consecuencia, los gobiernos, sin distinción, se ven envueltos en verdaderos dilemas, tratando de encontrar solución de cómo enfrentar crisis internas, efectos de crisis internacionales propias de un mundo globalizado y, en donde la Defensa Nacional, en cumplimiento al mandato que el mismo Estado se ha dado, debe cautelar por su seguridad, su soberanía e impedir que los efectos de estas crisis afecten al desarrollo y estabilidad institucional, situaciones que las redes sociales se encargan de amplificar y de esa forma, van minando los principales poderes del mismo Estado y de las instituciones fundamentales de la nación. El presente estudio tiene como enfoque principal revisar el tema en América del Sur y el rol de la Defensa Nacional como un instrumento del Estado.

Palabras claves: estado-nación, soberanía, nuevas amenazas, seguridad nacional, defensa nacional, américa del sur



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Session Online: Spanish 4 – Conflicts and Security Challenges

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Towards a Narcoeconomy / Hacia una narcoeconomía

In the last years, Mexico has received an increasing amount of remittances. They went from 15.1 bn USD in 2003 to 40.6 bn USD in 2020, with an average annual growth rate of 5.9%. In the same period, homicides soared from 12,676 to 36,773, that is, a 6.46% average increase per year. Seven federal states in Mexico received 48% of remittances and this group of entities register at the same time 41% of all murders. Michoacan received almost 10% of the remittances during the same period, followed by Guanajuato (8.7%) and Jalisco (8.8%). These three federal states scored a share (rank) in the Mexico homicides of 4.5% (4th), 4.4% (5th) and 4.7% (3rd) respectively. On the other hand, fentanyl deaths in the USA were concentrated in the north-eastern states, like West Virginia, Delaware and Columbia between 2016 and 2020. The purpose of this presentation is to prove whether or not there is a relationship between remittances and organised crime so that illegal trade is taking place using the well-established migration network existing between Mexico and the USA.

Keywords: Migration, Remittances, Homicides, Organised Crime

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

En los últimos años, México ha destacado por su creciente recepción de remesas. Éstas se incrementaron de 15.1 mmd (miles de millones de dólares) en 2003 a 40.6 mmd en 2020, lo que equivale a una tasa media de crecimiento anual (TMCA) de 5.9%. En ese mismo lapso, los homicidios en el país, se dispararon de 12,676 a 36,773, lo cual equivale a una TMCA 6.46%. Siete entidades de la república acaparan 48% de las remesas y esas mismas entidades concentran el 41% de los homicidios. Michoacán recibió 10% del total de remesas en el mismo periodo, seguido por Guanajuato (8.7%) y Jalisco (8.8%). Estos tres estados de la república tuvieron una participación (rango) en los homicidios de 4.5% (4o), 4.4% (5o) y 4.7% (3o) respectivamente. Por otro lado, las muertes por fentanilo en los Estados Unidos, se concentraron entre 2016 y 2020 en los Estados del Noreste, como Virginia Occidental, Delaware y el Distrito de Columbia entre otros. El propósito de este escrito es probar si existen evidencias de que este auge en las remesas esté relacionado con el crimen organizado y que los cuantiosos envíos escondan ingresos por venta de sustancias ilícitas a través de la red de migrantes establecida entre México y los Estados Unidos

Palabras claves: migración, remesas, homicidios, crimen organizado



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Session Online: Spanish 4 – Conflicts and Security Challenges

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Conflict or Hybrid Strategy: What Happens in South America? / ¿Conflicto o estrategia híbrida: qué ocurre en América del Sur?

At the end of the first decade of the 2000s, the concept of hybrid conflict emerged in the global field of security and defense, which considers scenarios with the presence of actors who are applying hybrid strategies in the conflicts in which they are involved, in order to achieve objectives that meet their interests. Beyond the voices that oppose the real existence of the hybrid conflict in theoretical and empirical terms, concrete facts in Europe and South America show the use of strategies that mix irregular actions with terrorist and propaganda acts, and these with close connections with the organized crime and common crime, making it difficult to identify those responsible for causing situations of political, social and economic destabilization in the affected country. In South America, Chile in 2019 and Colombia in 2021 faced social outbreaks of similar characteristics, suggesting that in both cases a hybrid strategy was used in the context of political and social conflicts that resulted in destabilizing effects in those countries. Based on the above, this paper will present some elements and situations that demonstrate the application of hybrid strategies in the Chilean and Colombian outbreaks.

Keywords: Hybrid Conflict, Complexity, Strategy, Terrorism, Organized Crime

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

A finales de la primera década de los 2000, surge el concepto de conflicto híbrido en el ámbito global de la seguridad y la defensa, el que considera escenarios con presencia de actores que están aplicando estrategias híbridas en los conflictos en que están involucrados, para lograr objetivos que satisfagan sus intereses. Más allá de las voces que se oponen a la existencia real del conflicto híbrido en términos teóricos y empíricos, hechos concretos en Europa y Sudamérica muestran el empleo de estrategias que mezclan acciones irregulares con actos terroristas y de propaganda, y estas con conexiones estrechas con el crimen organizado y la delincuencia común, haciendo difícil identificar a los responsables de provocar situaciones de desestabilización política, social y económica en el país afectado. En Sudamérica, Chile en 2019 y Colombia en 2021 enfrentaron estallidos sociales de similares características, permitiendo pensar que en ambos casos se empleó una estrategia híbrida en el contexto de conflictos políticos y sociales que provocaron efectos desestabilizantes en dichos países. En base a lo señalado, en esta ponencia se expondrán algunos elementos y situaciones que demuestran la aplicación de estrategias híbridas en los estallidos chileno y colombiano.

Palabras claves: conflicto híbrido, complejidad, estrategia, terrorismo, crimen organizado



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Session Online: Spanish 4 – Conflicts and Security Challenges

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PCBs and their harmful environmental effects / Los PCB y sus efectos ambientales dañinos

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetically produced organic compounds containing several chlorine atoms. Due to their advantageous physicochemical properties, they began to be manufactured in large quantities in the late 1900s, mainly for industrial and commercial use. Due to their widespread use, significant amounts of PCBs have been released into the environment. Due to their chemical inertness, they are persistent, and prone to bioaccumulation and biomagnification. Because they are easily absorbed into the food chain through metabolism, they are found in almost every human body, but they can also enter humans through respiration or through the skin. Over the years, several publications have appeared on the possible toxic effects of PCBs, but their detrimental effects on health were clearly demonstrated during the 1968 Yusho poisoning, when the consumption of rice oil contaminated with the thermal decomposition product of PCBs caused mass illness. Once their harmful effects on the environment and human health were recognized, their production was banned under the 2001 Stockholm Convention. Since then, a number of studies have addressed the long-term effects and remediation potential of PCBs released into the environment in both South America and Southern Europe. In my presentation, I plan to provide a general description of the problem and a comparison of the current situation and remediation solutions in South American and Southern European countries.

Keywords: Polychlorinated biphenyls, Environment, Toxicity, Stockholm Convention

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Los bifenilos policlorados (PCB) son compuestos orgánicos producidos sintéticamente que contienen varios átomos de cloro. Debido a sus ventajosas propiedades fisicoquímicas, comenzaron a fabricarse en grandes cantidades a fines del siglo XX, principalmente para uso industrial y comercial. Debido a su uso generalizado, se han liberado cantidades significativas de PCB al medio ambiente. Debido a su inercia química, son persistentes y propensos a la bioacumulación y biomagnificación. Debido a que se absorben fácilmente en la cadena alimentaria a través del metabolismo, se encuentran en casi todos los cuerpos humanos, pero también pueden ingresar a los humanos a través de la respiración o la piel. A lo largo de los años, han aparecido varias publicaciones sobre los posibles efectos tóxicos de los PCB, pero sus efectos perjudiciales para la salud quedaron claramente demostrados durante el envenenamiento de Yusho de 1968, cuando el consumo de aceite de arroz contaminado con el producto de la descomposición térmica de los PCB provocó enfermedades masivas. Una vez que se reconocieron sus efectos nocivos sobre el medio ambiente y la salud humana, su producción fue prohibida por el Convenio de Estocolmo de 2001. Desde entonces, varios estudios han abordado los efectos a largo plazo y el potencial de remediación de los PCB liberados en el medio ambiente tanto en América del Sur como en el sur de Europa. En mi presentación, planeo representar una descripción general del problema y una comparación de la situación actual y las soluciones de remediación en los países de América del Sur y del sur de Europa.

Palabras claves: Bifenilos policlorados, Ambiente, Toxicidad, Convenio de Estocolmo

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Session Online: Spanish 4 – Conflicts and Security Challenges

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Sporting Events and Security: the Case of the World Cup Brazil 2014 / Eventos deportivos y seguridad: el caso de la Copa del Mundo Brasil 2014

Sporting events have emerged in recent decades as one of the most significant cross-cultural expressions of today's international society, a product of the phenomena of globalization and transnationalism. These competitions have become events that go far beyond what is strictly recreational, and cover other matters that range from the legal, economic, sociocultural and, also, from the security and defense that these competitions require and that impact the interior of States that host these events. This paper aims to reflect the security and defense aspects deployed by government and organizational authorities in the 2014 Brazil Soccer World Cup, the last major event held by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) in Latin American territory, under an analysis from globalization and transnationalism and from the perspective of international relations.

Keywords: Sports events, International Relations, Security, Globalization, Transnationalism.

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Los eventos deportivos se han erigido en las últimas décadas como una de las expresiones transculturales más significativas de la sociedad internacional actual, producto de los fenómenos de la globalización y el transnacionalismo. Estas competencias se han convertido en acontecimientos que van mucho más allá de lo estrictamente lúdico, y abarcan otras materias que van desde lo legal, económico, sociocultural y, también, desde la seguridad y la defensa que esas competencias requieren y que impactan al interior de los Estados que acogen estos eventos. La presente ponencia tiene como objetivo reflejar los aspectos de seguridad y defensa desplegados por las autoridades gubernamentales y organizativas en la Copa Mundial de Fútbol de Brasil 2014, último gran evento realizado por la Federación Internacional de Fútbol Asociado (FIFA) en territorio latinoamericano, bajo un análisis desde la globalización y el transnacionalismo y desde la perspectiva de las relaciones internacionales.

Palabras claves: eventos deportivos, relaciones internacionales, seguridad, globalización, transnacionalismo



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**Session Online: Spanish 5 – Democracy, Conflicts
and Security Challenges**



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Session Online: Spanish 5 – Democracy, Conflicts and Security Challenges

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Authoritarianism and Democracy / Autoritarismo y la democracia

Democracy, understood as the full participation of the population before the government of the day, is vital for the protection of fundamental rights, which to a large extent are human rights in the international context. However, not only must there be participation of the population to be considered a democracy, but there must also be a separation of the powers of the State, which should not be governed by one person or a majority group of people with supreme interests in governance. In the literature, there are several elements that differentiate an authoritarian government from a democratic one. However, it has been observed over the years that some regimes that began with "active suffrage in authentic elections" have transitioned to authoritarian regimes, and in parallel, authoritarian governments have transitioned to democracy. The objective of this paper is to identify the human rights that are violated in the transition from democratic regimes to authoritarian-totalitarian regimes in the South American region. In the argumentative-descriptive analysis, the compilation of literature and journalistic notes will be used to identify the actions of an authoritarian government and how it is breaking down the institutional-democratic apparatus of the state, generating with it the violation of human rights protected by democracy for and from the citizens. Likewise, the repercussions with international actors will be highlighted.

Keywords: Human Rights, Democracy, Democratic Regimes and Authoritarian Regimes

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La democracia entendida como la participación plena de la población ante el gobierno de turno, es vital para la protección de los derechos fundamentales que en gran medida son derechos humanos en un ámbito internacional. Sin embargo, no solo debe existir una participación de la población para ser considerada como democracia, también debe existir una separación de los poderes estatales, los cuales no deben estar regidos por una persona o un grupo mayoritario de personas con unos intereses supremos en la gobernabilidad. En la literatura, existen varios elementos que diferencian a un gobierno autoritario de uno en democracia, sin embargo, se ha observado en el transcurso de los años que algunos regímenes que iniciaron con el "sufragio activo en elecciones auténticas", realizaron una transición a regímenes autoritarios, y de forma paralela, gobiernos autoritarios que han realizado transiciones hacia la democracia. A través de la siguiente propuesta, se tiene como objetivo identificar los derechos humanos que se vulneran en la transición de regímenes democráticos hacia regímenes autoritarios-totalitarios en la región de América del Sur. En el análisis argumentativo-descriptivo se usará la recopilación de literatura y notas periodísticas, para poder identificar el accionar que realiza un gobierno autoritario y como esté va desgranando el aparato institucional-democrático del Estado, generando consigo la vulneración de los derechos humanos amparados en la democracia para y desde los ciudadanos. De igual forma se pondrá de relieve repercusiones en actores internacionales.

Palabras claves: derechos humanos, democracia, regímenes democráticos y regímenes autoritarios



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Session Online: Spanish 5 – Democracy, Conflicts and Security Challenges

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Africa as a Priority Direction for Spain's Foreign Policy: Searching for Solutions to Stabilize the Continent / África como dirección prioritaria de la política exterior española: buscando las soluciones para estabilizar el continente

Despite the geographical proximity to the Black Continent, the African vector of Spanish foreign policy had not enjoyed an effective mechanism to develop and carry out a strategy with the objective of strengthening ties with the region. The turning point happened in the mid-2000s and was related to the migration crisis. From that moment on, the African agenda once again took on more relevance: the general issues of security, terrorism and illegal immigration became key factors. Currently, the Spanish government is actively working with African countries in the security field, mainly through training activities, and also cooperates in the areas of trade and implementation of development aid programs. Due to the long-term crises in the Sahel, aggravated by the conflicts in Syria and Libya, and the course of which was also affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, the article aims to demonstrate the conceptual transformation of the Spanish model of cooperation with priority partners in the region. As a consequence of the illegal immigration crisis in Europe and of the publication of the European Foreign and Security Policy Strategy (2016), there has been a shift towards cooperation approaches in the field of security since 2017, including within the framework of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Keywords: Development aid, Human Security Concept, Defense diplomacy, Terrorism, Illegal Immigration

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

A pesar de la proximidad geográfica al Continente Negro, el vector africano de la política exterior española no había gozado de un mecanismo eficaz para desarrollar y realizar una estrategia con el objetivo de fortalecer los lazos con la región. El punto de inflexión sucedió a mediados de la década de 2000 y fue relacionado con la crisis migratoria. A partir de aquel momento la agenda africana vuelve a cobrar más relevancia: los temas generales de seguridad, terrorismo e inmigración ilegal se vuelven claves. Actualmente, el gobierno español está trabajando activamente con los países africanos en el campo de la seguridad, principalmente a través de actividades de formación, y también coopera en las áreas de comercio e implementación de programas de ayuda al desarrollo. Debido a las crisis coyunturales en el Sahel, agravadas por los conflictos en Siria y Libia, y cuyo transcurso fue afectado también por la pandemia del Covid-19, el artículo pretende demostrar la transformación conceptual del modelo español de cooperación con los socios prioritarios de la región. A partir de 2017, y como consecuencia de la crisis de inmigración ilegal en Europa y de la publicación de la Estrategia de la política exterior y de seguridad europea (2016), se aprecia el giro hacia los planteamientos de cooperación en el campo de la seguridad, inclusive dentro del marco de la Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo (AOD).

Palabras claves: ayuda al desarrollo, seguridad humana, diplomacia de defensa, terrorismo, inmigración ilegal



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Session Online: Spanish 5 – Democracy, Conflicts and Security Challenges

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From Malaise to Disenchantment in Latin American Democracies during the Second Decade of the 21st Century. An Approach from South America / Del malestar al desencanto en las democracias latinoamericanas durante la segunda década del siglo XXI. Un enfoque desde América del Sur

This presentation focuses on the real results of the political revisionism that the South American democracies have carried out in the second decade of the 21st century. For this reason, the conference lecture will demonstrate that South America, in particular, has, as a result of the pandemic, little to offer in terms of agreements, in the face of an avalanche of social demands that promote deep structural reforms in polarized urban contexts from the street. It will be explained how the delay in the governance of the States so far in the 21st century has accelerated a malaise that has become continuous in countries such as Argentina, Chile, Bolivia or Peru, putting in check the democratic continuity and the achievements in fight against poverty. In this sense, the author will present a systemic analysis of the results of this process in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The research concludes with a premonition: The next quarter of the 21st century (2025-2050) will bring back most of the countries of South America to be exporters of commodities, with a wide predominance of statism in the leadership and captured by the consequences of climate change / post-covid era.

Keywords: America Latina, Democracies, Crisis 2020

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Esta presentación se enfoca en los resultados reales del revisionismo político que han realizado las democracias sudamericanas en la segunda década del siglo XXI. Por ello, la conferencia demostrará que particularmente América del Sur tiene, a partir de los efectos de la pandemia, poco que ofrecer en materia de acuerdos, frente a una avalancha de demandas sociales que impulsan desde la calle, reformas estructurales profundas en contextos urbanos polarizados. La ponencia explicará cómo el retardo de la gobernanza de los Estados en lo que va corrido el siglo XXI, ha acelerado un malestar que se ha hecho continuo en países como Argentina, Chile, Bolivia o Perú poniendo en jaque la continuidad democrática y los logros en materia de lucha contra la pobreza. En este sentido, la autora presentará un análisis sistémico de los resultados de este proceso en el contexto de la pandemia del Covid-19. La investigación concluye con una premonición: El próximo cuarto de siglo XXI (2025-2050) retrotraerá a la mayor parte de los países de América del Sur a ser exportadores de commodities, con un amplio predominio del estatismo en la conducción del Estado y capturados por las secuelas del cambio climático/era post Covid.

Palabras claves: América Latina, democracias, crisis 2020



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Session Online: Spanish 5 – Democracy, Conflicts and Security Challenges

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Post-conflict Challenges: Social Inclusion of the Ex-Combatants of the FARC-EP- Rural Zone Guajira / Retos del Posconflicto: Inclusión Social de los Excombatientes de las FARC-EP- Zona Veredal Guajira

The history of violence in Colombia in the last six decades arises from the creation of the national front in the period 1958-1978. In this system it was not possible to form another alternative government, only the traditional parties (Liberal and Conservative) could govern. This, coupled with an excessive concentration of land in the hands of large landowners, led to the formation of groups outside the law. According to former Farc-EP guerrilla's ex-combatants settled at the rural area of Ponderes, Guajira, the post-conflict or post-agreement has unique characteristics aligned with their own political view as a party. Hence, they have a clear understanding of Colombia's social, political, and economical status. We call post-conflict the period when the two opposing sides can settle their differences, end their confrontations and discuss their discrepancies in order to build a new political, social and economic scenario. An ethnographic qualitative analysis showed that the Colombian Government has not completely honoured the commitments signed. Despite this, former ex-combatants have developed productive projects on their own on the initiative. Another issue they are facing is related to the permanent life threats by criminal organizations. Finally, the peace desired by the Colombian people has not been achieved yet due to the politicization of the process.

Keywords: Ex-combatants; Social Inclusion; Post-conflict; Peace; Process Conciliation

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La historia de la violencia en Colombia en las últimas seis décadas; surge a partir de la creación del frente nacional en el periodo (1958-1978), en este sistema no era posible otra alternativa de gobierno, solamente los partidos tradicionales (Liberal y Conservador) y la excesiva concentración de la tierra en manos de los latifundistas, llevaron a la conformación de grupos al margen de la ley. El post-conflicto o pos-acuerdo, como suelen llamarlo los excombatientes de la FARC-EP, asentados en la zona veredal de Ponderes Guajira, tiene sus propias características, pero sin aislarse de los lineamientos políticos de su partido; desde este punto de vista tienen la suficiente claridad de la situación socioeconómica y política del país (Colombia). El post conflicto corresponde al periodo en el que las partes se ponen de acuerdo para acabar sus enfrentamientos y discrepancias existentes, de tal manera, que se implementen transformaciones políticas, sociales y económicas. De acuerdo al tipo de análisis cualitativo que se realizó en la investigación con enfoque etnográfico, el Estado no ha llegado a cumplir el 100% con el acuerdo que se firmó, por consiguiente, los excombatientes han desarrollado proyectos productivos por iniciativa propia. Otro problema que enfrentan está relacionado con las permanentes amenazas a la vida por parte de organizaciones criminales. Por último, la anhelada paz que ha deseado el pueblo colombiano, no la ha podido lograr por la politización del proceso.

Palabras claves: excombatientes; inclusión social; posconflicto; proceso de conciliación



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Session Online: Spanish 5 – Democracy, Conflicts and Security Challenges

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Current Legislation Related to Indigenous Peoples in Argentina and their Relationship with International Regulations / Legislaciones vigentes vinculadas a los pueblos indígenas en Argentina y su relación con las normativas internacionales

Argentina is a country located in the south of the American continent and currently there are more than 40 indigenous peoples that add up to approximately one million members (out of a total population of 45 million). The advancement of indigenous rights worldwide has generated greater awareness and legitimacy regarding the claims and denunciations of the criminalization and plunder suffered. This presentation provides, from the perspective of social anthropology, a set of data on the main regulations in force in the international arena and in Argentina. This will allow us to think about the contradiction between the formal recognition of rights and their effective -or non-concretion. In fact, in parallel with the recognition of their rights and in a contradictory way with them, megaprojects and extractivist policies that affect indigenous territories, and their populations are advancing. With this objective, initially, we will return to some issues of international law that are linked or have particular interference in the promotion of indigenous rights, in order to then delve specifically into Argentina and the laws in force concerning indigenous peoples.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples, Argentina, Legislation, State, Social Anthropology

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Argentina es un país ubicado en el sur del continente americano y en la actualidad, habitan más de 40 pueblos originarios que suman aproximadamente un millón de miembros (sobre una población total 45 millones). El avance de los derechos indígenas a nivel mundial ha generado mayor conciencia y legitimidad sobre los reclamos y las denuncias de la criminalización y expoliación sufrida. La presente ponencia aporta, desde la perspectiva de la antropología social, un conjunto de datos sobre las principales normativas vigentes en el ámbito internacional y en Argentina. Lo cual nos permitirá pensar la contradicción entre el reconocimiento formal de los derechos y su efectiva -o no- concreción. Puesto que, en paralelo al reconocimiento de sus derechos y de manera contradictoria con ellos, avanzan los megaproyectos y las políticas extractivistas que afectan los territorios indígenas y a sus poblaciones. Con este objetivo, inicialmente, retomaremos algunas cuestiones del derecho internacional que se vinculan o tiene particular injerencia en la promoción de los derechos indígenas. Para luego adentrarnos específicamente sobre Argentina y las leyes vigentes destinadas a los pueblos indígenas.

Palabras claves: pueblos indígenas, Argentina, Legislaciones, Estado, antropología social



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