

Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

**Military Science and Military Art
International Conference**

October 14, 2022.

Budapest, Hungary

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
2022





II. Military Science and Military Art International Conference
II. Hadtudomány és Hadművészet Nemzetközi Műhelykonferencia
II. Conferencia Internacional de Ciencias Militares y Arte Militar



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Military Science and Military Art International Thematic Conference

October 14, 2022

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Hungarian Session 1: Onsite

Military History



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Hungarian Session 1. Onsite Military History

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Hand-to-Hand Combat in the Writings of Hungarian Military Scientists / Kézitusa a Magyar hadtudományi gondolkodók munkáiban

The topic of my study is the thoughts of the Hungarian military scientists on hand-to-hand combat from the beginning of Hungarian-language military history until present days. I present the ideas of the Hungarian thinkers and compare them to non-Hungarian theorists. This way I can show the unique observations of Hungarian authors and the parallels with their foreign colleagues focusing on hand-to-hand combat. In my opinion, it is necessary in order to examine the reasons for similarities and differences between Hungarian and non-Hungarian military theorists. Many of the Hungarian theorists were active in the field of battle – Miklós Zrínyi, Géza Perjés, etc. They could test their methods in combat. Thanks to the historical perspective I can also present the changes of hand-to-hand combat from time to time. It helps us find the place of modern military hand-to-hand combat and its role in the training programs and tactical repertoires of modern-day armed forces.

Keywords: Hand-to-Hand Combat, Military Science, Melee, Miklós Zrínyi, Comparison

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Tanulmányomban azt vizsgálom, miképpen jelenik meg szűkebb kutatási területem – közelharc-kézitusa – a magyar hadtudományi írók munkásságában. A téma sajátosságait történeti perspektívában mutatom be. Továbbá a hazai szerzők gondolatainak összevetése a külföldi szerzők megállapításaival lehetőséget biztosít, hogy megvizsgáljuk a párhuzamokat és sajátosságokat a magyar és nemzetközi hadtudományban a kézitusa témájára fókuszálva. Erre, úgy vélem, azért van szükség, hogy megvizsgálhassuk a hasonlóságok és különbségek kiváltó okait. A magyar hadtudományi írók közül többen ismereteiket első kézből a harcmezőről szerezték – Zrínyi Miklós, Perjés Géza, így nemcsak teoretikusai voltak a témának, de akár életük is múlhatott elképzeléseik helyességén. Azáltal, hogy időrendben haladva végig tekintünk a főbb hazai hadtudományi gondolkodók írásain képet kaphatunk arról is, hogyan változott a kézitusa szerepe az idők során. Ezeket a változásokat alapul véve pedig eldönthetjük, hogy hol van a helye a modern katonai közelharc-kézitusának és mi a szerepe napjaink fegyveres erőinek kiképzési és harcászati repertoárjában.

Kulcsszavak: kézitusa, hadtudomány, közelharc, Zrínyi Miklós, összevetés



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Hungarian Session 1. Onsite Military History

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Changes in the Composition, Equipment and Tactics of the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the Foreign Legion during the Indochina War / Az 1. légiós lovasezred összetételének, felszerelésének és taktikájának változása az indokínai háborúban

For nearly a hundred years after its creation, the French Foreign Legion consisted exclusively of infantry units, supplemented only temporarily by "mounted" infantry units from time to time, depending on the needs of the theatre of operations. These units did not exceed the size of a company, and their members used their mounts (horses, mules, camels) only to move around, and continued to fight their battles on foot. Based on this positive experience, the 1st Foreign Cavalry Regiment was created in 1921, and was then successfully deployed in Syria and Morocco between the two World Wars, and with varying effectiveness in France, Tunisia and Germany during the Second World War. In the First Indochina War, which broke out in 1946, the 1st Foreign Cavalry Regiment joined the conflict in Southeast Asia in 1947, only to leave in 1955 as one of the last French units. During the war, the ranks of the troops, composed mainly of foreign nationals, were reinforced within a short time by a significant number of local soldiers to alleviate the permanent shortage. In addition, depending on local geography, the unit was equipped with armoured and amphibious vehicles, and sometimes ships, which it used to develop new tactics and operate effectively in the new and very different circumstances. In view of its successes, the unit was greatly improved, originally consisting of 6 companies, and by the end of the conflict it had grown to 18 companies.

Keywords: French Foreign Legion, Indochina War, cavalry troops, tactics, equipment

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A Francia Idegenlégió a létrehozását követő közel száz év folyamán kizárólag gyalogsági egységekből állt, amelyeket csupán átmeneti jelleggel időnként egészítettek ki az adott hadszíntér igényeihez igazodva egy-egy „lovasított” alakulattal. Ezek a kötelékek nem haladták meg egy század méretét, tagjai pedig a házasokat (lovakat, öszvéreket, tevéket) kizárólag helyváltoztatásra használták, harcaikat pedig továbbra is gyalogként vívták meg. Az ezekkel szerzett kedvező tapasztalatok alapján hozták létre 1921-ben az 1. légiós lovasezredet, amelyet ezt követően sikeresen vetettek be a két világháború közti időszakban Szíriában és Marokkóban, majd változó hatékonysággal Franciaországban, Tunéziában és Németországban a második világháború során. Az 1946-ban kirobbant indokínai függetlenségi háborúban az 1. légiós lovasezred 1947-ben kapcsolódott be Délkelet-Ázsiában, amelyet csak 1955-ben hagyott el az utolsó francia alakulatok között. Ennek során főleg külföldi állampolgárokból álló alakulat sorait rövid időn belül jelentős számú helyi katonával erősítették meg az állandó létszámhiány enyhítésére. Emellett a helyi földrajzi adottságoknak megfelelően az egységet páncélozott és kételtű gépjárművekkel, esetenként pedig hajókkal szerelték fel, amelyek felhasználásával új taktikákat kifejlesztve hatékonyan tudott helyt állni a korábitól jelentősen eltérő új körülmények között is. Sikereire való tekintettel az alakulatot nagymértékben fejlesztették, eredetileg 6 századból álló állományát a konfliktus végére 18 századra növelték.

Kulcsszavak: Francia Idegenlégió, indokínai háború, lovassági alakulat, taktika, felszerelés



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Hungarian Session 1. Onsite Military History

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PTSD-like symptoms in the Hungarian Kingdom during the First World War / PTSD-szerű tünetek jelenléte az első világháborús Magyar Királyságban

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) research and psychological preparation for it play an important role in nowadays' military training and education. However, this is not without precedent, because the mental origins of these problems began to be researched in the 19th century and during the First World War researchers were confronted with the phenomenon as an unsolvable problem, so many of them trying to discover the origin of (at that time so-called) neurotic symptoms and to find cure for them. There were many theories about these problems, but they did not want to treat these problems as disease. In my presentation I would like to present these aspirations through the prism of the Hungarian Kingdom during the First World War. This knowledge and experience can contribute both historically and psychologically to successful education and preparation.

Keywords: First World War, PTSD, neurotic symptoms, remedy, Hungarian Kingdom

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A poszttraumás-stressz zavar (PTSD) kutatása és az arra történő pszichológiai felkészítés napjaink katonai képzésében, oktatásában fontos szerepet tölt be. Ez azonban nem előzmény nélküli, ugyanis ezeknek a problémáknak a mentális eredetét már a 19. században elkezdték kutatni, az első világháború alatt pedig megoldhatatlan problémaként szembesültek a jelenséggel, így számos kutató igyekezett (az akkoriban úgynevezett) neurózisos tünetek eredetét felderíteni, és azokra gyógymódot találni. Számos elmélet született ezekkel kapcsolatban, azonban betegségként semmiképp nem akarták kezelni ezeket a problémákat. Előadásomban ezeket a törekvéseket az első világháborús Magyar Királyság prizmján keresztül kívánom bemutatni. Eme ismeretek és tapasztalatok hozzájárulhatnak mind történelmileg, mind pszichológiailag a sikeres oktatáshoz és felkészítéshez.

Kulcsszavak: Első világháború, PTSD, neurózis, orvoslás, Magyar Királyság



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HDF “vitész Szurmay Sándor” Budapest Garrison Brigade: In service of the Homeland with tradition and protocol / MH vitész Szurmay Sándor Budapest Helyőrség Dandár: Hagyománnyal és protokollal a Haza szolgálatában

The cornerstone of a society is national identity, which stems from the mutually shared traditions, common cultural and historical memories. Our sense of Hungarianness manifests on the occasion of our state and national holidays, which are held with military presence and military honors. The Hungarian Defence Forces „vitész Szurmay Sándor” Budapest Garrison Brigade performs a wide range of tasks in terms of its mission, including taking an active role in the events of the Hungarian Defence Forces and the Ministry of Defence that require domestic and international military protocol and ceremony. The 32nd National Ceremonial Unit, which is part of the Garrison Brigade, displays the national unity of today's Hungarian armed forces, its past and present glory, and represents the foundations of Hungarian military morality before the Hungarian society, domestic and foreign state leaders and dignitaries. The Garrison Brigade serves the country by safeguarding our traditions that symbolize our national identity and by performing its protocol duties.

Keywords: vitész Szurmay Sándor, Tradition, Protocol, Military Tribute, Military Ceremony

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Egy társadalom alappillére a nemzeti identitás, amely a hagyományokban, a közös kulturális és történelmi emlékezetben való kölcsönös osztozásból ered. Magyarságtudatunk megnyilvánul állami és nemzeti ünnepeink alkalmával, amelyek katonai jelenléttel, katonai tiszteletadás mellett kerülnek lebonyolításra. A Magyar Honvédség vitész Szurmay Sándor Budapest Helyőrség Dandár rendeltetését tekintve igen sokrétű feladatot lát el, többek között aktív szerepet vállal a Magyar Honvédség és a Honvédelmi Minisztérium hazai és nemzetközi katonai protokollt -és ceremóniát megkövetelő eseményein. A Helyőrség Dandár kötelékében működő 32. Nemzeti Honvéd Díszegység feladatai ellátása során jeleníti meg a mai magyar haderő nemzeti egységét, régi és jelenkori dicsőségét, illetve képviseli a magyar katonai erkölcs alapjait a magyar társadalom, hazai és nemzetközi állami vezetők jelenlétében. A Helyőrség Dandár nemzeti identitásunkat jelképező hagyományaink őrzésével, protokolláris feladatai ellátásával szolgálja a Hazát.

Kulcsszavak: vitész Szurmay Sándor, hagyomány, protokoll, katonai tiszteletadás, katonai ceremónia



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English Session 1. Onsite Military and Security Studies

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Avenues for establishing criminal responsibility for war crimes committed during the Russo-Ukrainian armed conflict

The armed conflict in Ukraine has once again drawn the attention of the international community to an inter-state war in its classical sense. Unfortunately, it also means that a ‘side-effect’ of armed conflicts has resurfaced in the form of war crimes. Use of cluster munitions in Kharkiv, targeting civilian objects such as hospitals and theatres in Mariupol, abducting and deliberately killing civilians in Donetsk, Luhansk and Bucha – among others – stand as obvious violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the First Additional Protocol of 1977. Even though the end of war is nowhere in sight, the discussion needs to be initiated on how to establish accountability mechanisms for these crimes. This paper will analyse three possible scenarios, weighing advantages and disadvantages along with a reality check to ascertain their feasibility. Firstly, responsibility before domestic courts will be assessed. Secondly, the possibility of high-profile cases before the International Criminal Court is going to be analysed. Last but not least, the establishment of a hybrid court will come under scrutiny in order to find a solution that is acceptable to the parties while also serving the cause of international justice as well as the interests of the victims and their families.

Keywords: International Criminal Law, Responsibility, International Tribunals, Hybrid Courts, Russia, Ukraine



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Forced migration: The 1948 Palestinian Refugees

During the 1948 Palestine war, more than 700,000 Palestinian Arabs fled or were expelled from their homes, accounting for roughly half of pre-war Palestine's Arab population. The exodus was a central component of Palestinian society's cracks, disempowerment, and displacement, known as the Nakba, during which between 400 and 600 Palestinian villages were damaged and others were exposed to the Hebraization of Palestinian place names, and it also relates to the wider period of the conflict itself and the subsequent oppression up to the present day. The main aim of this research is to define the causes of the 1948 Palestinian exodus, which led to the creation of the Palestinian refugee problem. It also seeks to show the ways that the Nakba has influenced Palestinian history. This study explores the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, a UN agency that supports Palestinian refugees' relief and human development.

Keywords: Arab, Palestine, Refugees, Nakba, Exodus



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Armed Conflict and Security Model in Colombia

The concept of national security in Colombia has been linked to the internal armed conflict as the main measure that defines the problems, threats, and guides the doctrinal construction of the country's armed forces. After the peace agreements, violence has not ceased to be present in the national reality; it continues to be experienced through various manifestations of political violence. However, violence is also present in the form of repressed demonstrators, assassinations of social leaders, corruption, impoverished neighbourhoods, activities of the ELN guerrilla, which is still active, as well as of some fractions of the FARC and paramilitary groups. Therefore, peace goes beyond the agreements reached in 5 years aimed at ending the violence that threatens physical survival; it implies taking into account human security as a guiding line for political and military practices.

Keywords: Armed Conflict, National Security, Human Security, Colombia



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A Model of Adaptation, Innovation, and Intentional Change in Violent Extremist Jihadist Organizations

Models in science have two purposes: the first is to simplify reality representing the essential configuration between variables to facilitate understanding and determine the general behaviour of a complex problem; the second is to establish, as precisely as possible, the relationship between the variables so that they can be translated into mathematical equations that can be processed in computer systems to make predictions about reality. Medicine, economics, engineering or physics have been used successfully in this type of models together with complex adaptive systems to obtain predictions about pandemics, the market, weather forecast and others for several years. Military science has not used this approach profusely yet. The present study focuses on identifying what causes adaptation, innovation and intentional change in violent extremist jihadist organizations in order to obtain a theoretical model that can be computerized to support planning and assessment of policies and operations against violent extremism. Innovation, adaptation, and intentional change are employed by violent extremist organizations in asymmetric conflicts to render irrelevant the Center of Gravity of the powers fighting them. Obtaining a computationally suitable model would increase the effectiveness of actions against violent extremism, reduce costs, loss of lives, and duration of conflict, among others.

Keywords: Terrorism, Violent Extremism, Innovation, Complex Adaptive Systems, Security



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The Peace Process in Colombia: Success or Failure?

A peace accord between President Juan Manuel Santos' administration and the FARC rebel organization was signed in November 2016 to end the five-decade-long armed conflict in Colombia that had cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. This paper's goal is to summarize the five years of the transitional period of peace in order to shed light on the successes and setbacks with special focus on the areas of security and economy, answering the following questions: What does security mean in Colombia today? What is the relationship between security and economic processes? Methodology is based on analysing and synthesizing a variety of sources, including academic articles, government reports, statistical databases, and reports from international and Colombian non-governmental organizations. Despite the fact that the homicide rate is decreasing, the demobilization was successful, and tens of thousands of families were helped to count with basic services, land and legal livelihood opportunities, the analysis also shows that the stated goals have not been fully accomplished because of changes in the public policies' approaches during the consecutive governments since the agreement.

Keywords: Colombia, Peace Accord, Security, Economy, Transitional Process



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Geospatial Crisis Index – Future use of mass data in geospatial analyses in the Hungarian Defence Forces

Security geography examines the military geographical factors that influence the security system and environment of an area, and its method of investigation is rooted in geography. The related, mainly open-source databases to this are a rapidly changing data set, so its analysis shows only a current state, but if the data set is large enough, it is considered mass data, and it may be suitable for drawing new correlations, conclusions for the future. There is a geospatial analysis system under development applicable to the security geographical analysis which continuously collects data for a limited area of interest, considering predefined variables. From these local data, after the procedure of professional analysis based on predefined algorithms, one can get the Geospatial Crisis Index. This new index is a unitless numerical value issued by the geospatial assessment and analysis system used for the geospatial analysis of crisis areas. It provides a benchmark that allows areas to be compared for a fixed risk factor, or to organize the factors into a hierarchy by fixing the area. This helps to shape the order of the analysis, speeds up the actual textual and map evaluation, reduces the need for human resources, and supports commanders in decision-making.

Keywords: Security Geography, Crisis, Geospatial Information, Mass data, Analysis



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The United States and Japan in Space - Cooperation and New Challenges

The United States of America and Japan have a long-standing and fruitful cooperation in space. During the Korean War, the idea of keeping Japan weak became obsolete. Despite the country's constitution, especially the ideas embedded in Article 9, Japan started to build up its armed forces, and it became one of the most capable militaries in the world. However, rocket development mainly started in the civilian sector, and Japan received considerable aid from the United States. Japan's space program now is a top-tier actor and accomplished multiple high-profile projects and in the future, it aims to maintain a strong connection with the American space program. The two countries intend to cooperate in establishing a permanent presence in cislunar space or a manned Moon base. They also strengthen their ties in the security domain, mainly due to concerns about China and North Korea. In this presentation, we will examine how the new space age and these new challenges led to new concepts in strategy, infrastructure, space applications and also take a look at possible future projects.

Keywords: United States, Japan, China, Artemis, Quasi-Zenith, JAXA



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What can we expect at the 20th Party Congress of the Communist Party of China?

China is a country that is difficult to understand because of the interlocking of the communist party and the state. The rules are very flexible especially in party affairs. In addition, the Party Congress in 2017 counteracted all well-established anticipation concerning generation change because of the expulsion of Sun Zhengcai based on his corruption cases. Analysing some of the last Party Congresses concerning the personnel changes you can see that the main rule that applies is the retirement age rule which changed in 2018 from 67 to 70 as the maximum age of starting a five-year-mandate in the top leadership. The personnel changes during 20th Party Congress will be decisive concerning the main question whether the Communist Party of China will turn to the path of personal leadership or will continue the commission based decision-making system established by Deng Xiaoping in the 70s. My expectation is the latter one, which means that the two successors will be elected to the top echelons and Xi Jinping and Li Keqiang will stay in the number one and number two position of the party until 2027. The future leaders of China will be Hu Chunhua and Ding Xuexiang.

Keywords: People's Republic of China (PRC), Communist Party of China (CPC), Military, Provincial, Xi Jinping



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Military and Environment: The Role of the Indonesian Army in Forest Fire Control

Forest fires in Indonesia occur every year during the dry season. The government has coordinated various efforts to prevent and extinguish fires by involving many stakeholders. One of the most important stakeholders is the Indonesian Army. The Indonesian Army has always been at the forefront of the Indonesian government to prevent and extinguish forest fires. In every village throughout Indonesia, the Army places one member called BABINSA (Bintara Pembina Desa / Indonesian Territorial Army Non-commissioned Officer). Babinsa has the main task of carrying out territorial development at the village level. However, in areas prone to forest fires, Babinsa has an additional charge: monitoring fire-prone points and reporting them to the forest fire task force. It can be concluded that Babinsa is the front line in monitoring forest fires in its territory. When there is a severe forest fire, the Indonesia Army always deploys its members to help extinguish the fire. With a large number of personnel and significant area coverage, the Indonesian Army can play an essential role in preserving the environment in Indonesia.

Keywords: Forest fire; Military; Indonesian army; Babinsa; Environment



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Cybersecurity Strategies of the European Union Member States

The European Union is one of the most developed regions with regard to its cyber policy. Based on the National Cyber Security Index database, the leading 13 countries are EU member states. The paper aims to evaluate and compare EU member states based on their national cyber policies, aiming to provide a framework for quantitative evaluation based on a mixed approach methodology. The methodology used mostly consists of secondary data analysis based on international databases and qualitative document analysis based on the national strategies. The international databases provide a comprehensive source for policy analysis, mainly due to their solid methodology. The expected results therefore tend to summarize the current situation of EU member states regarding their cyber policies, the latest developments and how they are interrelated with the EU-level regulation. Besides these, the paper aims to focus on the current political and economic context of the EU, considering further future possibilities of improvement.

Keywords: European Union, Cyber Security, Strategy Analysis, Document Analysis, Cyber Capabilities



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The Terminology of Fake News and its Place in Hybrid Warfare / Az álhír terminológiája és helye a hibrid hadviselésben

Clarifying the terminology of fake news is essential to distinguish it from other forms of deception. Think about where the line is drawn between PR and propaganda? Where is its place in hybrid warfare? With the proliferation of info-communication technologies such as social media, a new type of threat has emerged. People are not prepared to be victims of viral pseudo-news on seemingly innocuous platforms. The spread of the message and the narrative is amplified by a network of high reach 'bots', embedded fake profiles, then the platform's algorithm recognises it as a hot topic and amplifies its spread even further. The social media is a hotbed of information operations and cyber warfare. By exploiting this, a significant amount of fake news can be traced back to a competition between interest group narratives based on pseudo-scientific material and misleading news. The formation of opinion bubbles takes place with the appropriate platforms which feed personal convictions and, through them, the grouping of those who follow the same narrative into camps, where almost everyone speaks for their own camp. Theory, practice, case studies. I will examine fake news and online deception as tools of hybrid warfare, influence, and deception.

Keywords: Fake News, Influence, Hybrid Warfare, Propaganda, Social Media

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az álhír terminológiájának tisztázása nélkülözhetetlen ahhoz, hogy elkülönítsük a megtévesztés más módjaitól. Gondoljunk csak arra, hol húzódik a határ a PR-hoz vagy a propagandához képest? Hol a helye a hibrid hadviselésben? Az infokommunikációs technológiák elterjedésével, mint például a közösségi média, új típusú fenyegetés keletkezett. Az emberek nincsenek felkészülve, hogy ártalmatlannak tűnő platformokon virálisan terjedő álhírek áldozatai legyenek. Ebben a térben az üzenet, a narratíva terjesztését nagy elérésű "bot"-ok beépült álprofilok hálózatával erősítik fel, hogy a platform algoritmusa felkapott témaként ismerje fel és még tovább erősítse terjedését. Vagyis melegágya az információs műveleteknek és a kiberhadviselésnek. Így az álhírek jelentős része visszavezethető egy-egy érdekkör narratívájának áltudományos anyagokon és megtévesztő híreken alapuló versenyére. Így alakulnak véleménybuborékok, amelyek terei a közösségi platformok, mert ezek táplálják a személyes meggyőződéseket, ezen keresztül pedig az azonos narratívát követők táborokba rendeződést, ahol szinte mindenki a saját táborához beszél, kifejezetten az érzésekre hatva, legyen szó politikai, nemzeti vagy vallási csoportokról. Így alkot hármast a tartalomgyártók, elkötelezettek és botok hálózata. Elmélet, gyakorlat, esettanulmányok. Az álhíreket és az online megtévesztést, mint a hibrid hadviselés, a befolyásolás, megtévesztés eszközeit vizsgálom.

Kulcsszavak: álhír, befolyásolás, hibrid hadviselés, propaganda, közösségi média



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Symbolical Occupation of Space and Political Violence in Connection with the 2020 Presidential Election in the United States of America / Szimbolikus térfoglalás és politikai erőszak az Amerikai Egyesült Államokban a 2020-as elnökválasztással kapcsolatban

This study aims to examine the connection between the political conquest and occupation of space and the violence for political purpose before and after the 2020 presidential election campaign in the US. The starting date of these events is 26th May 2020 when the Black Lives Matter Movement (BLM) organized protests across the US. The culmination of these events was marked by the siege and occupation of the Capitol in Washington D.C. The research question of the study: How and why the political and symbolic occupation of space became a real political occupation of space and actual violence related to the 2020 US presidential campaign and election? According to this study's hypothesis: the symbolical occupation of space is a significant asset in access to political changes. The control and rearrangement of emblematic and iconic facilities, areas and spaces influence the masses and shape their political views. The control over the symbolic spaces is the analogy of political power and the ability to enforce interests. Often, violent events happen when political players are raging battles to occupy, hold and recapture these symbolically important spaces. Moreover, these open battles are many times the detonators of revolutionary political changes.

Keywords: Symbolism, Occupation of space, Violence, Elections

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A tanulmány célja bemutatni az Amerikai Egyesült Államok 2020-as elnökválasztási kampányát megelőző és követő szimbolikus és valós politikai térfoglalásokat, képrombolási hullámot és tüntetéseket és az ezekre adott politikai és rendfenntartási reakciókat. Mindennek a célja a szimbolikus térfoglalás és a politikai célú erőszak közti kapcsolatok feltérképezése, elemzése, biztonsági és politikatudományi szempontból való vizsgálata. Az események kezdetét a 2020. május 26-án kezdődött Black Lives Matter mozgalom (BLM) által szervezett tüntetések jelentik, míg a történések 2021. január 6-án a Capitolium ostromában és elfoglalásában érték el tetőpontjukat. A tanulmány kutatási kérdése: Hogy és miért vált a politikai céllal történő szimbolikus térfoglalásból tényleges térfoglalás és politikai célú erőszak a 2020-as amerikai elnökválasztással összefüggésben? Hipotézisem szerint a szimbolikus térfoglalás a politikai célú változások elérésének fontos eszköze. Az adott társadalom kollektív önképének szempontjából jelentős, jelképszerű objektumok és terek, területek uralma, átrendezése, használatának megváltoztatása befolyással van a tömegek politikai véleményformálására. Ezeknek a szimbolikus tereknek az uralma a politikai erő és érdekérvényesítés analógiájaként jelenik meg. Ezért azok elfoglalásáért, megtartásáért, majd visszaszerzéséért gyakran politikai célú erőszakos események következnek be, nem ritkán halálos áldozatok kíséretében. Sőt a forradalmi változások általában ilyen események következtében indulnak el és lépnek át a legális politikai küzdelemből az adott politikai rend erőszakos megdöntésének kísérletébe.

Kulcsszavak: jelkép, tér, foglalás, erőszak, választások



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NATO's climate change risk management responsibilities /A NATO éghajlatváltozással kapcsolatos kockázatkezelési feladatai

This article aims to study NATO's attitude towards climate change and its policies against the negative impact climate change poses. The article also aims to show how NATO's strategic objectives are affected by current ecological challenges. Methodology: Analysing the topicality with the help of index databases, primarily using data from ScienceDirect and Google Scholar. The authors analyse and evaluate the security challenges related to NATO's function, primarily based on security aspects of climate change, public extracts of NATO summits, materials of related action plans and world conferences, technical reports of decision-making and other bodies, as well as other publications. Conclusion: However, besides classic strategic objectives, NATO has to take into account the damaging effects of climate change, participating in the execution of sustainable development objectives, energy security, etc. thus encouraging the military dialectics to study theoretical and practical issues of natural and social sciences, enforcing awareness-raising. It further enforces the tendency to study the adaptability and integrability of mainstream environmental trends. Value: The analysing-evaluating work of the authors covers a wider spectrum of NATO's task system, thus including unusual or not-so-well-known and not-so-popular, yet necessary topics besides the classic ones.

Keywords: NATO, Security Challenges, Climate change, Sustainable Development, Energy Security

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Jelen cikk célja, hogy a NATO éghajlatváltozással kapcsolatos állásfoglalásait, a negatív hatások ellen hozott intézkedéseket tanulmányozza. Bemutatjuk azt, hogy a NATO stratégiai célkitűzéseire hogyan hatnak napjaink ökológiai szempontú kihívásai. Módszer: a téma aktualitásának vizsgálata indexáló adatbázisok segítségével, elsősorban a ScienceDirect, Google Scholar adatainak felhasználásával történik. A NATO tevékenységét érintő biztonsági kihívásokat, kiemelten az éghajlatváltozás biztonsági aspektusait, a NATO-csúcsértekezletekről készült kivonatok, vonatkozó cselekvési tervek, kapcsolódó világtalálkozók, konferencia anyagok, megállapodások, döntéshozói és egyéb szervezetek szakmai jelentései, továbbá a fellelhető publikációk alapján elemzik és értékelik a szerzők. Következtetés: A klasszikus stratégiai célok mellett olyan területekkel is foglalkoznia kell a NATO-nak, mint az éghajlatváltozás károsító hatásai, a fenntartható fejlődési célok teljesítésében való részvétel, energiabiztonsági kérdések stb., amik természettudományi és társadalomtudományi elméleti és gyakorlati kérdések vizsgálatára ösztönzik a katonai dialektikát, felerősítve a szemléletformálást és a jelenkori környezeti mainstream irányzatok adaptálhatóságának, integrálhatóságának vizsgálatára való hajlamot. Érték: A szerzők által végzett elemzői-értékelői tevékenység a NATO feladatrendszerének szélesebb spektrumára terjed ki, így a klasszikus feladatok mellett eddig szokatlan, vagy nem annyira ismert és nem annyira felkapott szükségszerű témák kerültek feldolgozásra.

Kulcsszavak: NATO, biztonsági kihívások, éghajlatváltozás, fenntartható fejlődés, energiabiztonság



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Comparison of Natural Gas Policies in the Visegrad Countries, Based on National and EU Strategies / A Visegrádi országok földgázpolitikáinak összehasonlítása nemzeti és EU stratégiák alapján

My research was inspired by the new strategic documents of the countries surveyed and the EU Green Deal initiative package (and its implementation) published in December 2019. In the presentation I will review the national security strategies of the four states, summarising their security perceptions in general - with a special focus on the energy sector - and then summarise current and measurable indicators that make the V4 states transparent and comparable in terms of energy policy. I will also highlight the energy specificities that make the energy mix and policies of the V4 unique in this field. On this basis, I will present national policy trends that aim to meet the EU's standard environmental policy objectives, taking into account the specificities of each country's natural gas policy. The energy ambitions of the countries under review can be best described in terms of three factors: guaranteeing security of supply, improving market competitiveness, and achieving environmental sustainability. The research also cannot ignore the impacts and changes in the natural gas industry in the last six months, which also provide an opportunity for comparative policy analysis in our region.

Keywords: Natural Gas, EU, Visegrad, Comparison, National Strategies

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Kutatásom aktualitását a vizsgált államok új stratégiai dokumentumai és a 2019 decemberében megjelent európai uniós Green Deal kezdeményezéscsomag (és annak végrehajtása) jelentették. Az előadás során áttekintem a négy állam biztonságpercepcióját általánosságban összegző nemzeti biztonsági stratégiákat – különös tekintettel azok energetikai fókuszára –, majd olyan aktuális és mérhető mutatókat összegzek, melyek áttekinthetővé, ezzel együtt összehasonlíthatóvá teszik a V4 államokat energiapolitikai tekintetben. Ugyancsak szeretném kiemelni majd azokat az energetikai sajátosságokat, melyek a V4-ek energiamixét és szakpolitikáját egyedivé teszik a témában. Mind ezek alapján bemutatom azokat a nemzeti szakpolitikai irányokat, melyek az egyes államok egyedi földgázpolitikai sajátosságait figyelembe véve igyekeznek teljesíteni az EU sztenderd környezetpolitikai célkitűzéseit. A vizsgált államok energetikai törekvéseit a legkönnyebben a következő három tényezővel írhatjuk le: az ellátás biztonságának garantálása, a piaci versenyképesség javítása, környezeti fenntarthatóság elérése. A kutatás nem mehet el szó nélkül az elmúlt félévben a földgázipart érintő hatások és változások mellett sem, melyek ugyancsak teret adnak az összehasonlító szakpolitikai vizsgálatok lefolytatásának térségünkben.

Kulcsszavak: földgáz, EU, Visegrád, összehasonlítás, nemzeti stratégiák



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English Session 3. Onsite Security Studies

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Transnational Security Agenda: The case of the Pacific Alliance and the Visegrad Group

The Pacific Alliance (PA) and the Visegrad group (V4) emerged as regional integration blocs, offering commercial opportunities to encourage economic prosperity. During recent decades, their agenda has been expanding towards the strengthening of political and social spheres, as the result of diverse threats to national and regional interests. In this scenario, the cooperation established with other international actors becomes crucial to contribute to Latin American and European security. This presentation aims to identify the interrelationships between the Visegrad Group and the Pacific Alliance transnational security approaches, through a comparative analysis of their discourses and security policy initiatives. In order to explore common and divergent views on issues such as drug- and human trafficking, the blocs' successes and failures are discussed. Finally, the comparative examination points to how regional integration may become a favourable framework for the development of collective solutions to particular challenges faced by PA and V4 member states, which imply effective regional leadership in the fight against new global threats.

Keywords: Transnational Security, Regional Integration, Comparative Discourse Analysis, Regional Threats, Security Policies



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The establishment of the Israeli National Project

Settling in Palestine is an essential part of the Jewish nation's national revival, which, in the end, led to the founding of the State of Israel. In 1947, the United Nations approved a plan to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, but the Arabs refused it. Israel was declared an independent state in May 1948, with David Ben-Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency, as Prime Minister. The main aim of this research is to define the territorial strategy of Practical Zionism as a Settle and Rule mechanism and argue that the national settlement mission evolved in response to changes in production modes and the interests of the ruling power structure. It also seeks to test the role of the United Nations as one of the international organizations in one of the longest-running disputes on the world agenda. This study explores the tensions that occurred as a reason for the state establishment. Furthermore, the research provides a detailed historical overview of the periods of Israeli state development to provide a better understanding of the current situation between Israel and its Arab neighbour.

Keywords: Israel, Palestine, Peacekeeping, Conflict, Peace



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Germany as a Leading power? Germany's Leadership Role in European Security after 2014

The need for Germany to be a leading power (*Führungsmacht*) in Europe, including in the field of security and defence policy, is increasingly being discussed. Although the ambition to take on more responsibility has been repeatedly reiterated in the foreign policy of the reunified Germany, the new approach established during 2014–2016, the “Munich Consensus”, was aimed at taking the lead in security and defence policy. Although the Munich Consensus has triggered changes in strategic thinking, it has been a mixed success. Against this background, it is questionable to what extent the *Zeitenwende* announced by Chancellor Olaf Scholz will bring about a qualitative change in German security policy and whether Germany is prepared to take the lead for European security. My research aims to assess the ambition of German leadership from 2014 to the present through the role theory of foreign policy analysis.

Keywords: Germany, Security Policy, Bundeswehr, RussianUkrainian War, Leadership



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Artificial Intelligence-related Policy Developments in Latin America

Latin American countries begin to develop their national-level artificial intelligence strategies. The paper aims to provide a comparative analysis of the strategy development processes in five Latin American countries including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru. For the quantitative analysis, the OECD AI Policy Observatory data were used in alignment with other databases, while for the qualitative analysis a document analysis was carried out on the national strategies. We can see different paths of the countries in preparing their national strategies, however, all of them incorporated the AI strategy into a wider national digital transformation program. The results show that most of the studied countries tend to incorporate the OECD AI principles into their national AI policies, while Argentina and Colombia are the two leading countries from this aspect. While these countries are still in initial phase regarding the AI developments, the national intention points out the future potential to become AI powers both at national and regional level.

Keywords: Latin America, Artificial Intelligence, Strategy Analysis, AI Policy Developments



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Vacuum and Uncertainty: Restructuring of the Security Systems of the Middle East / Vacío e incertidumbre: reestructuración de los sistemas de seguridad del Medio Oriente

The recent events have changed the security structures of the Middle East dramatically. The shifts in the balance of power and the increased instability have started to restructure the security systems of the region. The retreat of the former hegemon (the beyond doubt security guarantor) has left behind a power vacuum at regional level. The intra-state power void emerging from the collapsed statehoods and weakened centres of power reinforced the non-state and sub-state actors. The fear of a regime change, the security dilemma and the uncertainty about the adversaries created an arms race, a regional-supremacy trap and the need to obtain new and more allies. Power-projection has become part of the competition for survival, thus, previously unimaginable types of cooperation started to develop. Nevertheless, these coalitions seem to be volatile, changing and interest-based, so permanent or consistent alliances have not taken shape yet. What seems to be in the making is not a solid security architecture, but rather a new security sub-complex dominated by a Saudi-Arabia-Iran competition for influence (with deepening Gulf-Arab-Israeli relationships).

Keywords: Regional Instability; Power Vacuum; Security Dilemma; Regional Supremacy Trap; Security Sub-complex

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Los acontecimientos recientes han cambiado las estructuras de seguridad del Medio Oriente dramáticamente. Los giros en los equilibrios de poder y la creciente inestabilidad han comenzado a reestructurar los sistemas de seguridad de la región. La retirada de la hegemonía anterior (aval indiscutible de la seguridad) ha dejado un vacío de poder a nivel regional. Por los Estados prácticamente fallidos y por los centros de poder debilitados se crearon vacíos de poder intraestatales, reforzando a los actores no estatales y subestatales. El temor a un cambio de régimen, el dilema de la seguridad y la incertidumbre sobre los adversarios generó una carrera armamentista, una trampa de supremacía regional y la necesidad de conseguir nuevos y más aliados. La proyección de poder se ha convertido parte de la competencia por la supervivencia, por lo que cooperaciones previamente no imaginables comenzaron a formarse. Sin embargo, estas coaliciones parecen volátiles, cambiantes y basadas en intereses, alianzas permanentes o consistentes no se han formado aún. Lo que parece estar en desarrollo no es una arquitectura de seguridad sólida, sino un nuevo subcomplejo de seguridad, dominado por una competencia entre Arabia Saudita e Irán (con relaciones cada vez más profundas entre los países árabes del Golfo e Israel).

Palabras claves: inestabilidad regional, vacío de poder, dilema de seguridad, trampa de supremacía regional, subcomplejo de seguridad



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**Migration Crisis and Regularization during Covid-19 in South America: Comparative Analysis /
Crisis migratoria y regularización durante el Covid-19 en América del Sur: análisis comparativo**

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the borders remained closed for a long period of time in South America. The authorities faced a serious challenge from the growing number of irregular migrants (expiry of visas, undocumented migrants), which caused a humanitarian crisis in several countries. Extraordinary regularization of migrants' processes is always exceptional but often appears on the agenda of many countries, as it has been recently in South American countries. The main objective of these processes is to legalize a large number of migrants in a short period of time. The study aims to provide analysis and comparison of the extraordinary regularization programmes of six South American countries. The analysis focuses mainly on the countries affected by Venezuelan migration (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru), with two other countries (Argentina and Brazil) selected in the region. The primary sources as well as the available statistics and other data allow the analysis of the regularization processes and migration trends during the Covid-19 pandemic, and suggestions for future scenarios.

Keywords: Regularization, Migrants, Covid-19, South America, Crisis

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Durante la pandemia de Covid-19, las fronteras permanecieron cerradas por un período prolongado en América del Sur; Las autoridades enfrentaron un serio desafío debido al creciente número de migrantes irregulares (vencimiento de visas y migrantes indocumentados), lo que provocó una crisis humanitaria en varios países. La regularización extraordinaria de los procesos de los migrantes siempre es excepcional, pero suele aparecer en la agenda de muchos países, como lo ha sido recientemente en los países sudamericanos. El principal objetivo de estos procesos es legalizar una gran cantidad de migrantes en un corto período de tiempo. El estudio tiene como objetivo brindar un análisis y comparación de los programas especiales de regularización de seis países sudamericanos. El análisis se enfoca principalmente en los países afectados por la migración venezolana (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú), junto a otros dos países seleccionados en la región (Argentina y Brasil). Las fuentes primarias, así como las estadísticas disponibles y otros datos, permiten el análisis de los procesos de regularización y las tendencias migratorias durante la pandemia del Covid-19 y sugerencias para escenarios futuros.

Palabras claves: Regularización, Migrantes, Covid-19, América del Sur, Crisis



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Peacekeeping Missions as a Function of the Armed Forces and Public Opinion in Spain / Misiones de paz como función de las fuerzas armadas y la opinión pública en España

As far as Spain is concerned, its Armed Forces Directives define the functions of the army as the defence of territorial integrity, constitutional order and participation in peacekeeping missions. In addition, the new professional activity of its armed forces – humanitarian operations – was used as an instrument to improve the image of the country abroad and to combat the “black legend”. However, today Madrid must maintain a balance between solidarity with allied countries and reputational costs when sending troops on a peace mission. In the case that intervention does not bring short-term positive results, the country’s prestige may be undermined. These approaches, together with factors such as the United Nations mandate to execute a peace operation, internal political unity, and favourable public opinion, are present in the decisions of the Government of Spain to limit its presence in the expeditions which are questionable from the international law point of view.

Keywords: Peacekeeping Missions, Spain, “Black Legend”, Clip Thinking, NATO

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

En lo que se refiere a España, sus Directivas de las Fuerzas Armadas definen las funciones del ejército como la defensa de la integridad territorial, el orden constitucional y la participación en las misiones de paz. Además, la nueva actividad profesional de los militares – operaciones humanitarias – fue utilizado como un instrumento para mejorar la imagen del país en el exterior y para combatir la “leyenda negra”. Sin embargo, en la actualidad Madrid debe mantener un balance entre la solidaridad con los países aliados y los costes reputacionales a la hora de enviar las tropas a una misión de paz. En el caso de que la intervención a corto plazo no brinde resultados positivos, el prestigio del país puede estar socavado. Estos planteamientos, junto con los factores, como el mandato de la Naciones Unidas para ejecutar una operación de paz, la unidad política interna y una opinión pública (des)favorable, están presentes en las decisiones del Gobierno de España de limitar su presencia en las expediciones discutibles desde el punto de vista del derecho internacional.

Palabras claves: misiones de paz, España, “leyenda negra”, clip thinking, OTAN



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The Chilean Armed Forces and Antarctica / Las Fuerzas Armadas de Chile y la Antártica

For many years the Antarctic continent remained unknown for humanity, its geographical location as well as its climatological conditions and means of access made it an inhospitable place for the human being. Nowadays the Antarctic is regulated by the “Antarctic Treaty System” signed in 1959 and in effect since 1961, which in its core establishes that it is of mankind’s interest and always must be used with peaceful aims, with international cooperation for the freedom of scientific research. Considering its original condition that must be kept intact, in 1991 the “Madrid Protocol” was set up, which consecrates it as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science. Over time, the relevant historical involvement and presence of the Chilean National Defence with its Armed Forces on this continent cannot be ignored, which have importantly contributed to our Antarctic sovereignty, as well as supporting national and international organizations, showing its great contribution to development.

Keywords: Armed Forces, Antarctic, Defense, Cooperation, Treaties

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El continente Antártico permaneció por muchos años desconocido para la humanidad, su ubicación geográfica y sus condiciones climatológicas como los medios de acceso lo hacían un lugar inhóspito para el ser humano. La Antártica actualmente se rige por el “Sistema del Tratado Antártico”, firmado en 1959 y que entró en rigor en 1961, donde se establece que el continente antártico es de interés de la humanidad, debe ser utilizado con fines pacíficos y bajo cooperación internacional para la libertad de la investigación científica. Considerando su condición original, que debe ser preservada, en 1991 se instauró el “Protocolo de Madrid” que la consagra como una reserva natural dedicada a la paz y a la ciencia. Desde una perspectiva histórica, no se puede desconocer la importante participación y presencia de la Defensa Nacional de Chile con sus Fuerzas Armadas en este continente. Por ejemplo, contribuyendo de un modo relevante a la soberanía antártica del país suramericano, así como apoyando tanto a organizaciones nacionales como internacionales, lo que demuestra su importante aporte al desarrollo.

Palabras claves: Fuerzas Armadas, Antártica, Defensa, Cooperación, Tratados



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Migration and industrialization: the Hungarians and the San Cristóbal Arms Factory / Migración e industrialización: los húngaros y la Fábrica de Armas San Cristóbal

The presentation describes the Dominican arms factory known as La Armería, in whose origin and development Hungarian emigrants (civilian and military) played a very important role. First of all, Alexander Kovács, soul and body of La Armería, as well as other Hungarian soldiers, participants in World War II, such as Pál Király, inventor of the Cristóbal Carbine, László Stirling, Gusztáv Cziegler, Elek Matoltsy, Károly Bezler, István Cziegler and Ernő Ajtósi, all high-ranking Hungarian military men. A description of the Cristóbal Carbine is also made, including its role within the Dominican Armed Forces, as well as its international projection.

Keywords: Dominican Republic, arms factory, emigration, Hungarians

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La ponencia hace una descripción de la fábrica de armas dominicanas conocida como La Armería en cuyo origen y desarrollo jugaron un importantísimo papel emigrantes húngaros (civiles y militares). En primer lugar, Alexander Kovács, alma y cuerpo de La Armería, así como otros militares húngaros, participantes de la II Guerra Mundial, como Pál Király, inventor de la Carabina Cristóbal, László Stirling, Gusztáv Cziegler, Elek Matoltsy, Károly Bezler, István Cziegler y Ernő Ajtósi, todos militares húngaros de alto rango. Se hace también una descripción de la Carabina Cristóbal, el papel de esta dentro de las Fuerzas Armadas Dominicanas, así como su proyección internacional.

Palabras claves: República Dominicana, fábrica de armas, emigración, húngaros



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Defence Policy as Political Policy / Política de Defensa como Política Pública

Defence policy, known as the way in which the State decides to address defence issues, is made explicit from time to time in the form of Defence Books or directly as defence policy, as is currently the case. Beyond the particular visions of each administration on this issue and the way of each State to historically confront these definitions, the question arises: Does defence policy historically comply with the requirements of public policy? To answer this question, the presentation addresses the conceptual aspects that from political science define public policy, the factors that normally affect its formulation and implementation and the components of public policy. Then, along with showing how other States address this issue, the content of the current and past Chilean defence policy is shown, to verify in which aspects they eventually do not comply with the concept of public policy.

Keywords: Defense, Public Policy, Defence Policy, Chile, State

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La Política de Defensa, esto es, la forma en la que el Estado decide abordar la problemática de Defensa es explicitada cada cierto tiempo por medio de obras sobre la Defensa, como Política de Defensa, como sucede actualmente. Más allá de las particulares visiones de cada administración sobre esta temática y de la forma en que históricamente cada Estado aborda estas definiciones, surge la pregunta: ¿Ha cumplido históricamente la Política de Defensa con los requisitos de una Política Pública? Para responder a esta pregunta, la ponencia aborda los aspectos conceptuales que desde la Ciencia Política definen una Política Pública, los factores que normalmente inciden en su formulación e implementación y los componentes de la misma. Luego, junto con la exposición de cómo otros Estados abordan esta temática, se muestran los contenidos de la Política de Defensa de Chile actual y pasadas, para constatar en qué aspectos eventualmente no cumplen con el concepto de Política Pública

Palabras claves: Defensa, Política de Defensa, Chile, Política Pública, Estado



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The Bolivarian Armed Forces of Venezuela: the art of military reform during Chavez's rule / Las Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales Bolivarianas de Venezuela: el arte de la reforma militar durante el gobierno de Chávez

The report explores the process of the Bolivarian Armed Forces' formation during the Hugo Chávez ruling period. The political crisis of 2019 did not become fatal for Venezuela due to the fact that the armed forces became the axis of the state's political system. The military and doctrinal aspects of the 1999 Constitution are considered, the Armed Forces reforming course is traced, based on the analysis of five Organic Laws regulating military activities, approved since 2002 till 2011. These transformations have created fundamental prerequisites for the stability of the modern regime in Venezuela under the rule of Nicolás Maduro. Therefore, this experience of reforming the armed forces can, to a certain extent, be spoken of as a manifestation of military art. The Bolivarian military doctrine formation is studied as the process developed in the light of the international historical experience. For the first time in Russian studies of Latin America, the Bolivarian militia is comprehensively considered as a fundamentally new phenomenon in the Armed Forces structure and activities. The author comes to the conclusion that during the Hugo Chávez ruling period, the Venezuelan "military machinery" had been substantially updated, both in its ideological and organizational aspects.

Keywords: Venezuela, Hugo Chavez, Armed Forces, Constitution, Organic Laws, Bolivarian militia, doctrine

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El informe analiza el proceso de formación de las fuerzas armadas bolivarianas durante la gobernación de Hugo Chávez. La crisis política del año 2019 no se volvió fatal para Venezuela debido a que las fuerzas armadas se convirtieron en el eje del sistema político del Estado. Se consideran los aspectos militares y doctrinarios de la Constitución de 1999 y se traza el rumbo de la reforma de las fuerzas armadas a partir del análisis de las cinco Leyes Orgánicas de 2002-2011 que regulan las actividades de las fuerzas armadas. Estas transformaciones han creado premisas fundamentales para la estabilidad del régimen moderno en Venezuela bajo el gobierno de Nicolás Maduro. Por lo tanto, a partir de esta experiencia de reforma de las fuerzas armadas puede, en cierta medida, hablarse de una manifestación del arte militar. Se estudia el proceso de formación de la doctrina militar bolivariana, desarrollado teniendo en cuenta la experiencia histórica internacional. Se considera de manera integral el fenómeno de la milicia bolivariana como un fenómeno fundamentalmente nuevo en la estructura y actividades de las fuerzas armadas. El ponente llega a la conclusión de que, durante el lapso del gobierno de Hugo Chávez, la "maquinaria militar" venezolana se actualizó significativamente tanto en el aspecto ideológico como organizativo.

Palabras claves: Venezuela, Hugo Chávez, Fuerzas Armadas, Constitución, Leyes Orgánicas, milicia bolivariana, doctrina



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Cavalry Warfare of the Germanic Peoples / A germán népek lovas hadviselése

The Germanic tribes, who lived in the northern part of Europe, often came into conflict with the Roman Empire and neighboring nomadic peoples. In these wars, the Germanic peoples frequently used cavalry, which preserved several unique features during their development, but also took on external influences. According to early and late Roman sources, the ancient Germanic tribes used light cavalry during their campaigns, which had many unique tactical elements. The Germanic horsemen were able to fight independently, but on many occasions, they fought together with the infantry. Another unique feature of the cavalry of the Germanic peoples was that, depending on the battle situation, they could fight the enemy on foot if necessary. According to written sources, this characteristic of theirs was preserved until the Carolingian times. As a result of the Roman Empire neighboring the Germans and the nomadic peoples, a new type of military force appeared, the heavy cavalry. The appearance of armoured cavalry fighting in closed formation is noted primarily among the Germanic peoples (e.g. Goths, Gepids, Quads), who lived next to the Sarmatian peoples and among the Franks who conquered Roman territories. Horse archers did not spread in large numbers in Germanic armies, but their presence is probable.

Keywords: Antique/Early Medieval history, Cavalry warfare, Germanic tribes

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az Európa északi részén lakó germán törzsek gyakran kerültek konfliktusba a Római Birodalommal és a szomszédos nomád népekkel. Ezekben a háborúkban a germán népek rendszeren használtak lovasságot, amely fejlődésük során több egyedi vonást megőrzött, de emellett külső hatásokat is átvett. A korai és a késői római források beszámolóí szerint, a germánok könnyű lovasságot alkalmaztak a hadjárataik során, amely számos egyedi taktikai elemet ismert. A germán lovasok képesek voltak önállóan harcolni, de számos alkalommal vegyesen küzdöttek, együtt a gyalogos harcosokkal. Másik egyedi sajátossága volt a germán népek lovasságának, hogy a harci helyzettől függően, ha szükség volt rá, gyalog is képesek voltak az ellenséggel felvenni a harcot. Ezt a jellegzetességüket az írásos források szerint a Karoling időkig megőrizték. A germánokkal szomszédos Római Birodalom és a nomád népek hatására új csapatnem jelenik meg, a nehézlovasság. A páncélos és zárt rendben harcoló lovasok feltűnése elsősorban a szarmata népek mellett élő germánoknál (pl. gótok, gepidák, kvádok), illetve a római területeket meghódító frankoknál figyelhető meg. A lovasíjászok nem terjedtek el nagy számban a germán seregekben, de jelenlétük valószínűsíthető.

Kulcsszavak: ókori/kora középkori hadtörténelem, lovas hadviselés, germán törzsek



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Interpretation of Chinese strategic thinking in the light of ancient military classics - Causes and consequences of the difference between Chinese and Western strategic approaches /A kínai stratégiai gondolkodás értelmezése ókori hadtudományi klasszikus művek tükrében – A kínai és a nyugati stratégiai szemlélet különbözőségének okai és következményei

Today, China is an economic, political and military power. This alone could be a good reason for trying to understand China, the thinking of Chinese leaders and the Chinese strategic approach. But the relationship with China is particularly important to us, since the relationship between Hungary and China has developed a lot in recent years, has become mature and diversified, and the Hungarian–Chinese relationship is declared as a segment of strategic importance in Hungarian foreign policy. One of the cornerstones of modern China studies is that the most important Chinese philosophical schools and religions, as well as the Chinese military classics, serve as essential guidelines on the way to understanding Chinese thinking. The texts of the "Seven Military Classics" (Wu jing qi shu 武經七書) provide an outstanding opportunity to analyse Chinese strategic approach. After giving a comprehensive view of the above mentioned ancient Chinese military classics' strategic approach; and examining in detail the following issues (among others): appreciation of adversaries, wars and combats; leaders' functions and roles, I summarise the main causes of the difference between Chinese and Western strategic thinking and outline the consequences which have a long-lasting effect to this day.

Keywords: China, military classics, "Seven Military Classics", Chinese / Western Strategic Approach

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Kína napjainkban gazdasági, politikai és katonai nagyhatalom. Ez önmagában is indokolhatja Kína, a kínai vezetői gondolkodás és a kínai stratégiai szemlélet megértésének szükségességét és fontosságát. De számunkra különösen fontos a kínai reláció, hiszen Magyarország és Kína kapcsolata az elmúlt években sokat fejlődött, éretté és diverzifikálttá vált, és a magyar külpolitika deklaráltan stratégiai jelentőséggel bíró szegmensét képviseli a magyar-kínai kapcsolatrendszer. A modern Kína-kutatás egyik alapvetése, hogy a kínai gondolkodás megértéséhez vezető úton lényeges irányjelzőként szolgálnak a legfontosabb kínai filozófiai és vallási irányzatok, valamint a kínai hadtudományi klasszikusok. A kínai stratégiai szemlélet vizsgálatához kivételes lehetőséget kínálnak "A hét hadtudományi klasszikus" (Wu jing qi shu 武經七書) szövegei. Előadásomban átfogó jellemzést adok az ezen kínai hadtudományi klasszikusokban megjelenő stratégiai szemléletről, és részleteiben is vizsgálom (egyebek mellett) a következő kérdésköröket: az ellenfelek, a háborúk és a harc megítélése, vezetői funkciók és szerepek; majd zárásként összegzést adok a nyugati és kínai stratégiai gondolkodás alapvető különbözőségének okairól és ennek máig ható következményeiről.

Kulcsszavak: Kína, hadtudományi klasszikusok, "A hét hadtudományi klasszikus", kínai / nyugati stratégiai szemlélet



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Military and National Security Components of Israel's "Campaign Between Wars" Strategy / Az izraeli „hadjárat a háborúk között” stratégia katonai és nemzetbiztonsági összetevői

The changed Middle Eastern regional order has caused a significant restructuring of the Israeli armed forces in the last twenty years, including its military conduct, planning and weapons systems. The synchronised development focusing on strengthening precision strike capabilities is the main direction in the current restructuring process, strongly connected to the Israeli "Campaign between Wars" strategy. The Israeli concept aims at deterring its enemies and destroying their military assets through covert and open military strikes. These enemy assets would aid their owners in achieving victory, therefore their destruction through preventive strikes reduces the chance of the eruption of a war. The ongoing refinement of Israeli military strategy and the military and national security schemes developed and employed during the realisation of the Campaign between Wars concept are significant boons to Israel's partner states. The strategy reshapes the security cooperation networks indirectly during its realisation in the Middle Eastern region and beyond. The presentation demonstrates the synergy creation effects of the Campaign between Wars strategy between military and national security operations and the lessons for other states, while it furthermore underlines the international military and national security cooperation possibilities provided by the strategy.

Keywords: Middle East, Israel, Military strategy, Asymmetric Warfare, National Security

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A közel-keleti regionális viszonyok elmúlt húsz évben végbement megváltozásának hatására az izraeli haderő jelentős strukturális átalakuláson ment keresztül, mind katonai eljárásaiban, mind tervezésében, mind eszközrendszereit tekintve. A fegyvernemek összehangolt, precíziós tűzerő növelésére irányuló fejlesztése a legfontosabb irány a jelenleg is zajló átstrukturálás során, amely szorosan kötődik az izraeli „hadjárat a háborúk között” stratégiához. Az izraeli koncepció célja a rendszeresen végrehajtott, fedett és nyílt katonai csapások által elrettenteni az ellenfeleket és elpusztítani katonai erőforrásaikat. Az ellenség ezen erőforrásai egy esetleges háború során elősegítenék a győzelem kivívását, ezért megelőző csapásokon keresztül való elpusztításuk a háború kitörésének esélyét is csökkenti. Az izraeli katonai stratégia gazdagodása, illetve maguk a „hadjárat a háborúk között” koncepció keretében kifejlesztett és alkalmazott katonai és nemzetbiztonsági képességek fontos hozzájárulást jelentenek Izrael térségbeli és azon kívüli partnerei számára is. A stratégia érvényesülése során közvetett módon átrajzolja a regionális és azon túli együttműködési rendszereket. Az előadásban bemutatásra kerülnek a „hadjárat a háborúk között” stratégia szinergiateremtő hatásai a katonai és nemzetbiztonsági eljárásokban, továbbá annak tanulságai a világ többi állama számára, valamint az izraeli stratégia nyújtotta nemzetközi katonai és nemzetbiztonsági együttműködési lehetőségek.

Kulcsszavak: Közel-Kelet, Izrael, katonai stratégia, aszimmetrikus hadviselés, nemzetbiztonság



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The Military Organization Process in Israel – The Early Years of Israel Defense Forces and the Predecessor Organizations / Az izraeli haderőszerkezési folyamata – Az Izraeli Védelmi Erők korai évei és az elődszervezetek

The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) is the custodians of the existence, survival, and security of the State of Israel. In the last 74 years, since the IDF was founded, the organization has faced many challenges and it went through several reforms. At the same time, the characteristics that were defined already at the time of its establishment, such as steadfastness, the pursuit of problem solving, professionalism and the coexistence of chaos or the existence in symbiosis with Israeli society, are prevalent these days and determine the daily and long-term operation of the IDF. On the one hand, the question arises: where does the professionalism characteristic of the Israeli Defense Forces come from? What were the variables and how can they be grouped and analysed, which led to a force that forced the Egyptian army - which was declared to be the best equipped and strongest in the region at the time - to retreat two months after the official establishment of the State of Israel? Which organizations were the cornerstones of the IDF? What environmental and social variables have been behind the Israeli Defense Forces' ability to maintain its state in the rapidly changing and turbulent region of the Middle East for seventy-four years? Where does the adaptation potential come from? In my opinion, these adaptation skills are the key to the success of the Israeli military.

Keywords: Military Development, Israeli Defense Forces, Israel, Military history, Predecessor Organizations

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az Izraeli Védelmi Erők (IDF) Izrael Állam létének, fennmaradásának és biztonságának letéteményese. Az IDF megalakítása óta eltelt 74 évben számos kihívással nézett szembe a szervezet és számos változáson esett át. Ugyanakkor azon ismérvek, amelyek már a megalakuláskor is meghatározták, mint a rendíthetlenség, a problémamegoldásra való törekvés, a professzionalizmus és a káosz együtt élése vagy az izraeli társadalommal szimbiózisban történő létezés a mai napig fennállnak és determinálják a haderő működését. Egy részről felmerül a kérdés, hogy honnan ered az Izraeli Védelmi Erőkre jellemző professzionalizmus? Melyek voltak és miképpen csoportosíthatók, elemezhetők azon változók, amelyek elvezettek egy olyan haderőhöz, amely az állam hivatalos megalakulása után két hónappal már a térség akkoriban legjobban felszereltnek és legerősebbnek kikiáltott haderejét, az egyiptomi hadsereget visszavonulásra kényszerítette? Mely szervezetek voltak azok, amelyek alapkőként szolgáltak a létrejövő haderő számára? Milyen környezeti és társadalmi változók állnak annak hátterében, hogy az Izraeli Védelmi Erők hetvennégy éve képes fenntartani államát a Közel-Kelet gyorsan változó és viharos térségében? Honnan ered az adaptációs potenciál, amelyben véleményem szerint az izraeli haderő sikerének kulcsa keresendő?

Kulcsszavak: haderőszerkezés, Izraeli Védelmi Erők, Izrael, hadtörténelem, elődszervezetek



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Artificial Intelligence and Mission Command

During history two main military command and control (C2) philosophies have developed: the detailed command and the mission command. The latter is NATO's preferred command philosophy. Its main elements are the commander's intent and the subordinates' initiative. Exercising mission command efficiently has important requirements: commanders able to apply the principles and suitable command information systems. Through training and practice mutual trust builds between commanders and subordinates, which is an important attribute of mission command. Recently, the command information systems are going through a revolution powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI) solutions. Prospective AI-enabled command and controls systems will be able to provide real-time common operational picture (COP). This COP will require instant and constant information-sharing throughout the entire network. In such an environment, AI solutions – decision-support tools or even decision-making systems – will have high impact on the commanders' decisions. Applying mission command in this potential future C2 environment will likely have several challenges: on one hand, the temptation for a commander to micromanage in a battlefield where everything can be seen in real time is high, while, on the other hand, inexplicable and/or unproven AI systems in the loop may decrease the level of mutual trust.

Keywords: Military Leadership, Artificial Intelligence, Mission Command, Command and Control



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Understanding the Operational Environment – The PMESII-ASCOPE Matrix

Military Operations are planned and prepared in the DIME/PMESII/ASCOPE/ICR2 framework. Among the several methods and assisting tools by which the Operations Planning process is carried out, this framework is the one that is included in the methodology described by the COPD (Comprehensive Operations Planning Directive) of NATO. The development of the operational plan (OPLAN) is based on the analysis of the mass of information in the PMESII (Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure) domains of the Operational Environment. With the strategic decision made, the desired end-state defined, for the military intervention in a crisis, from the point of view of determining the strategic goals of the operations, an ex-ante evaluation has primary importance, which determines the purpose, content and process (COA-Course of Action) of the operations depending on their expected impact. The DIME approach includes diplomacy, information, military and economic means of influence on the Centre of Gravity of the identified six PMESII domains of the operational environment. The ASCOPE (Areas, Structures, Capabilities, Organizations, People, and Events) approach is primarily used in counterinsurgency operations to analyse areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events, while ICR2 is the information-collection requirements and information capability requirements.

Keywords: Operations Planning, Military Decision Making, NATO Crisis Resolution, Centre of Gravity



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Power Perception and Conflict Prevention: Measuring Six Elements

Power can have different meaning for different IR actors at a different time. The contemporary security crises, including Ukraine and the countries around the Black Sea region, show that global competition for power is ongoing. Reasons for the competition might be a lack of balance of power or a differing perception of the value of power. However, a clear definition of power in international relations is not present. Not understanding the motives of different IR actors in initiating crises is an obstacle for conflict prevention. The current research examines power through different existing IR perspectives – realist, liberalist, constructivist. A literature review of scholarly definitions of power indicates hard, soft, sharp and smart power. Based on previous attempts to define power, the current research suggests a new categorisation of power. It proposes power to be divided into six main elements – military security, economic security/investment, energy security/environment, diplomatic/political, government/society, information/exchange. Power, categorised by these six groups of elements, can be later measured in the perception of different IR actors. Such measurement of the perception can contribute to early warning for potential conflicts and, therefore, to preventing international crises. This power categorisation is not exclusive, but it provides an analytical tool to understand power in contemporary terms, which can serve conflict prevention.

Keywords: Power perception, Six Elements, Conflict Prevention. International Relations



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Turkey's Road to NATO: 1949-1952

The Second World War caused significant changes in global political history. After 1945, the Soviet Union posed a direct threat and that was why Turkey started to approach the US and NATO. Turkey had an increasingly important role because of its own special geopolitical position in the bipolar world order. These ruptures had a long-term impact on Turkey's foreign policy. This situation paved the way for future alliances and political orientations. The international uncertainty that emerged in the post-war period pushed Turkey, like other states, to seek security measures. Turkey's challenging NATO journey began at this point. Since the beginning of the Cold War, NATO membership has been the main axis of Turkey's foreign policy and one of the most important principles in its preferences. For this reason, the study focuses on Turkey's accession to NATO. In this study, the general situation of Turkey after the Second World War, the establishment of NATO, its general structure, the Turkey Democratic Party Era, attempts to join NATO, and Turkey's entry into NATO will be examined.

Keywords: NATO, Turkey, Politics, Security, Road



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Security and Development in East-Africa / Biztonság és fejlesztés Kelet-Afrikában

Since the turn of the millennium, the inseparable link between security and development in conflict-affected developing countries has received increasing attention. Security and development have a mutually reinforcing relationship: security provides the right basis for the development of a country or region, while development has an equally positive impact on increasing the security of the area under consideration. Africa has been severely affected by inter- and intrastate conflicts, humanitarian disasters, poverty and famine, which have resulted in, among other things, a huge influx of internally displaced persons. These challenges interrupt the development of countries, but they are also often the result of a country's failure to develop. I will attempt to illustrate the highly complex relationship between security and development in three East African states, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda.

Keywords: Security, Development, East Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A konfliktus sújtotta fejlődő államokban a biztonság és a fejlődés elválaszthatatlansága az ezredforduló óta egyre nagyobb figyelmet kap. A biztonság és a fejlődés egymást kölcsönösen erősítő kapcsolatban állnak: a biztonság megfelelő alapot biztosít egy ország vagy régió fejlődésére, míg a fejlődés ugyanilyen pozitív hatást gyakorol a vizsgált terület biztonságának növelésére. Afrikát súlyosan sújtják az államközi- és az államon belüli konfliktusok, a humanitárius katasztrófák, a szegénység és az éhínség, aminek következtében többek között hatalmas belső menekültáradattal kell szembe néznie. Ezek a kihívások megszakítják egy ország fejlődését, ugyanakkor gyakran pont az ország fejlesztési törekvéseinek kudarcából fakadnak. A biztonság és a fejlesztés rendkívül komplex kapcsolatát mutatom be három kelet-afrikai állam, Kenya, Etiópia és Uganda vonatkozásában.

Kulcsszavak: biztonság, fejlesztés, Kelet-Afrika, Kenya, Etiópia, Uganda



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Social Change through International and Civic Engagement in Iraq / Társadalmi változás a nemzetközi és civil összefogáson keresztül, Irakban

International and local civil cooperation contributes to social renewal in Iraq. The weak statehood and structural challenges attract the great influence of external actors, even through humanitarian aid or development projects, primarily in order to protect the world and their own security. Especially in the case of Iraq, the joint fight against terrorism and its consequences is the best example of cooperation. At the moment, the UN, as the largest external actor, urges primarily the stimulation and institutionalization of the relationship between the humanitarian, peacebuilding and development areas, as well as the removal of structural obstacles, because they can hinder the sustainable development of Iraq. Parallel to the stabilization of the situation, the focus must increasingly shift from humanitarian assistance to achieving sustainable development goals. International organizations operating in Iraq are brought together by a network called the NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (1), and state development activities are organized by a specialized department of the Kurdistan Regional Government (2), which coordinates local civic organizations. In the longer term, everyone's common goal is to fully transfer the tasks to be performed from external actors to the Iraqi state, which is an optimistic objective.

Keywords: Social Change, Iraq, Kurdistan, Humanitarian Aid, Civil Society

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A nemzetközi és helyi civil összefogás hozzájárul a társadalmi megújuláshoz Irakban. Az Irakra jellemző gyenge államiség és a strukturális kihívások vonzzák a külső szereplők nagy befolyását akár humanitárius segélyezési vagy fejlesztési projekteken keresztül, első sorban a világ és saját biztonságuk védelme érdekében. Különösen Irak esetében a terrorizmus és következményei elleni közös küzdelem a legjobb példa az összefogásra. Jelenleg leginkább a humanitárius, béketeremtési és a fejlesztési területek kapcsolatának ösztönzését és intézményesítését, valamint a strukturális akadályok elhárítását sürgeti első sorban az ENSZ, mint a legnagyobb külső szereplő, mert ezek hátráltathatják Irak fenntartható fejlesztését. A helyzet stabilizálódásával párhuzamosan a humanitárius segítségnyújtásról egyre inkább át kell tevődnie a fókusz a fenntartható fejlesztési célok elérésére. Az Irakban tevékenykedő nemzetközi szervezeteket az Iraki Civil Szervezetek Koordinációs Bizottsága elnevezésű hálózat, az állami fejlesztési tevékenységeket a helyi civil szervezeteket koordináló Kurdisztáni Regionális Kormány erre szakosodott osztálya fogja össze. Hosszabb távon mindenki közös célja, hogy a külső szereplőkről az elvégzendő feladatok teljes mértékben átkerülhessenek az iraki államhoz, ami optimista célkitűzés.

Kulcsszavak: társadalmi változás, Irak, Kurdisztán, humanitárius segélyezés, civil társadalom



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Cyber operations in the shadow of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict – Investigation from a network research approach / Kiberműveletek az orosz-ukrán konfliktus árnyékában – Egy hálózat kutatás szempontú vizsgálat

In the presentation I attempt to explore, summarize and analyse the cyberspace aspects of the events following the renewal of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in February 2022. After briefly outlining the background of the conflict, the main conceptual elements will be discussed, through which the role of cyber operations in the conflicts and wars of the new millennium might be interpreted. As for data and methods, I summarize the methodological procedures applied during the study, the data utilized and the tools of the analysis: I cover the specifics and possibilities of secondary statistical analysis and network research. The results are presented in a threefold structure: firstly, (1) the basic characteristics of the operations in cyberspace are described, then (2) the network graph is examined in detail, and, finally, (3) the cyber operations in Russian-Ukrainian relationship are investigated, using correlations. Based on the preliminary results it can be stated that cyberspace operations are characterized by a significant network embeddedness, and a well-defined network structure can be revealed among the initiating countries, which could imply the deepening of the conflict in virtual space. At the end of the presentation, I summarize and evaluate the results, furthermore, reflect on limitations and possible further directions of the research.

Keywords: Cyber Operations, Russian-Ukrainian Conflict, Secondary Analysis, Network Research, Data Analysis

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A tervezett előadás keretében arra teszek kísérletet, hogy feltárjam összefoglaljam és elemezzem az orosz-ukrán konfliktus 2022. februári kiújulását követő események kibertérbeli aspektusait. A konfliktus háttérének rövid felvázolását követően kitérek a főbb terminológiai és koncepcionális keretekre, melyek révén értelmezhetővé válik a kiberműveletek szerepe az új évezred fenyegetései, konfliktusai, illetve háborúi esetében. A fogalmi áttekintést a kutatás módszertani háttérének bemutatása követi: összefoglalom a vizsgálat során alkalmazott primer és szekunder módszertani eljárásokat, a felhasznált adatokat, valamint az elemzés eszközeit: kitérek a másodlagos statisztikai elemzés és a hálózat kutatás sajátosságaira és alkalmazásának lehetőségeire. A vizsgálat eredményeit egy hármas struktúrában tervezem bemutatni: egyrészt (1) deskriptív megközelítéssel bemutatom a kibertérbeli művelet alapjellezőit, majd (2) részleteiben jellemzem a műveletek hálózati gráfjának sajátosságait, végül pedig (3) statisztikai összefüggésvizsgálatok alkalmazásával képet alkotok az orosz-ukrán viszonylatban fennálló kiberműveletek összetételéről. A kutatás előzetes eredményei alapján megfogalmazható, hogy a vizsgált kontextusban a kibertérbeli műveletekre jelentős hálózati beágyazottság jellemző, a kezdeményező országok között jól kirajzolódó hálózati struktúra tárható fel, mely a konfliktus virtuális térbeli elmélyülésére enged következtetni. Az előadás zárásaként az eredmények összegzése és értékelése mellett utalok a vizsgálat feltételezhető korlátaira, valamint a lehetséges további kutatási irányokat is felvázolom.

Kulcsszavak: kiberműveletek, orosz-ukrán konfliktus, másodelemzés, hálózat kutatás, adatelemzés



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The Necessity of the Process of Modernisation of the Human Resources from the Military System

The human resources field has an important role in the process of militarisation, and it is necessary that human resources from the military system adapt to all the transformations which are taking place. In the last years, the Romanian military system had to upgrade, to adapt and to transform all the structures which are implied in ensuring national security. Those transformations implied the necessity of modernisation of human resources from the military system because militaries have new responsibilities, they have to apply different procedures and in most of the cases the way of working has changed. In order to adapt to all those changes, employees have to be modernised, and commanders are those who support them in this process of modernisation. The deployment of military resources implies also a very good organisation of the military system, establishing clear procedures. Human resources are the first implied in the process of militarisation and modernisation and it might be interesting to do research about what implies the modernisation of the human resources from the military system from Romania.

Keywords: Human Resources, Militarisation, Modernisation, Security



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The Energy Security in the European Union: An Assessment of its Natural Gas System

The aim of this paper is to assess the energy security of the natural gas system of the European Union based on one of the most recently used definitions, which considers energy security as the low vulnerability of the energy system to different risks. We use this definition in the natural gas system. To quantify this vulnerability, the following indicators have been studied: energy sovereignty, which measures vulnerability to foreign actions, robustness, which assesses the system's resistance to natural disasters and technological risks, and energy resilience, which assesses resistance and adaptability to serious disruptions in the European Union gas system. The research has led to results that have surpassed the initial goal of the study. According to the analysis, it has become clear that European Union energy security in relation to natural gas has a medium rank. The research has stemmed important conclusions, very convenient at the current context of energy crisis. One of them is the verification of the high diversification of natural gas suppliers the Member States have. Also, the research has shown that the analytical methodology consisting of the sum of national situations does not necessarily reflect: the most realistic EU picture.

Keywords: Natural Gas, European Union, Resilience, Methodology, Energy Indicators



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With Increased MSA comes Increased Efficiency and Efficacy of Navies – a Case for Space Based Maritime Surveillance

Maritime security comes to the stage every now and then, not necessarily because issues on the sea happen intermittently, but rather, when things come into the spotlight, it is because they have been observed. Navies, coast guard and other maritime security stakeholders need to operate at their best and to stretch existing capabilities for securing the maritime domain so that the global trade, the supply chains and, ultimately, human prosperity are not negatively affected. However, large stretches of water remain virtually unmonitored and the ability of many a navy or coast guard to ensure maritime governance is severely limited/reduced. Space-based sensors capable of quasi-permanent monitoring of large swaths of the maritime space providing information that leads to the development of Pattern of Life (POL) are both a need and a thrilling recent development. It is sufficient to say that provided POLs serve the construction of knowledge about the maritime security ecosystem in a more systemic way, and this directly amplifies the efficiency and efficacy of maritime security efforts. In this respect, the privatization of the satellite surveillance industry heralds a paradigm shift in that until recently, large-scale, near-real time, effective area surveillance space-based tools were the privilege of only a handful of (state) actors (e.g., USA, China, India, Russia etc.).

Keywords: Maritime Situational Awareness (MSA), Space-based Surveillance, Maritime security, Satellite, Navy and Coast Guard, Maritime Surveillance



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Clausewitzian Ends and Means in the Russian – Ukrainian War

Carl von Clausewitz's book "On War" is one of the most influential works in the field of military science and military education to date, as the author covered both the theoretical and practical elements of war. After the Cold War, several theorists questioned its relevance since it was published nearly two hundred years ago. Nevertheless, in my opinion, there are parts of it that can help with a better understanding and analysis of modern conflicts. In my present study, I analyse the Russian-Ukrainian war that began in February 2022 through the theories of the first book entitled "On The Nature of War". In this volume, Clausewitz describes his definition of war, the possible objectives of war, and the means available to achieve those aims, which I compare with the actions observed in the current war and, afterwards, with the possible outcomes. In the course of the study, I examine the possible objectives of both warring parties and the supporting means defined by Clausewitz as well as their application today.

Keywords: Clausewitz, War, Theory, Russia, Ukraine



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The Effect of the Ukraine–Russia War on the Military Policy of the Visegrád Countries

The Ukraine–Russia war started long before the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The war bubbles busted when Russia decided to invade Ukraine on 24 February 2022. The magnitude of the war surprised the world and immediately influenced the military policy of various countries. The study assesses the military policy responses of the Visegrád countries – the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. This study applies a convergence model to military policy to investigate if the Visegrád countries are collectively efficient in their security positions. It examines the sample period span from when the war developed in 2014 to when full scale war took over in 2022. The study makes use of panel data models and advanced specifications in econometrics. A series of quantitative and binary indicators are included in the modelling. The study contributes to filling the empirical gaps that exist in the field of military policy. The military policy by the Visegrád countries has demonstrated divergent responses to the Ukraine–Russia war. It is pertinent to investigate if there is coherent military policy of the Visegrád 4 as a group of countries that has coordinated economic and political ties.

Keywords: Ukraine-Russia War, Military Policy, Visegrád



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The Architecture of NATO's Crisis Management System

NATO was conceived as a defensive military alliance, designed to unite individual forces and doctrines into a unitary system, capable of overcoming extreme situations but, above all, anticipating emerging threats. At the time of its organizational genesis (April 1949), Western Europe aimed to preserve the continent by restoring its strategic balance to the expansionism of the USSR. Historical development has transformed the organization in doctrinal and strategic terms, having today a real technical and procedural scaffolding, robust, but still perfectible, for initiating and increasing the response to the politico-military crises of the 21st century. The purpose of the NATO Crisis Response System (NCRS) is to provide the preparedness and support required for crisis and conflict prevention and crisis management across the range of Article 5 and non-Article 5 operations. This tool empowers the Alliance to resolve crisis situations, consisting of a wide range of measures that ensure a coordinated and prompt response to the cause or threat of a crisis by appropriate means. The combination of politico-military and emergency measures involves preventive and reactive measures in a flexible manner. In order to outline the main elements that constitute NATO's integrated crisis management system, the perspective of a comprehensive approach is required.

Keywords: Strategic Concept, Confrontation, Transformation, Projection



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Hungary's Role in the Organization of Turkic States as an Observer State: Expectations and Recommendations

The Organization of Turkic States (OTS) was established in 2009 by Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan to function as an intergovernmental platform for cooperation in economic, political, cultural, and other fields. Hungary gained observer status at the 6th Summit of the Organization of Turkic States held in Cholpon-Ata on September 3, 2018. During the past four years, significant progress has been made in the relations between the Organization of Turkic States and Hungary. The relations have deepened and entered the institutionalization process. Furthermore, Hungary is expected to serve as an example and an intermediary for the member states and the EU's policies toward Asia and the region. Indeed, Hungary can play an essential and strategic role in developing relations with the EU and NATO. This article will examine Hungary's relations with the Organization of Turkic States and future cooperation processes in the aforementioned areas. It will also look into the possible benefits of Hungary's OTS membership.

Keywords: Organization of Turkic States, Hungary, Observer, Cooperation, Role



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NATO vs Russian Federation - Thesis, Antithesis, Synthesis

The final act of the second world conflagration staged the prodigious, but silent, confrontation between two antithetical ideologies. In this way, the entire globe was the witness, but also the potential victim, of the eruption of a planetary crisis between the expansive polarity of Eastern communism and Western capitalist safeguarding. Bipolarity, translated through the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance initiative and the generative opposition of NATO, represented a glacial conflict, with discursive excesses and initiatives from the nuclear register. The latent era has evolved in recent years to a kinetic stage, leading to security decay - Cold War 2.0, different in character, but potentially as menacing and founded not just on competing interests, but competing values. The prominent difference between them is that the first one had a global dimension, while the second one is actually in a bilateral mode – between the USA (NATO) and the Russian Federation. Those two reheated a historic struggle, as NATO opted for the Eastern enlargement of the organisation, while Russia illegitimately interfered throughout former territories, causing chaos.

Keywords: Confrontation, Crises, Thesis, Antithesis, Synthesis



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Economic Development under the Military Rule in Thailand and Myanmar: A Survey of Literature

The existing literature is summarised in this talk to understand how contemporary research has answered the questions: How have the military regimes impacted economic development in Thailand and Myanmar? Why has Thailand achieved better economic development than Myanmar under military rule? By surveying major works published since the Second World War in the field of military studies focusing on the economic development in Myanmar and Thailand during the military regimes, this literature review argues that there seems to be limited research that focuses on the comparative study of economic development in both cases during the military regimes. Therefore, research should be initiated to fill this research gap. Due to the long period of military reign in both of these countries as Cold War and the post-Cold War phenomena, a comparative study of these two most similar cases will facilitate a new understanding of the impact of military rule on the better economic development in Thailand than in Myanmar, as well as the causes of this variation between these two neighbors. This paper is primarily a systematic literature review with limited use of the bibliometric technique.

Keywords: Economic Development, Military Rule, Myanmar, Thailand, Literature Survey



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