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Európai Unió Szakpolitikák Nemzetközi Műhelykonferencia

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Digitalisation, Innovation, Data Protection Session

Digitalizáció, Innováció, Adatvédelem Szekció



Digitalisation, Innovation, Data Protection Session

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EU Regulatory development in Digital market

Law and regulations are the most important legal tools in the European national system. Technology and innovation provides a unique perspective on recent market developments as well as legal enforcement of how the EU has developed new regulations affecting technology and online services such as EU copyright directive and the EU digital services Act, the Digital market Act to protect fair trade and data protection in the region. The study Aim to review the development of the EU's new regulations, particularly key digital regulations, and how the EU is adapting the rules to protect users from illegal goods, content, or services. How a new framework of obligations will apply to all digital services that connect consumers to goods, services, or content, including new procedures for faster removal of illegal content and comprehensive protection of users' fundamental rights online. It follows the principle that illegal offline acts should also be illegal online. It will be benefit for EU in new digital era to ensure fair competition and more choice for users.

Keywords: European Union, Regulation, Digital Market



Digitalisation, Innovation, Data Protection Session

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Artificial Intelligence EU New Regulations

The AI Act (Artificial Intelligence Act), is a draft rule on artificial intelligence, was published by the European Commission on April 21, 2021. In order to make artificial intelligence trustworthy, human-centred, ethical, sustainable, and inclusive, this initiative aims to frame artificial intelligence by creating international standards and using a global geographical strategy, it seeks to create the first ever worldwide legal framework for these advances and promote the European Union as a leader in ethical technologies. This law will be applicable to any operator doing business in the European single market as well as artificial intelligence technologies developed within the European Union. The AI Act will create the groundwork for a universal platform for the protection of rights in the face of artificial intelligence applications, just like the GDPR did. If the objective is to set up a uniform legal framework, notably for the development, marketing and use of artificial intelligence, the European Union proposes an approach based on the protection of the fundamental rights of its citizens as the basis for an ethical and functional regulation. In this research, we will examine the EU's proposed AI policy and discuss its necessary components. We will also examine what factors the development of AI depends on.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Regulations, Control, Human Right, Data Protection



Digitalisation, Innovation, Data Protection Session

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The European Union's attempts to create its own satellite fleet

Secure communications are essential to our society and our economy. In a geopolitical context of growing uncertainty, as both cyberattacks and natural or human-made disasters are becoming more frequent and impactful, ensuring that secure communications services are provided by an appropriately specified, designed, manufactured, deployed, and operated infrastructure is of strategic importance for competitiveness, resilience, and sovereignty. There is also an unprecedented demand for satellite communication services, whereas the new technological advancements set new requirements for the security of our communication systems. There are already numerous systems in low Earth orbit providing the much-demanded internet globally, so the question is, why should Europe deploy another one? The European Commission presented a proposal for secure satellite communications at the beginning of this year. This proposal aims to build and operate a space-based state-of-the-art connectivity system, help to counter cyber and electromagnetic threats and improve the resilience of EU telecommunication infrastructures. However, this is not the first satellite system, which was initiated by the EU, or to be exact by the EEC. Previous attempts served other needs, according to the state of the art of the technological development at that time.

Keywords: Satellite Communication, European Union, Space, Resilience, Innovation



Digitalisation, Innovation, Data Protection Session

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Higher education governance systems - European examples

Higher education governance and fostering the academic excellence is a hot topic nowadays. The present study aims to provide an overview on the concept of academic imperialism and the network of preferential attachments of the QS ranked higher education institutions. Our methodology is based on network science tools, based on the data SciVal and Scopus data. The results show a strong division between the global north and global south countries, as the global south countries seek to cooperate with powerful states of the global north. Besides, it is worth studying the structure of higher education especially from the aspect of cooperation between academic and government type institutions. The results show differences between countries along the 3 models - state centred, market oriented and self-government models.

Keywords: Higher Education Systems; Higher Education Governance; Network Science



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Sustainable development, environmental sustainability Session

**Fenntartható fejlődés, környezeti fenntarthatóság
Szekció**



Sustainable development, environmental sustainability Session

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European environment policy and its role in ensuring Europe's long-term sustainability and economic growth

Environmental problems represent one of the biggest challenges the world is facing nowadays. This alarming situation means a serious problem on a global scale, resulting in growing public awareness that has led various countries to adopt adequate measures with the goal of reducing the negative impacts that arise due to pollution and excessive consumption and production. In order to ensure a better and more sustainable future, the European Union creates constant activities related to the formulation of policies dedicated to the preservation and protection of the environment. Thanks to its high environmental standards, the European Union is one of the most active participants in this extensive process of protection. Economy of Europe is also closely related to this issue and the goal of implementing these policies is therefore to ensure that individual member economies within the Union are more environmentally friendly. However, to achieve this goal, it is necessary to find solutions to actual green challenges such as climate change, lack of natural resources, or enormous consumption and production. This article examines European environmental policy and reviews available solutions that enhance the long-term sustainability and economic growth of the European Union.

Keywords: Environment, Sustainability, Environmental Policy, Economic Growth, Green Challenges



Sustainable development, environmental sustainability Session

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Energy Justice in the Electromobility Development: EU and ASEAN Law in Comparative Context

Climate change encourages various states to adopt solutive and innovative laws. Electromobility as a climate policy is one of the solutions that can contribute to reducing carbon emissions. Furthermore, international organisations such as the EU have encouraged member states to develop an electric mobility ecosystem. Moreover, as one of the EU partner organisations, ASEAN has encouraged its member states to adopt similar laws and policies in electromobility innovations. This study examined EU and ASEAN legal innovations that developed electromobility ecosystems in the context of energy justice comparisons. This paper argued that adopting the principle of energy justice in the EU and ASEAN law is highly dependent on the function and role of international organisations in lawmaking. As a climate policy innovation, electromobility is closely related to energy justice for the public. Therefore, analysing the functions and roles of international organisations such as the EU and ASEAN is crucial. The study examined the legal framework the EU and ASEAN adopted to create an electromobility ecosystem. The purpose of the study was to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the role and function of lawmaking in international organisations supporting climate policy and contributing to the achievement of energy justice.

Keywords: ASEAN, Comparative, Energy Justice, Electromobility, EU



Sustainable development, environmental sustainability Session

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The EU's attitude towards the ECHR's system in light of the EU's climate ambition

Despite the several accession attempt to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the EU is still not a Party to the Convention. However, this does not mean there is no interaction between the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). This presentation will analyse this interaction in cases related to environmental issues, primarily from the EU's perspective. This objective includes the examination of the *Bosphorus Hava Yolları Turizm ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi v. Ireland* case where the so-called '*Bosphorus criteria*' was declared according to which the EU law should provide the same level of protection of human rights as the ECHR in environmental protection. Furthermore, the presentation considers the EU's ambitious climate goals and commitment to the Paris Agreement, the *Carvalho and Others v. European Union* case and the third-party intervention of the European Commission in the *Duarte Agostinho and Others v. Portugal and Others* case before the ECtHR.

Keywords: European Court Of Human Rights, Court Of Justice Of The European Union, Environmental Cases, Paris Agreement, The EU's Climate Targets



Sustainable development, environmental sustainability Session

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The role of the EU in the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals

Local and regional governments are essential partners in achieving sustainable development goals. Many municipalities across Europe and the world are raising awareness of the SDGs and looking for ways to integrate the SDGs into their policy plans: "Local and regional governments around the world believe that the 2030 schedule is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to initiate true universal transformation. " Each of the 17 goals has a territorial dimension, and the best strategies to achieve them vary from place to place. The implementation of the 2030 agenda therefore depends on the full responsibility of communities, cities of different sizes, regions and their national associations. Most importantly, the the implementation of appropriate policies requires a close partnership between all areas of governance, on all continents, to ensure that the 2030 Framework is fully implemented. It can be concluded that the system of Sustainable Development Goals set for 2030 can really be seen in action at all decision-making levels. However, in order for the member states to be able to get the maximum results from such an ambitious target system, it is not only necessary to put a lot of emphasis on international, European and regional cooperation among themselves, but also on the appropriate role of the public administration as a whole, including local governments, in the preparation of decisions at the national level. must be provided, in connection with which the role of the European Union and the analysis of the EU connection points of local governments are key.

Keywords: Sustainability, EU, SDG, Sustainable Development



Economic policy issues Session

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Regulating energy prices or taxation? New turn in the EU legislation of direct taxes

On 6 October 2022 the Council of the European Union adopted regulation 2022/1854 on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices. While the regulation mainly focuses on the effects of the rise of energy prices and the energy sector in general, the sections on cap of market revenues and distribution of surplus revenues and surplus congestion income revenues carry the markers of sectoral special taxes. So far the EU legislation of direct taxes occurred in directives, are we witnessing the dawn of a new era? Will we see a shift from indirectly applicable legislation towards the directly applicable? After the Hungarian veto of the directive on global minimum taxation, will the harmonization go forward in another legislative way? In this presentation I aim to assess the tax implications of regulation 2022/1854 and discuss the significance of these closes in the context of the harmonization of direct taxation in the last decade in the European Union.

Keywords: European Union, Direct Taxes, Sectoral Taxes, Eu Regulation, Profit Taxation



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Education policy and science metrics Session

Oktatáspolitikai és tudománymetria Szekció



Education policy and science metrics Session

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Is Turkey's Village Institutes initiative an inspiration to EU's Smart Villages Project?

Village Institutes (VIs) is a large-scale initiative that emerged in Turkey in 1940, aimed at modernizing the rural areas and realizing the rural development, and trained approximately 25 thousand teachers and health personnel in a short period of 14 years. With these accomplishments, VIs has been suggested by researchers as a model for the rural development and modernization of developing countries. EU's Smart Village Project is emerged from the decline in the range of services available that many rural areas of EU have faced. This project offers innovative solutions to improve the quality of life in a village. VIs was also emerged from the same purpose; the only difference was that at the time there was almost no basic services were available in the rural areas of Turkey. Even though these two projects emerged approximately 80 years apart from each other, they have a lot in common: their goals, methods and strategies they use to accomplish these goals, principles they rely on, values, the involvement of villagers in this process and being a part of it, bringing innovative solutions to existing problems, being aware of regional differences, etc. In this study, the similarities between these two projects will be examined and it will be questioned whether EU's Smart Villages Project was inspired from Turkey's VIs.

Keywords: Village Institutes, Turkey's Rural Areas, EU Education Policy, EU's Rural Areas, Smart Village Project



Education policy and science metrics Session

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Refugee Migration and Security in European Perspective: A Bibliometric Review

Background: This study is a bibliometric review of refugee migration and security using bibliometric analysis. The article reviewed the global research on “refugee migration” and “Security” from 1984-2020. To this end, the author implements a bibliometric analysis and cluster analysis through fractional accounting using two of the central and widely accepted databases: Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus. The author found and studied 375 documents from Scopus and 406 documents from Web of Science. Results: The results of the study indicate a gradual increase in the number of publications and citations over the study period. The USA, UK, Australia, Canada, Germany, Norway, and other European countries have shown the highest number of publications. There is predominant support from the European consortium and government of the UK to fund and foster the research on refugee migration and European security-related topics. The study reveals that refugee migration, refugee crisis, border control, securitization, terrorism have been addressed consistently over the last ten years. Conclusions: The key contribution of this research article is the inquiry of new tendencies. The finding shows that scholars from different backgrounds responded to the evolving issues on migration and security by forming refugee migration and securitization, designing a global and regional framework for refugee migration, and shifting focus from refugee management to security management with special importance on regional and European security and sustainability.

Keywords: Web Of Science, Refugee Migration, European Security, Scopus, Bibliometric Review



Education policy and science metrics Session

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Mapping the potential of a sustainable biofuel economy through bibliometric research

This study aims to identify how biofuel contributes to a sustainable economy. We conduct a bibliometric analysis using two of the largest databases, Web of Science and Scopus. Multiple bibliometric tools, such as R Studio, Biblioshiny, and VOSviewer, are used to analyze this study's data. This study mainly investigates the biofuel economy and then extracts the core aspects of how biofuel is connected to sustainable development goals (SDGs), leading to a sustainable biofuel economy. We document that the highlighted focuses of a sustainable biofuel economy are poverty reduction (SDG 1), agriculture development (SDG 2), renewable energy production (SDG 7), economic growth (SDG 8), climate change policy, environmental protection, carbon emission, green-house gas emission (SDG 13), land use policy (SDG 15), and technological innovations and development (SDG 17). This study also finds that research on biofuels and biofuel production growth are positively correlated. The discussion of this study affirms the good and effective policies for a sustainable biofuel economy. The findings of this bibliometric research are presented using different clusters, mapping, and statistics.

Keywords: Web Of Science, SDG, Bibliometric Analysis, Sustainable Biofuel Economy



Education policy and science metrics Session

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“Radical” or “Landmark” proposal in Telecommunications Policy of the EU

The essential aim of this paper is to analyze the estimated pros and cons of the new and critical issues of European Telecommunications Law — specifically, the "fair share" remuneration policy, which would mandate that businesses that provide streams and other data-intensive services pay telecom operators for the amount of traffic they carry across networks. The European Commission is about to start a consultation on whether technology giants like Google, Netflix, Facebook, and Microsoft should be forced to pay some of the increasing data prices caused by worldwide streaming. Additionally, officials from the Commission stated that they are eager to look into how streaming providers might assist telecommunication companies in covering the infrastructure costs they rely on. Parliamentarians and proponents of an open internet have voiced their fears alongside tech companies that these regulations might harm net neutrality and result in a two-tiered internet, which has created a heated discussion across Europe. In a joint letter, seven members of the EU urged the European Commission to exercise caution through the process of considering measures. In this regard, we intend to demonstrate the possible challenges that the proposed new policy may cause in the EU.

Keywords: European Commission, Radical Proposal, Telecommunications Law, Telecom Industry, Streaming Platforms



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European Studies I. Session

Európa tanulmányok I. Szekció



European Studies I. Session

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The transformation of values in the countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy. Comparative evaluation of European isomorphism in the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhood

Globalization has given rise to large interstate networks, which have placed foreign policy as one main actor in an interconnected society. This research analyses the evolution of the EU values outlined by the Lisbon Treaty in the ENP countries. The ENP is one of the EU's most successful and oldest external policies and includes countries in the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood. Although it does not promote membership, the policy fosters cooperative ties between the EU and its neighbours. It is thus a key instrument for European integration, not only between member states but also in an innovative way with neighbouring countries. The study of values has been carried out to observe whether these variables evolve in each of the neighbouring countries in a similar direction to that pursued by the EU. In this research the objective is to propose measures for improving the agreements, and promoting or deepening these values, depending on the situation of each country. Therefore, the present research is a proposal to evaluate an EU policy through the development of values and their perception by citizens, with the aim of finding new guidelines to improve European integration and to create broader and more resilient bridges of dialogue.

Keywords: European Union, European Neighbourhood Policy, European Integration, Values, World Values Survey



European Studies I. Session

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European Union Space Policies: The Role, Benefits and Limits of EU within the Space Sector

Since the beginning of its creation the European Union (EU) has contributed in the development of a shared efficient politics between its members in different domains such as economic, social and scientific. With the evolution of the technologies, it created the need of a new scientific revolution in Europe, specifically the EU, since it shares a common goal of mind: After the success of the Soviet and American space programs, some European scientists realized that Europe needed an international organization for space exploration. As a first step the (ESA) European space agency saw the light. As a result, outer space become a new area of challenges, presented as a push for European policies in both scientific and industrial field to build a competitive space program with the main space actors (USA, Russia and China). Therefore, the ESA and EU have a huge role in putting the necessary politics to undertake space programmes particularly that Space-related deals are very promising and show great potential for the European economy. These efforts are mainly to gain the benefits that comes from the integration in space sector which drew the strategy that enhance the role of the EU policies in space sector, despite the limits that can be treated as long as the role is in a continued evolution . **KEY WORDS:** Space sector, European Union policies, European space agency, space programmes, challenges, benefits, limits.

Keywords: Space Sector, European Union Policies, European Space Agency, Space Programmes, Challenges, Benefits, Limits



European Studies I. Session

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The European Union – Central Asia Relations

The European Union and Central Asia relations started to develop rapidly after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1990s. Thanks to the common issues of interest both the European Union and the Central Asian states started to work on areas such as energy, connectivity, prosperity and security. There are important actors trying to be active in the region such as China, Russia, the US, Iran and Turkiye. The EU is also a significant player in the region. The Central Asian States are trying to balance these actors and exerting efforts for a balanced relationship with all the actors to their own benefits. The EU's Central Asia policy is directed towards 5 states which are Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Including Turkmenistan, which is a more closed system than the other states, the EU has representation in all the states of Central Asia. Mainly the EU focuses its activities on 3 priority areas which are called “resilience”, “prosperity” and “regional cooperation”. For the 2014-2020 period the Central Asian states received EUR 1.02 billion in funds from the EU Development Cooperation Instrument. In 2020, bilateral trade between the EU and the Central Asian states reached EUR 22.3 billion.

Keywords: Central Asia, Regional Cooperation, Human Rights, Energy, Trade



European Studies I. Session

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ADR role in EU economic growth: Mediation as an example

The emergence of the European Union was essentially based on economic cooperation between the member states (EEC). Therefore, the free movement principle was always at the heart of the EU policies, which paved the way for many commercial transactions and businesses to contribute to the development of the EU economy. However, the changeable and moveable nature of business life is always parallel with conflicts and misunderstandings. Thus, traditional lengthy methods of settlement seem to be in many cases inadequate for the dynamic economic life. Consequently, alternative dispute settlement tools could be presented as the best method to satisfy those special commercial requirements. One of those ADR tools is mediation where a third neutral party tries to approach the positions of parties in a dispute. This presentation tries on one side to introduce this method and its adequacy in business affairs, and on the other side, it aims to exhibit EU efforts to promote mediation and how the EU strategy must be strengthened to maximize the economic growth of the member states and to increase the attractiveness of the European single market to investors.

Keywords: EU, Economy, Business, Dispute, ADR



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European Studies II. Session

Európa tanulmányok II. Szekció



European Studies II. Session

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European cooperation in criminal matters in an international context / Az Európai Bűnügyi Együttműködés nemzetközi vonatkozásban

Prosecuting crime is a crucial task for any state. But today, law enforcement can no longer be seen as a national issue, as the development of modern technology, the rise of organised forms of crime and the internationalisation of drug trafficking have led to a large-scale cross-border crime. European cooperation in criminal matters aims not only to ensure judicial cooperation between Member States in criminal matters and to combat cross-border crime that does not cross the Community's borders, but also to cooperate with States which, although not members of the European Union, are involved in one or more crimes of which the Community is a victim. Eurojust therefore has an important role to play in making the Community a safer place. In order to overcome the problems mentioned above, Eurojust has set up an international network of non-EU Member States, which cooperate with the Community through their prosecutors seconded to the Agency. In my presentation, I intend to highlight how the European Union cooperates in law enforcement with non-member States. Furthermore, how this cooperation is used to detect specific crimes. This would therefore bring me to the subject of the European Union's foreign and security policy as far as the conference is concerned.

Keywords: Community, Eurojust, Cooperation, International, Law Enforcement

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A bűncselekmények üldözése minden állam számára rendkívül meghatározó feladat. Ma azonban már nem lehet a bűnüldözésről csak egy adott állam vonatkozásában beszélni, hiszen a modern technológia fejlődése, a szervezett bűnözési formák előtérbe kerülése és a kábítószer-kereskedelem nemzetközivé válása következtében a határokon átnyúló bűnözés is széleskörűvé vált. Az Európai Bűnügyi Együttműködés célja nem csak a tagállamok közötti büntetőügyekben folytatott igazságügyi együttműködés biztosítása, és a határokon átnyúló azonban a Közösség határait át nem lépő bűnözés felszámolása, hanem az olyan államokkal való együttműködés is, amelyek, habár nem tagjai az Európai Uniónak, mégis érintettek egy vagy akár több olyan bűncselekményben, melynek átvitt értelemben a Közösség is sértettje. Az Eurojustnak van jelentős szerepe tehát abban, hogy a Közösség biztonságosabb legyen. A fent említett problémák kiküszöbölése végett az Eurojust egy nemzetközi hálózatot hozott létre, amelynek, nem Unió államok is a tagjai, és amelyek így a Közösséggel együttműködnek, az Ügynökséghez delegált ügyészeiken keresztül. Előadásomban arra kívánok rávilágítani, hogy az Európai Unió miként működik együtt a bűnüldözés tekintetében olyan államokkal, amelyek nem tagjai a Közösségnek. Továbbá, hogy ezen együttműködés milyen módszerekkel szolgálja az egyes bűncselekmények felderítését. Ezzel tehát a konferencia tekintetében az Európai Unió kül-és biztonságpolitika témájához kapcsolódnék.

Kulcsszavak: Közösség, Eurojust, Együttműködés, Nemzetközi, Bűnüldözés



European Studies II. Session

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The V4 as a vital strategic partner for Israel - voting behavior in the UN General Assembly in the relationship between the V4 and Israel / A V4-ek mint létfontosságú stratégiai partner Izrael számára – a szavazati magatartás az ENSZ Közgyűlésben a V4-ek és Izrael viszonyrendszerében

In my research, I examine the voting orientation of the Visegrad Cooperation along the lines of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly regarding Israel in the past ten years. Within the framework of a comprehensive introduction, I will describe the history, foundations, and important milestones of Visegrad Cooperation. To be able to interpret the formation of the Visegrad Cooperation, the methodology of its investigation and the results of the individual research, I consider it necessary to briefly describe Israel's national and diaspora foreign policy interests. In accordance with its national interests, Israel began a cooperation with the V4 on an economic basis. I present the development of the European Union's security policy through the Anglo-Saxon Mackinder geopolitical school, and I examine the V4's common role and I am looking for the answer to what kind of cooperation the Central-Eastern European sub-region should develop to achieve regional catch-up and cooperation in addition to the transatlantic relations. As a result of the investigation of the research, I present the voting mechanism of the Visegrad Cooperation, examining which countries vote for or against the position of the EU or Israel.

Keywords: Visegrad Cooperation, Integration, UN General Assembly, Israel, European Union, Differentiated Voting Mechanism

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Kutatásomban a Visegrádi Együttműködés szavazati irányultságát vizsgálom az elmúlt tíz év Izraellel kapcsolatos ENSZ Közgyűlés határozatai mentén. Egy átfogó bevezető keretén belül ismertetem a Visegrádi Együttműködés történetét, alapjait és fontosabb mérföldköveit. Ahhoz, hogy a Visegrádi Együttműködés kialakulását, vizsgálatának módszertanát és az egyéni kutatás eredményét értelmezni lehessen, szükségesnek tartom, hogy ismertessem röviden Izrael nemzeti- és diaszpórárt érintő külpolitikai érdekeit. Izrael a nemzeti érdekeinek megfelelően gazdasági alapokon kezdte meg az együttműködést a V4-ekkel. Az Európai Unió biztonságpolitikájának kialakulását az angolszász Mackinder geopolitikai iskolán keresztül mutatom be, és Mackinder geopolitikai iskoláján, illetve Buzan és Wæver Regionális Biztonsági Komplexum Teóriájának mentén vizsgálom a V4-ek közös szerepét és arra keresem a választ, hogy a közép-kelet európai szub-régióknak milyen jellegű együttműködést kell kialakítani annak érdekében, hogy a transzatlanti kapcsolatok mellett egy regionális felzárkózás és együttműködés valósulhasson meg. A kutatás vizsgálatának eredményeként bemutatom a Visegrádi Együttműködés szavazati mechanizmusát, megvizsgálva, hogy melyik ország szavaz az EU vagy az izraeli álláspont mellett, vagy ellen.

Kulcsszavak: Visegrádi Együttműködés, Integráció, ENSZ Közgyűlés, Izrael, Európai Unió, Differenciált Szavazati Mechanizmus

European Studies II. Session

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Challenges for the development of social security rules on posting in EU law / A kiküldetésre vonatkozó szociális biztonsági szabályok uniós jogi jogfejlődésének kihívásai

The objective of the presentation is to explore the main challenges arising from the development of EU law in the field of postings as exceptional rules under social security legislation. Since 1959, finding an appropriate solution to the derogation from the main rule (*lex loci laboris*) has been a fundamental challenge. The main driver of legal development has been the need of addressing the issue: Is posting really an instrument of unfair competition or, on the contrary, a genuine instrument of freedom to provide services? It is necessary to take into account the specific regulatory challenges and the law-enhancing effects of the judgments of the European Court of Justice. The Commission's proposal to amend the social security coordination rules in 2016, could have been an important milestone in the regulation of posting. The rules should generally take into account that today's labour market changes may require a rethink of the concept of the workplace itself and will have implications for EU social security systems. The Commission's proposal itself has not provided complex answers to these challenges, and the challenges, sensitive issues will remain on the agenda, therefore the search for solutions in principle and in practice remains a timely issue.

Keywords: Social Security, Posting, Unfair Competition Or Freedom To Provide Services, Law-Enhancing Role Of Judicial Practice, Regulatory Challenges

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az előadás alapvető célja, hogy a szociális biztonsági jogszabályok hatálya alatt a kiküldetések mint kivételek szabályozása területén feltárja és kiemelve az uniós jogfejlődés miatt megjelenő legfontosabb kihívásokat. A fő szabálytól (*lex loci laboris*) való eltérésre 1959 óta alapvető fontosságú kihívás volt megfelelő megoldást találni. A jogfejlődés alapvető motorja egy nagyon fontos alapkérdés körüljárásának igénye és eredménye: a kiküldetés valójában a tisztességtelen verseny eszköze vagy ezzel szemben szolgáltatásnyújtás szabadságának valódi eszköze? A kérdés megválaszolása érdekében szükséges figyelembe venni a konkrét szabályozási kihívásokat, az Európai Bíróság ítéleteinek jogfejlesztő hatásait. Ennek aktualitását adja, hogy a kiküldetések kapcsán is fontos mérőföldkőnek számított a Bizottság 2016-ban benyújtott, a szociális biztonsági koordinációs szabályok módosítására vonatkozó javaslata, amely igyekezett megválaszolni az új kihívásokat, de amely a mai napig nem került elfogadásra. Egy ilyen felülvizsgálat során általában figyelembe kell venni, hogy ma a munkaerőpiaci változások szükségessé tehetik már magának a munkahely fogalmának az újragondolását is és ez hatással lesz a szociális biztonsági nemzeti és eu-s szabályrendszerekre is, akár a kollíziós szabályok újragondolását is ideértve. Ezekre a kihívásokra önmagában a Bizottság benyújtott javaslata sem adott komplex válaszokat, a kihívások és érzékeny kérdések tehát továbbra is napirenden lesznek, amelyekre az elvi és gyakorlati megoldások keresése továbbra is időszerű kérdés.

Kulcsszavak: Szociális Biztonság, Kiküldetés, Tisztességtelen Verseny Vagy Szolgáltatásnyújtás Szabadsága, Bírói Jogfejlesztés, Szabályozási Kihívások



European Studies II. Session

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Current Situation of the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Policy of the European Union / Az Európai Unió humanitárius segítségnyújtási és polgári védelmi szakpolitikájának aktuális helyzete

Aim: The article aims to present the humanitarian aid and civil protection policy of the European Union; examines the COVID-19 situation and the Ukrainian refugee crisis, evaluates the effectiveness of the measures taken in response to the pandemic caused by the virus. **Method:** It analyses future development needs and opportunities in terms of prevention, preparedness and response. In order to accomplish this, in addition to analysing the infographic figures and data on the original website of the European Union, the author studied the daily reports of the European Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid, as well as reports of the European Commission. **Conclusion:** The data show that the European Union is providing global assistance through its civil protection mechanism, even in the epidemiological situation of COVID-19 and in the Ukrainian refugee crisis– all during a time when the coronavirus has affected all EU Member States simultaneously, regardless of time and place. **Value:** The shortcomings of its collective cooperation in the first year of the crisis confirmed the need to increase the effectiveness of efforts to address the threats, to strengthen and develop the willingness, capabilities and capacities of the Member States to provide assistance.

Keywords: European Union, EU Humanitarian Aid And Civil Protection Policy, COVID-19, Crisis Management, Ukrainian Refugee Crisis

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Cél: Jelen előadás célja, hogy bemutassa az Európai Unió humanitárius segítségnyújtási és polgári védelmi szakpolitikáját, megvizsgálja a COVID-19 helyzetet és az ukrán menekültválságot, értékeli a vírus által okozott világjárvánnyal kapcsolatos segítségnyújtási intézkedéseket, a hatékonyságot. **Módszer:** Elemzi a jövőbeli fejlesztési igényeket, és a lehetőségeket a megelőzés, felkészülés, reagálás vonatkozásában. Ennek érdekében az Európai Unió honlapján található infografikai ábrák és a feltüntetett adatok elemzése mellett, az Európai Polgári Védelem és Humanitárius Segítségnyújtási Műveletek Főigazgatóságának napi jelentéseit, az Európai Bizottság adatait vizsgálta meg a szerző. **Következtetés:** Az adatok alapján megállapítható, hogy az Európai Unió a polgári védelmi mechanizmusán keresztül globálisan nyújt segítséget, még a COVID-19 járványügyi helyzetben és az ukrán menekültválságban is, mikor a koronavírus mindegyik uniós tagállamot időben és térben egyszerre sújtotta. **Érték:** A kollektív együttműködés hiányosságai a válság első évében igazolták azt, hogy a fenyegetések kezelésére irányuló erőfeszítések hatékonyságát növelni kell, a tagállamok közötti segítségnyújtási hajlandóságot, képességeket, kapacitásokat erősíteni, fejleszteni szükséges.

Kulcsszavak: Európai Unió, EU Humanitárius Segítségnyújtási És Polgári Védelmi Szakpolitika, COVID-19, Válságkezelés, Ukrán Menekültválság



European Studies II. Session

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The Bumpy Road to Strategic Partnership: the Challenges, Achievements and Stumbling Blocks of the First 45 Years of EU-ASEAN Ties / Rögös út a stratégiai partnerségig: Az EU-ASEAN kapcsolatok első 45 évének kihívásai, eredményei és buktatói

The European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), founded in 1967, are both considered amongst the most successful regional organisations worldwide, one would therefore rightfully think that the two blocs consider one another as natural partners. The first interaction between ASEAN and the European Economic Community (EEC) took place in 1972, and the formal establishment of ties occurred in 1977 when the EEC became ASEAN's Dialogue Partner. After that, however, another four decades had to pass until the two organisations eventually elevated their ties to the level of Strategic Partnership. Behind the relative delay stands a number of differences in viewpoints in areas such as trade policy (the EU's RED II initiative and its effects on palm oil) or human rights (Myanmar's accession to ASEAN) which put a strain on the EU-ASEAN relations. Besides the comparison of the two organizations, the presentation aims to highlight the most important milestones of the EU-ASEAN ties' nearly half-a-century long history, along with outlining the possibilities offered by the 45th anniversary of the establishment of relations, and the possible ways forward.

Keywords: ASEAN, EU, Interregionalism, Southeast Asia, Strategic Partnership

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az Európai Uniót (EU) és az 1967-ben alakult Délkelet-ázsiai Nemzetek Szövetségét (Association of Southeast Asian Nations - ASEAN) a világ legsikeresebb regionális szervezetei közt tartjuk számon, joggal gondolhatnánk tehát, hogy a két blokk természetes partnerként tekint egymásra. Az ASEAN és az Európai Gazdasági Közösség (EGK) közti első kapcsolatfelvétel 1972-re datálható, a kötelékek formalizálására pedig 1977-ben került sor, mikor az EGK az ASEAN hivatalosan az dialóguspartnerévé vált. Ezt követően azonban újabb bő négy évtizednek kellett eltelnie, míg végül 2020-ban a két szervezet stratégiai partnerségi szintre emelte az egymással való kapcsolatait. A viszonylagos késedelem mögött számos nézőpontbéli különbség húzódik olyan területeken, mint a kereskedelempolitika (az EU RED II irányelvének kihatásai a pálmaolajra) vagy az emberi jogok (Mianmar felvétele az ASEAN tagjai közé), melyek megterhelik az EU - ASEAN relációt. A két szervezet összehasonlításán túl az előadás célja az EU-ASEAN kapcsolatok közel félévszázados történelme legfontosabb eseményeinek bemutatása, illetve a hivatalos kapcsolatfelvétel idén esedékes 45. évfordulója kínálta lehetőségek és az együttműködés lehetséges jövőbeni irányainak felvázolása.

Kulcsszavak: ASEAN, EU, interregionalizmus, Délkelet-Ázsia, stratégiai partnerség



European Union Policies International Thematic Conference
Európai Unió Szakpolitikák Nemzetközi Műhelykonferencia



Security policy Session

Biztonságpolitika Szekció



Security policy Session

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EU Borders and Security

Since its creation the European Union has faced different aspects of immigration. In the first years it was about workers and hand-skilled people who made it through different bilateral conventions signed by the union and the origin countries. But, these last years, Europe went into a tough challenge starting with the invasion of Syrian refugees post war and the increasing of illegal immigration from Mediterranean Sea which led to multiple issues to the national governments particularly and to the European community generally. European institutions tried to get reinforced through its common foreign and security policy with the help of the European External Action Service (EEAS) and The Political and Security Committee (PSC). Despite this profound mechanism, international politics pushed the Union to stand in an early alarming stage, typically with the new Ukrainian-Russian war and all the impact that seemed too hard to endure for the European countries.

Keywords: Common Security, Borders, European Institutions, Political Challenges



Security policy Session

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NATO 2030 and EU's Strategic Compass: Complementation or Separation of Security Policies

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is established in 1949 to provide its members security especially from Soviet threat. The core principle of organization is to provide collective defense and for providing this principle it launches Strategic Concepts both during and after Cold War. Strategic Concepts are important for showing the evolution of security perception of Alliance. The last Strategic Concept which is called as 'NATO 2030: Unity for New Era' is published in June 2022 and new security threats are defined. In NATO 2030 document the most mentioned point is Russian Federation's (RF) aggression which is seen as threat to global security as well as Alliance members security. As a result, NATO members agreed to reinforce their deterrence and defense capacity by mentioning that NATO is not at war with RF and not seek confrontation which means that NATO is open to dialogue to solve problems. European Union (EU)'s efforts to develop Common Foreign and Security Policy is not new, it dates to 1950s. For proving its own security on March 21, 2022, Union launched Strategic Compass which tries to obtain consistency among members and develop common aim on security issues. However, because of Member's diversity about security perception it will not be easy to accept principles of Strategic Compass. The more, invasion of Ukraine changed EU's security perception, but military autonomy of EU is still on table. As a result, it could be said that there are parallel aims between NATO and EU. But the point is that if the aims and threats are common why EU need separate military autonomy. Is there artificial connection between them? To answer those questions in the first part is paper theoretic debate is going to be made especially neorealism and its arguments about threats and alliance. In the second part, evolution of NATO's Strategic Concepts and NATO 2030 is going to be analyzed and in third part evolution of Strategic Compass and its aims are going to be studied. In last part, analyses about the questions which are mentioned above is going to be answered.

Keywords: Strategic Concept, NATO 2030, Strategic Compass



Security policy Session

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Privacy Protection amid Surveillance Capitalism: A critical assessment of the EU policy Arsenal

This presentation discusses EU privacy laws related to the analysis of big data performed by global online service (GOS) corporations like Google and Facebook. As the right to privacy is embodied in several international covenants and its invasion threatens the integrity of the democratic process, the topic is relevant both for international human rights law and the EU's security policy. First, I expose the business model of GOS corporations, 'surveillance capitalism', and highlight its potential to undermine the dignity of individuals and the integrity of the democratic process. Next, I summarize the findings of my comparative legal investigation between the USA's and the EU's privacy regimes. Finally, I propose an initiative to enhance individuals' data protection within the EU. I conclude that the current EU regime could effectively protect citizens' privacy amid surveillance capitalism, however, only if courts would consider the requirements for 'free user consent' in conjunction with crucial tests of EU consumer protection and competition law. Moreover, I suggest that the GDPR should be adjusted according to the logic of the 'reasonable expectation of privacy' test as applied in the 4th Amendment jurisprudence in the USA.

Keywords: Privacy, Surveillance Capitalism, GDPR, Consumer Protection, Free Consent
Keywords: Strategic Concept, NATO 2030, Strategic Compass



Security policy Session

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Common security policy vs sovereignty – what are the limits of a Member State's autonomy?

In light of the recent war that thrust Europe into upheaval, taking a look at the European Union's common security policy is incredibly important. In my presentation, I shall examine how essential state functions play a role in ensuring national security and sovereignty, while also taking part in the EU's policies regarding this vital area of cooperation. My research focuses on what security entails both for Hungary and on the level of the EU. In addition, I would like to explore what the boundaries of cooperation are, and how this policy was created. I will take a look at several decisions from Member States, to see where their stance differs on the issue of cooperation when it comes to foreign policy and security. Of course, nations need each other in trying times, but does that leave no room for autonomous decisions? What are the limits, which allow no more freedom for state functions to take effect?

Keywords: Security Policy, Essential State Functions, Sovereignty, European Union, National Security



Security policy Session

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The principle of solidarity in EU energy policy

The research evaluates what frames and borderlines the fact sets that the energy policy of the EU is ruled based on the shared competence. It investigates which issues can and shall be regulated in EU level and which issues can and shall be regulated in national level. The national level allows the Member States to sign bilateral contracts in subject matter. This causes such fragmentation which may have to be directly or indirectly “supervised” mostly because one of the core elements of the EU energy law is the principle of solidarity. The research reviews how this principle is implemented among others in the projects of common interests. During the review some legal barriers were already detected of ensuring the principle of solidarity. The European Commission published a Communication (16 October 2014) about impact of partial fallout of Russian supply. The research evaluated what legal measures were already implemented and may be still implemented to eliminate or to decrease these impacts. There is and must be a meeting point of EU legal acts and national laws to promote safe energy supply in European Union. In long term it must be assessed whether there is any willingness of transfer of further competences.

Keywords: Solidarity, Shared competences, Regulatory level, Foreign policy and Legal barriers



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Employment and social policy Session

Foglalkoztatás- és szociálpolitika Szekció



Employment and social policy Session

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Child protection and legal standards for children in criminal justice with regards to the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child

Children are the most vulnerable members of our society and cannot manage the risk of poverty and social exclusion alone. All forms of violence against children are widespread. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to an intensification of certain forms of violence and facing an increasing number of cases in many Member States. The EU's Strategy on the Rights of the Child is a rights-based policy framework that enforces children's rights as a horizontal issue in EU policies and legislation. The proposal for a Council Recommendation on the EU Child Guarantee contains legally binding, clear implementation steps, targets and measures that the EU must closely monitor. Their implementation aims to support European and national efforts to promote children's well-being and reduce child poverty. In terms of tasks and tools, child protection is related to many areas of law and refers to the legal and institutional system to provide substitute protection. The issue of age is of paramount importance from the point of view of criminal prosecution and applicable legal consequences, notably whether we speak about social and child protection or a criminal justice case. The overall goal of the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child is to create a better society in six major areas, containing the child-friendly justice, which is in the focus of this study with the aim to reveal the difference between child protection related to social EU policies and child friendly justice also listing some of the related CJEU and ECtHR case law.

Keywords: Child Protection, EU Strategy On The Rights Of The Child, EU Policy Measures, EU Policy Framework, Criminal Procedure, Social Affairs



Employment and social policy Session

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The quest for gender equality in labour and social law in the European Union: A work in progress

This project aims to make an analysis of the gender equality policy of the European Union, especially in the context of labour and social law. The focus will be on salary and employment gap between men and women and how this affects the world economy. The goal is to demonstrate how the defense of gender equality is an essential aspect of the principle of equality, which is the basis of any democratic society. The principle of equal treatment corresponds to the prohibition of direct and indirect discrimination. As it will be demonstrated, the EU made a lot of progress in the education of women and in reducing the gender gap in terms of payment and participation in the labour market. This paper also has the intention of presenting data that showcases the current situation of the gender gap in Europe and to set out what could be done in order to promote the continuous development of this policy. In conclusion, this research aims to: conceptualize and explain gender equality; demonstrate the importance gender equality within the European Union; analyze the trend of European national policies regarding gender equality; research the differential treatment of women in the labour market and, finally, attempt to establish possible solutions to the development of gender equality.

Keywords: Gender Equality; European Union; Gender Gap In Europe; Gender Discrimination; Women's Rights; Salary Gap; Treatment Of Women



Employment and social policy Session

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Different gender priorities amid EU labor laws and practice

The objective of labour laws is to ensure a minimum standard of living by addressing numerous difficulties such as creating a gender-balanced labour market. Most scholars, however, account for male and female encounters in order to understand all gender, neglecting other sexually-oriented persons such as LGBTI. To bridge that gap, this study sought how the EU addresses the challenges of diverse gender demands labour force both legally and empirically. In contrast to other organizations, the EU generally directs its member states by offering a variety of uniform legal support. This study concluded that, while the EU has a comprehensive legislative measure to preserve women's labour rights, no distinctive legal structure has been established that promotes LGBTI labour rights, based on secondary literature, particularly EU-funded and guided recent ones. As a result, the majority of sexual minority people have difficulty finding work and were discriminated against in the workplace. Despite having adequate legal instruments, slow mobility to reduce pay discrepancies, pension gaps, and other kinds of discrimination between binary and non-binary genders has exposed the flaws in current legislation. This study has argued for taking required actions to decrease pay disparities, pension disparities, and other forms of discrimination for all genders. Keywords: Gender Equality; European Union; Gender Gap In Europe; Gender Discrimination; Women's Rights; Salary Gap; Treatment Of Women

Keywords: Gender Needs, Labour Law, Employment, LGBTI, Discrimination



Employment and social policy Session

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Achieving Employment Equality in the European Union: The Case of People with Disabilities

The discrimination against people with disabilities and their struggle to acquire equal employment opportunities have existed for as long we can remember and has been the point of interest of many international agreements. The European Union rights-based approach for creating equal work opportunities and accessibility for the disabled has been a crucial goal to achieve from the beginning as evident in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Many policies and initiatives have been in motion since the last decade; in 2010, the EU signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and thus began the EU's implementation of the convention through the European disability strategy (2010- 2020). In 2017 the EU adopted the European Pillar of Social Rights and set out action plans to achieve equal opportunities and access to the labour market and, in 2021 the adoption of the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities (2021-2030) builds on the results of the previous European strategy. This presentation aims to analyse these three journeys and to highlight the policies and initiatives the European Union has taken to ensure employment equality for the disabled and what is still yet to be done as per the new strategy.

Keywords: European Disability Policy, European Pillar Of Social Rights, European Disability Strategy, Strategy For The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities, European Union Policies



Employment and social policy Session

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Present and future of the common health policy in Europe Union

Due to the challenges of the crisis caused by the pandemic, nowadays, in addition to the member states, the European Union itself has been forced to act. The issue of European epidemic management is only the tip of the iceberg. It can be concluded that although there have been efforts towards a unified health policy for a long time, we can still see significant differences in this field both regionally and between sectors. The current questions are whether the development of healthcare at the European level can be accelerated, and whether there is a need for stronger harmonization concerning the functioning of the Member States' systems. What are the biggest risks and what could be the main goals of the common EU health policy in the future? I will try to answer these questions by presenting the situation analysis and breakout points in my study.

Keywords: Pandemic, Health Care System, Risks, European Union Policies, Equality



Employment and social policy Session

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The Role of EU on Supporting Health Projects in Ethiopia

It is no doubt foreign aid plays a crucial role in bringing development to the country. European Union is one of the top aid providers to Ethiopia. The aim of this paper is to assess the role of the EU in promoting health projects in Ethiopia. This paper employed the desk research method in order to analyze the main source of research sourced from published and peer-reviewed articles, journals, government policies, and EU regulations. EU has been spending more than a million euros on promoting the development of high-quality health care services. The major role of the EU in promoting health projects is developing the capacity of leaders, strengthening health and population organization, and encouraging gender equality services in this regard the union is working with local stakeholders in empowering women in health policies and programs, and the EU is supporting practitioners and academician to apply software models and tools that used to analyze population forecast, the total cost of health plans and to project the result of spending public budget on health services.

Keywords: European Union, Health Projects, Ethiopia, Foreign Aid, Sustainable Development



European Union Policies International Thematic Conference
Európai Unió Szakpolitikák Nemzetközi Műhelykonferencia



Economic policy issues Session

Gazdaságpolitikai kérdések

Economic policy issues Session

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New directions for product liability in the European Union / A termékfelelősség új irányai az Európai Unióban

Product liability, i.e. strict liability for damages caused by a defective product, is a special form of liability in Hungarian civil law. Given that this legal institution is essentially intended to protect the interests of consumers, it is very appropriate that it should be regulated at European Union level, as Directive 85/374/EEC has done. However, this legislation was adopted in 1985 and, since then, the range of products available to consumers has expanded and changed significantly as a result of digitalisation, so in 2018 the Commission launched a wide-ranging review of the Directive. As a result, on 28 September 2022, the Commission proposed to the European Parliament and the Council a new Product Liability Directive, which seeks to define many of the concepts that were previously unclear in a way that would provide a more certain basis for compensation for damages caused by products that contain modern digital content and are very different from the "traditional" products of the past. In my presentation, I will briefly introduce the institution of product liability and then outline the main innovations of the proposed Directive.

Keywords: product liability, defective product, European Commission, compensation for damages, digitalisation

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A termékfelelősség – azaz a hibás termék által okozott károkért, a termék gyártóját terhelő szigorú felelősség – speciális felelősségi alakzatként jelenik meg a magyar polgári jogban. Tekintettel arra, hogy ez a jogintézmény alapvetően a fogyasztók érdekeinek megvédésére hivatott, így nagyon is indokolt annak Európai Unió szintű szabályozása, amely a 85/374/EGK irányelv által valósult meg. Ez a jogi aktus azonban 1985-ben készült, a digitalizáció következtében azóta a fogyasztók által elérhető termékpalletta jelentősen kibővült és megváltozott, ezért 2018-ban az Európai Bizottság megkezdte az irányelv széles körű felülvizsgálatát. Ennek eredményeként 2022. szeptember 28-án a Bizottság javaslatot tett az Európai Parlamentnek és a Tanácsnak egy új termékfelelősségi irányelv megalkotására, amelyben sok, eddig nem egyértelmű fogalmat igyekszik olyan módon meghatározni, hogy azok képesek legyenek a modern, digitális tartalmat is magukban hordozó, a korábbi „hagyományos” termékektől merőben eltérő termékek által okozni képes károk megtérítésének biztosabb alapjául szolgálni. Előadásomban a termékfelelősség intézményének rövid bemutatását követően az irányelvjavaslat legfontosabb újításait szeretném bemutatni.

Kulcsszavak: Termékfelelősség, Hibás Termék, Európai Bizottság, Kártérítés, Digitalizáció

Economic policy issues Session

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EUTM Mozambique / EUTM Mozambik

The European Union launched its newest military mission in the framework of the Common Security and Defence Policy, EUTM Mozambique in October, 2021, where EU troops are working with local defence institutions on the training of the armed forces of Mozambique. The aim of the mission is increasing the capabilities of the local armed forces to be able to tackle security threats posed by terrorist organizations in Cabo Delgado province, northern part of the country. The year-old non-executive military training mission is the fourth mission of its kind since 2010, when the European Union launched its first training mission in Somalia, followed by another in Mali 2013 and in Central African Republic in 2016. In parallel, the post-Lisbon institutions, including the EU's first permanent military command and control structure has been developing dynamically in the last decade, while the Union also reinforced its commitment to common security and defence in 2022 with adopting its first de facto defence strategy, the EU Strategic Compass. Additionally, with establishing a new financing instrument for military and defence-related external action, the European Peace Facility, the EU is more capable than ever to conduct comprehensive military missions, including military capacity building in partner countries, such as Mozambique. In the light of the developments of the EU security and defence structure, the current analysis aims to elaborate on how these are reflected in the newest CSDP missions, EU training mission in Mozambique focusing on the institutional and strategic perspectives.

Keywords: EU military missions, EU CSDP, EU security, European Peace Facility

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

2021 októberében az Európai Unió a Közös Biztonság-és Védelempolitika keretében megindította a legújabb katonai misszióját, az EUTM Mozambik katonai kiképző missziót. Az uniós erők feladata a helyi védelempolitikához kapcsolódó intézményekkel együttműködve a mozambiki fegyveres erők kiképzése és kapacitásfejlesztése az ország északi részén található Cabo Delgado tartomány és annak civil lakosságának terrorista szervezetektől való megóvása érdekében. Az idén egy éves nem-végrehajtott katonai kiképző misszió az Európai Unió negyedik hasonló jellegű missziója 2010 óta, mikor is az EU megindította az EUTM Szomáliát, majd ennek mintájára jött létre 2013-ban Maliban és 2016-ban a Közép-Afrikai Köztársaságban is hasonló misszió. A Lisszaboni szerződést követően ezzel párhuzamosan létrejött egy egységesebb uniós biztonság-és védelempolitikai intézményrendszer, köztük az EU első, állandó katonai vezetési-irányítási struktúrája. A tagállamok közös fellépés iránti elköteleződésének erősödését az elmúlt évtizedben továbbá jól példázza, hogy 2022 elején megjelent az Európai Unió első *de facto* védelmi stratégiai dokumentuma is, az EU Stratégiai Iránytű. Mindemellert az Európai Békekeret 2021-es létrehozásával az Unió minden eddigénél komolyabb kollektív képességek birtokába került, hogy olyan katonai kiképző missziókat indítson, mely elősegíti a partner országok, többek között Mozambik, katonai képességeinek korábbinál átfogóbb kapacitásfejlesztését. Ezen fejlődés mentén a jelen elemzés az EU Mozambiki Katonai Kiképző Misszióját veszi górcső alá megvizsgálva, hogy a poszt-Lisszaboni struktúra, intézményesülés és a EU Közös Biztonság-és Védelempolitika fejlődése hogyan tükröződnek a mozambiki misszió működésében.

Kulcsszavak: EU katonai misszió, EU Közös Biztonság- és Védelempolitika,



Economic policy issues Session

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Interstate relations in the European security sphere – investigating the network embeddedness of EU member states / Államközi együttműködések az uniós biztonsági szférában – az EU-tagállamok hálózati beágyazottságának vizsgálata

In the presentation we introduce a network-based examination of defense-related initiatives (Permanent Structured Cooperation; PESCO) of the European Union members that seem relevant from the perspectives of the present EU foreign and security policy. Firstly we outline the background and development of PESCO, then we present a conceptual framework that offers the opportunity to interpret the phenomenon from the perspective of several social science disciplines. Next, the methodological framework is outlined, followed by a detailed but focused presentation of the results. Based on the methods of secondary analysis and network research, the presentation investigates: (1) what cooperation patterns can be explored through the cooperation projects, (2) what are the main – primarily regional and institutional – factors in the cooperation network, and (3) what integration potential can be linked to the initiatives. Finally, besides summarizing and evaluating the research results, the limitations of the study and possible further research directions are considered.

Keywords: Security Challenges, European Union, Cooperation, Network Analysis, Embeddedness

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A tervezett előadás keretében a jelenlegi európai uniós kül- és biztonságpolitika szempontjából meglehetősen relevánsnak tűnő védelmi jellegű tagállami kezdeményezések és együttműködések (Permanent Structured Cooperation; PESCO) hálózati szempontú vizsgálatára vállalkozunk. Elsőként röviden felvázoljuk a PESCO programok háttérét és kialakulásuk főbb állomásait, majd egy olyan koncepcionális keretet mutatunk be, mely több társadalomtudományi diszciplína szemszögéből is lehetőséget kínál a jelenség értelmezésére. A folytatásban a módszertani keretek vázlatos bemutatására kerül sor, majd a kutatási eredmények részletes, de fókuszált ismertetése következik. Az előadás a másodelemzés és a hálózat kutatás eljárásaira támaszkodva arra keres választ, hogy (1) milyen együttműködési mintázatok tárhatók fel a projekt együttműködések keretében, (2) melyek a főbb strukturáló – mindenek előtt regionális és intézményi – tényezők az együttműködési hálózatban, továbbá hogy (3) mekkora integrációs potenciállal bír a kezdeményezések ezen formája. Az előadás végén a kapott kutatási eredmények összegzése és értékelése mellett a vizsgálat korlátaira ill. lehetséges további kutatási irányaira is utalunk.

Kulcsszavak: Biztonsági Kihívások, Európai Unió, Együttműködés, Hálózatelemzés, Beágyazottság



Economic policy issues Session

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Evaluation of the existing foreign relations of the European Union from an economic and security policy point of view / Az Európai Unió fennálló külkapcsolatainak értékelése gazdasági és biztonságpolitikai szempontból

During the analysis of current global trends in several scientific fields, it is important to determine the direction of existing foreign relations, especially in light of the currently observable geopolitical and security policy concerns. The role of the European Union in the world economy and geopolitics is decisive. Its policies and applied measures have a significant influence on foreign relations. In the priority areas of the current security environment – highlighting the negative effects arising from the Russian-Ukrainian conflict –, the Union, which professes democratic values, has introduced several economic and defensive measures and sanctions that contribute to the public condemnation of countries representing opposing interests (most notably the Russian aggression). At the same time, the already existing complex economic processes contribute to the rise of economic dependence, as a result of which politically opposing interests often can be considered economically rational decisions. In addition, from a security policy perspective, the different degrees of exposure of the member states to foreign relations also arise a growing concern.

Keywords: EU, Foreign Affairs, Economy, Security Policy, Geopolitics

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A világban zajló több tudományterületet érintő aktuális trendelemzések során kiemelkedően fontos a fennálló külkapcsolatok, és az azokra vonatkozó tendenciák irányának meghatározása, különösképpen a jelenleg megfigyelhető geopolitikai és biztonságpolitikai aggályok tükrében. Az Európai Unió világgazdaságban és geopolitikában betöltött szerepe meghatározó, szakpolitikái és alkalmazott intézkedései pedig jelentőst befolyást gyakorolnak a külkapcsolatokra. A jelenlegi biztonsági környezet prioritásként kezelt kérdéskörében – kiemelve az orosz-ukrán konfliktusból fakadó negatív hatásokat – alapvetően demokratikus értékeket valló Unió számos olyan gazdasági és védelmi intézkedést, szankciót vezetett be, mellyel hozzájárul az ellentétes érdekeket képviselő országok nyíltnak tekinthető elítéléséhez (legélesebben az orosz agressziót). Ugyanakkor a már régóta fennálló komplex gazdasági folyamatok hozzájárulnak a gazdasági függőség kialakulásához, mely következtében éppen ellentétes érdekek jelenthetik a gazdasági tekintetben racionálisnak vélt döntéshozatalt. Ezen felül biztonságpolitikai szempontból aggályként merülhet fel a tagállamok eltérő mértékű függősége a fenntartásokkal kezelt külkapcsolatoknak történő kitettségből adódóan.

Kulcsszavak: EU, Külkapcsolatok, Gazdaság, Biztonságpolitika, Geopolitika



Economic policy issues Session

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Development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and linkages with territorial development / Kis- és Középvállalkozások fejlesztése és a területi fejlettség összefüggései

In the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, accession to the European Union has made significant development resources available from the Structural Funds. The bulk of these development funds has gone directly to support small and medium-sized enterprises. The present research addresses the question of whether the territorial allocation of SME support has been driven more by competitiveness or convergence. Are there more successful regions in the country in this area? The research examines the spatial distribution of non-reimbursable aid to SMEs in the six Hungarian convergence regions of the 2007-2013 planning period at the microregional level. The author examines the application activity of the microregion's enterprises according to the indicators of the economic development of the microregion. The research uses several statistical methods to find the correlations between the development of a microregion and the application absorption of SMEs in that region. The research results highlight the microregions where the activity of SMEs exceeded the level of the surrounding microregions, or where the entrepreneurs of a region were less successful in using the opportunities provided by development funds.

Keywords: Smes, Structural Funds, Lagging Behind Microregion, Territorial Autocorrelation

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Közép- és Kelet-Európa országaiban az Európai Unióhoz való csatlakozással jelentős fejlesztési forrás vált elérhetővé a Strukturális Alapokból. A fejlesztési források meghatározó része közvetlenül a kis- és középvállalkozások támogatására irányult. A jelen kutatás azt a kérdést járja körül, hogy a kkv-támogatások területi elosztásában inkább a versenyképesség vagy a felzárkózás, a konvergencia szempontjai érvényesültek-e? Találhatók-e ezen a területen sikeresebb térségek az országban? A kutatás a 2007-2013 közötti tervezési időszakban a kis- és középvállalkozásoknak nyújtott vissza nem térítendő támogatások területi eloszlását vizsgálja járási szinten, az akkori hat magyarországi konvergenciaregió területén. A szerző a járások gazdasági fejlettségére vonatkozó indikátorok függvényében vizsgálja a térség vállalkozásainak pályázati aktivitását. A kutatás során több statisztikai módszert alkalmazva keresi az összefüggéseket egy térség fejlettsége és az ottani kkv-k pályázati abszorpciója között. A kutatás eredményeként kirajzolódnak azok a térségek, ahol a kkv-k aktivitása meghaladta a környező térségek szintjét, vagy egy járás vállalkozói éppen kevésbé sikeresen tudtak élni a fejlesztési források adta lehetőségekkel.

Kulcsszavak: KKV, Strukturális Alapok, Hátrányos Helyzetű Jársok, Területi Autokorreláció



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Migration policy, asylum, human rights Session

Migrációs politika, menekültügy, emberi jogok



Migration policy, asylum, human rights Session

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Non-refoulement Agreement and the closure of EU borders due to Covid-19 outbreak

The world is currently dealing with the largest migration crisis since World War II. Millions of individuals have fled their homes in search of safety in other cities or nations. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, there were 30.2 million refugees and asylum seekers by the end of 2019 (UNHCR). Europe is a continent that has been severely impacted by the crisis, which has hampered the development of regional blocs in the area. In relation to these blocs, the European Union stands out as its internal laws allows for the free movement of its citizens and residents. In other words, if a high number of migrants from other countries enter these blocs, it will have an influence on the system of the free movement of nationals. As an example, during the climax of the European migration crisis in 2015, several borders inside the Schengen Area² were closed. In this sense, the covid-19 outbreak, which is the pandemic declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as of 11 March 2020, made it even harder to administer this migration crisis the bloc has been suffering.

Keywords: Refugees, Migration, Covid-19, Agreement, EU Borders



Migration policy, asylum, human rights Session

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European Union Migration Policies to Prevent Irregular Migration: The Case Study of Libya

This paper discusses European Union migration policies cooperating with Libya to prevent irregular migration. With the beginning of the migration crisis, Libya has become a critical strategic partner for the European Union on the migration issue. The migration crisis exposed Libya's weakness in external border security, migration policy and migrant or refugee integration. It is also important to note that thousands of migrants and asylum seekers live in dangerous and abusive environments in the migrant camps in Libya. Especially in external border security, Libya has been exploited as a transit and migrant or asylum seeker-sending country. In this case, the European Union member states such as Italy suffered enormously due to many arrivals from Libya. On the other hand, this paper provides statistical information about the number of arrivals from Libya to European Union member states. This will allow us to evaluate the different periods and assess if the European Union's cooperation with Libya has effectively prevented irregular migration.

Keywords: European Union, Libya, Migration Crisis, Migration Policy, Cooperation



Migration policy, asylum, human rights Session

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Public Discourse of Securitization Process on Immigration in Hungary between 2015-2020

The unprecedented effects of the Refugee Crisis caused by the Arab Spring shocked the EU and its Member States since 2015. The unbalanced flow of millions of refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants coming toward the borders of EU and especially Hungary (because it is located as a transit zone) caused new issues as well as new security trends. I used the Securitization Theory of Copenhagen School as my theoretical framework, and then I took Hungary and its public discourse as an example for how the securitization process had been made and put into action. Looking towards the public's way of understanding for the securitization process situates Hungary as a great sample for understanding how EU also reacting to this Refugee Crisis as well. Furthermore, as a methodology I used implementations and transformations on asylum law, statistics and the policy changes over the refugee crisis in Hungary to confirm my results over the public discourse's effects on the securitization process.

Keywords: Securitization, EU, Security, Hungary, Refugee Crisis



Migration policy, asylum, human rights Session

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Status of social security of older migrant workers: a comparative study between EU and ASEAN

Policy discourse on migration, whether voluntary or forced, has evolved into a common subject matter in most parts of the world. Analyzing and ensuring social protection remains an important part of these policies. Aiding policies, scholars have been researching and improving different parts of diasporic people's livelihood strategies. Nevertheless, insufficient scholarly works regarding the social security scenario of migrant workers mostly in a comparative manner between EU and ASEAN, most migrant concentration hubs, have made a literary limitation. Aiming to meet the limitation this study has designed to know the status of social securing, both law and practice, amid the EU and ASEAN region. Through a systematic study, the researcher has found social security portability has important economic implications for host and home countries. This paper going to argue on three main ideas (i) a policy brief looks at the portability of social security in the EU and ASEAN, (ii) the growth of intra-regional labor migration, and (iii) the general issue of how social security benefits are lost through migration and provide recommendations. Significantly, social security portability can encourage a more older labor movement among nations like the ASEAN that strive for stronger economic integration.

Keywords: Social Security, Policy, Social Protection, Migration, Intra- Regional Labour



Migration policy, asylum, human rights Session

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The evolution of human rights in Europe through the example of France

After the horrors of the Second World War, European countries established a new political and legal order with the aim of protecting individuals from the excesses of the States. This undertaking aimed to strengthen human rights at the international level and make it binding for states to respect these fundamental rights. Several texts inspired by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 were thus born after the war: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in 1953, and later the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union in 2000. In addition, most European countries have established an independent constitutional court whose mission is to control the respect of the Constitution and to prevent the drift of the State. This is an essential feature of the so-called Rule of Law. The presentation will show, through the example of France, the mechanisms by which we have moved from the sovereignty of the people to a growing power of national and international supreme courts, and a radical change in the conception of human rights.

Keywords: Human Rights, Rule Of Law, Sovereignty, European Court Of Human Rights, Constitutional Court



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