

University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

III. South America, South Europe International Conference

*“Defense and Security in South America and Southern Europe:
New Challenges, Struggles, and Tradition”*

March 2-4, 2023

Budapest, Hungary

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2023



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



University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

III. South America, South Europe International Conference

*“Defense and Security in South America and Southern Europe:
New Challenges, Struggles, and Tradition”*

March 2-4, 2023

Budapest, Hungary

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS 2023



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



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS 2023

The conference is organized by

Doctorates' Council of the University of Public Service – Ludovika
and the Department of International Security Studies of
the Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training
University of Public Service – Ludovika

Publisher:

Association of Hungarian PhD and DLA Candidates
(Doktoranduszok Országos Szövetsége)

Budapest

2023



ISBN: 978-615-6457-19-6

Editor:

Gabriella Thomázy

Abstracts were peer reviewed by

Dr. Mónika Szente-Varga,
América Celeste Guevara Parra

All rights reserved.



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



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- Dr. Mónika Szente-Varga, President (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Anna Molnár, Secretary General (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Gilberto Cristian Aranda Bustamante (University of Chile, Chile)
- Dr. Zoltán György Bács (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Krisztián Bene (University of Pécs, Hungary)
- Dr. Zsuzsanna Csikós (University of Szeged, Hungary)
- András Edl (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Máté Deák (University of Pécs, Hungary)
- Rodrigo Guajardo Santana (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Katalin Jancsó (University of Szeged, Hungary)
- Dr. Szabolcs Jobbágy (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Zoltán Jobbágy (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. András Hárs (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Ernő Hegedűs (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Fabián Herrera León (Michoacán University of San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Mexico)
- Dr. Emőke Horváth (Károli Gáspár Reformed University, Hungary)
- Dr. Ferenc Kaiser (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. András Lénárt (University of Szeged, Hungary)
- Dr. Ferenc Petruska (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Puskás Anna (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Éva Remek (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Klára Siposné Kecskeméthy (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Béla Soltész (Eötvös Loránd University / Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary)
- Gyula Speck (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Virág Varró (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Mariann Vecsey (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Zsolt Végyvári (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)
- Dr. Dávid Vogel (Óbuda University, Hungary)



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



ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Gabriella Thomázy, main organizer (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)

Anna Urbanovics, main organizer (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)

América Celeste Guevara Parra (University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary)





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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 1 – Defense and Security Studies	14
Bene, Krisztián	15
A Centuries-old Military Tradition today. The Role of the French Foreign Legion in Southern Europe / Egy évszázados katonai hagyomány napjainkban. A Francia Idegenlégió szerepvállalása Dél-Európában.....	15
Horváth, Dávid.....	16
Defences against Fake news in France and Hungary / Védekezési megoldások az álhírekkel szemben Franciaországban és Magyarországon.....	16
Speck, Gyula	17
The Arms Export Policies of Germany and France in the light of Role Theory / Németország és Franciaország fegyverexport-politikája a szerepelmélet tükrében	17
Session Onsite: Hungarian 1 – Defense and Security Studies.....	18
Thomázy, Gabriella	18
Challenges of the Venezuelan Migration Crisis: South America and Southern Europe – a Comparative Analysis / A venezuelai migrációs krízis kihívásai: Dél-Amerika és Dél-Európa összehasonlító elemzése	18
Session Onsite: Hungarian 2 – Defense Studies.....	19
Bába, Viktória	20
The Participation of the Spanish Legion during the International Community's Peacekeeping Operations in the Yugoslav Successor States / A Spanyol Légión részvétele a nemzetközi közösség békefenntartó műveleteiben a jugoszláv utódállamokban.....	20
Hornyák, Veronika.....	21
Where are the Spanish? - The Role of Spain in EU CSDP missions / Hol vannak a spanyolok? - Spanyolország szerepe az EU missziókban, műveletekben	21
Session Onsite: Hungarian 2 – Defense Studies.....	22
Túry, György.....	22
The Condor's Flight; or how contemporary research on transnational repression reinterprets the national security doctrines of the Cold War years / A keselyű röpte; avagy, hogyan értelmezi újra a hidegháborús évek nemzetbiztonsági doktrínáit a transznacionális represszió kortárs kutatása.....	22



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



Session Onsite: English 1 – Foreign Policy - International Cooperation	23
Edl, András	24
Spain and Italy - National Space Programs, the EU and International Cooperation	24
Lehoczki, Bernadett.....	25
Foreign Policy Consequences of Recent Elections in South America	25
Morgado, Nuno	26
Brazil – a continental or maritime country? Views from the Brazilian School of Geopolitics	26
Szente-Varga, Mónika	27
A Geopolitical Game? Russian interests in Latin America	27
Session Onsite: English 2 – Legal Challenges -Military History	28
Gergi-Horgos, Mátyás	29
Re-Framing Minority Nations: The Case of Scotland and Catalonia.....	29
Kiss, Amarilla.....	30
Legal Challenges Posed by Modern Day Piracy: Case Studies of France, Italy and Spain	30
Petruska, Ferenc.....	31
Domestic Lawfare	31
Siposné Kecskeméthy, Klára.....	32
From Gidófalva to Buenos Aires.....	32
Session Onsite: English 3 – Security Studies.....	33
Deák, Máté.....	34
China’s Strategy in Argentina. Analyzing the Sino-Argentinian Relations from the Perspective of the Region’s Stability	34
Sipos, Alexandra¹ - García Cazorla, Antonio².....	35
Human Security from a Gendered Perspective - Comparison of the Belém do Pará and Istanbul Conventions.....	35
Soltész, Béla.....	36
Oil Production in Latin America and the Russo-Ukrainian War.....	36



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



Urbanovics, Anna	37
Cybersecurity Landscape of the Mediterranean Countries.....	37
Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Security Studies	38
Antal, Edit	39
Controversy Around Biosecurity and Food Safety vs. Free Trade: the Case of Transgenic Corn between Mexico and the United States / Controversia en torno a la bioseguridad y seguridad alimentaria vs. libre comercio: el caso del maíz transgénico entre México y los Estados Unidos....	39
Aranda Bustamante, Gilberto	40
Neo Militarism and Securitization in the New Radical Rights Parties: Case study of Brazil and Chile / Neo militarismo y securitización en las nuevas derechas radicales: los casos de Brasil y Chile	40
Montero Lara, Manuel	41
Extradition as a Possible Solution to Insecurity in Ecuador / La extradición como posible solución a la inseguridad en Ecuador	41
Sánchez Herrera, María José	42
The Role of the States of Ecuador and Colombia in Migration Policies and their Result in the Venezuelan Migrant Population in the context of COVID 19 / El Rol de los estados de Ecuador y Colombia en las políticas migratorias y su resultado en la población migrante venezolana en el contexto del COVID 19.....	42
Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Security Studies – International Cooperation	43
Ayala Castiblanco, Lizeth Vanessa	44
The Rhetoric of Latin American Populist Leaders Regarding the European Union: An Analysis of the Cases of Evo Morales and Rafael Correa / La retórica de los líderes populistas latinoamericanos con respecto a la Unión Europea: Un análisis de los casos de Evo Morales y Rafael Correa.....	44
Bács, Zoltán György	45
Naum Eitingon and the Activities of the Soviet Secret Services in Spain and Latin America during the First Half of the 20th Century / Naum Eitingon y las actividades de los servicios secretos soviéticos en España y América Latina en la primera mitad del siglo 20	45
Pajović, Slobodan S.	46
UNASUR Defense Council: First Attempt to Define the Concept of South American Collective Security / Consejo de Defensa de la UNASUR: el primer intento por definir el concepto de seguridad colectiva sudamericana	46



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



Pérez Haristoy, Ricardo	47
Approaches to the military border problem with Peru during the Popular Unity / Aproximaciones sobre el problema fronterizo militar con Perú durante la Unidad Popular	47
Petrović, Rajko	48
Spanish-Portuguese security cooperation in the Iberian Peninsula - between excellent preconditions and unconvincing results / La cooperación hispano-portuguesa en materia de seguridad en la Península Ibérica: entre excelentes condiciones previas y resultados poco convincentes	48
Session Online: Hungarian 1 – Security Studies	49
Füzesi, Kitti	50
Energy Security in South America, a Comparative Analysis of the Southern Cone / Energiabiztonság Dél-Amerikában, összehasonlító elemzés a Déli Kúp országairól	50
Pechnyó, Péter	51
The Involvement of Mexican Drug Cartels in Illegal Migration to the United States of America / A mexikói drokartellek szerepvállalása az Amerikai Egyesült Államokba tartó illegális migrációban	51
Szilágyi-Kiss, Hajnalka	52
The Easing of the Iraqi Crisis and Greece's Role in the European Migration Challenge / Az iraki válsághelyzet enyhülése és Görögország szerepe az európai migrációs kihívásban	52
Session Online: Hungarian 2 – Military Engineering and Security Studies	53
Kiss, Noémi¹ – Dobor, József²	54
An Incident in an Italian Village and Its Impact on Chemical Safety in Europe / Káresemény egy olaszországi faluban, és hatása az európai kémiai biztonságra	54
Pogány, Viktor¹ – Répás, József²	55
Possibilities of Anti-Forensics Techniques in Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems / Anti-forensics technikák lehetőségei a kooperatív intelligens közlekedési rendszerekben.....	55
Répás, József	56
The Digital Footprint of Vehicles - The Role of Forensics Examinations in Modern Transport Systems / A járművek digitális lábnyoma - Szakértői vizsgálatok szerepe a modern közlekedési rendszerekben.....	56



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



Vásárhelyi, Örs	57
Development Prospects of Safety Management Systems of Hazardous Plants / Veszélyes üzemek biztonsági irányítási rendszereinek fejlesztési lehetőségei.....	57
Session Online: English 1 – Migration and Security Studies	58
Bata-Balog, Amadea	59
Migrant Remittances as an "Alternative Vaccine" for Latin America	59
Károlyi, Lili	60
A Comparison of the Ideological Foundations of Modern Terrorism in the Middle East and South America	60
Sawicka, Monika	61
Civil-Military Tensions in Brazil: Most Recent Observations	61
Vecsey, Mariann	62
Launch, Change and Repeat; the Challenges of EUNAVFOR Med	62
Vogel, Dávid	63
Pink Tide 2.0 - A Fresh Restart, or Something Else?.....	63
Session Online: English 2 – Defense and Security Studies	64
Adsiz, Melek	65
NATO'S Mediterranean Policy	65
Bálint, Áron	66
The Aircraft Carriers of the Italian Republic	66
Barina, Balázs József	67
Development of Severe Accident Management Methods for Future Nuclear Power Plants in South America	67
Füleki, Réka	68
Festa della Repubblica – The National and Military Significance of the National Symbol of the Republic of Italy	68
Session Online: English 3 – Cooperation and Security Challenges	69
Almassri, Juliana	70
The Situation of Refugees in Greece.....	70



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



Allan Abusamra, Lama	71
Diplomatic Immunities from National Criminal Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases - Ministry Practice in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, and Greece	71
Ghazo, Malek	72
The Alignment between Sustainability and Circular Economy Direction in Spain with organizational excellence	72
Nguyen, Thuy Anh	73
Migrant Workers from Southern to Northern Europe in the Context of reduction of Freedom Movement.....	73
Session Online: English 4 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation	74
Charalampopoulos, Nikos	75
The Relationship between Contemporary Anarchism in Latin America and in Europe	75
Dandoy, Régis	76
The Role of Security Fores in Electoral Processes in Ecuador	76
Drávucz, Renáta Ryoko	77
Identity politics and performance: Jair Bolsonaro's presidency	77
Oliveira Monteiro, Evandro	78
The Urban Space as an Inductive Apparatus in the Constitution of Nationalist Discourses in Brazil and Hungary	78
Session Online: English 5 – Security Studies, Political Challenges	79
Cevallos, Stefany	80
Physical Environment in Forming the Urban Corporate Identity. City comparison: HONG KONG'S CBDS / QUITO	80
Balogh, Péter	81
Far and Yet So Close – Investigation of Security Complexes in Southern Europe and South America	81
Barham, Lara	82
Innovation theory applications in Gamification (Case of Spain)	82



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



Mészáros, Kinga	83
The Efficiency of the External Dimension of the European Union’s Energy Policy in the Southern Neighbourhood.....	83
Session Online: Spanish 1 – Legal Challenges, Security Studies	84
Brandão Bárrios, Luísa	85
The vulnerable victim: protection by the European and Latin American criminal justice system / La víctima vulnerable: su protección por parte del sistema penal europeo y Latinoamericano	85
Palotás, László	86
Colombia's Experience under the Investor-State Arbitration Regime / La Experiencia de Colombia bajo el Régimen Arbitral Inversionista-Estado	86
Radovich, Juan Carlos	87
Criminalization and Persecution of Indigenous Struggles, by Far Right Movements in Argentina / Criminalización y persecución de las luchas indígenas, por la ultraderecha en Argentina	87
Varisco, Sofia Miacela	88
Reemergence of ethnic demands and ethno-political organization in the town of Carhué, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina / Reemergencia de las demandas étnicas y organización etnopolítica en la localidad de Carhué, provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	88
Session Online: Spanish 2 – Political Challenges, Security Studies	89
Agulló, Juan	90
Rethinking Latin America’s Geopolitics (after Pandemics) / Repensar la geopolítica de América Latina (después de la pandemia)	90
Cherñavsky, Sasha Camila	91
The Dilemmas of Indigenous Participation between Consultation and Decision / Los dilemas de la participación indígena entre la consulta y la decisión	91
García Molinero, Alberto	92
The Environmental Impact of U.S. Military Complexes through OSPAAAL and Tricontinental Magazine (1967-1995) / El impacto ambiental de los complejos militares estadounidenses a través de la OSPAAAL y la revista Tricontinental (1967-1995).....	92



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



Reyes Guzmán, Gerardo	93
Mexico: Remittances, Unemployment, Organized Crime and Drug Overdose Deaths in the USA (2015-2021) / México: Remesas, Desempleo, Crimen Organizado y Muertes por Sobredosis de Droga en EUA (2015-2021)	93
Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security Studies, Military History.....	94
Guevara Parra, América Celeste.....	95
Conflict and Post-Accord FARC: the Role of the Colombian Air Force - FAC / Conflicto y posconflicto: el papel de la fuerza aérea colombiana - FAC.....	95
Ibarra Zoellner, Mauricio.....	96
The military relationship between the Chilean Army and the Reichswehr (1920-1932) / Las relaciones militares entre el Ejército de Chile y la Reichswehr (1920-1932)	96
Medina Díaz, Ronald Jesús	97
New roles, Threats, and Participation of the Army in the country's Development Process in Areas Declared in Emergency / Nuevos roles, amenazas, y participación del Ejército en el proceso de desarrollo del país en zonas declaradas en emergencia	97
Lorenzo-Penalva Lucas, José	98
Political Subjectivism in the Fight Against Terrorism / El subjetivismo político en la lucha contra el terrorismo	98
Urrego, Miguel Ángel	99
Rise of Progressive Governments in South America and the Emergence of a New International Context / Ascenso de gobiernos progresistas en Sudamérica y el nuevo contexto internacional	99



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 1 – Defense and Security Studies



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 1 – Defense and Security Studies

Bene, Krisztián

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: bene.krisztian @ pte.hu

A Centuries-old Military Tradition today. The Role of the French Foreign Legion in Southern Europe / Egy évszázados katonai hagyomány napjainkban. A Francia Idegenlégió szerepvállalása Dél-Európában

As a great power, France has a very active foreign policy, so it uses regularly military force to defend French interests. The Mediterranean basin, which provides France with a natural springboard to other continents, is of particular importance to the French State, which has therefore made a major political, economic, and military effort to exert the greatest possible influence on the countries of the region over the last two centuries, as it does today. In this context, the French Foreign Legion, among other military units, has been deployed in the region on several occasions, of which the operations in Southern Europe are particularly significant. In regard of its geographical position, it is also important to mention its special role in Southern France, where its main bases have been located since 1962 and where it has been used for internal law enforcement operations. Given the rapid mobilisation of this highly experienced and highly combat-effective unit, mainly composed of foreigners, it is regularly deployed in emerging military crises, both in large-scale armed conflicts between states and in peacekeeping missions.

Keywords: French Foreign Legation, Southern Europe, Operations, Security, Peacekeeping

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Nagyhatalmi státuszából kifolyólag Franciaország rendkívül aktív külpolitikai tevékenységet folytat, amelynek egyik fontos eszköze a katonai erő bevetése saját érdekei védelmében. A francia állam számára kiemelten fontos a Földközi-tenger medencéje, amely természetes ugródeszkát biztosít számára más kontinensek felé, ezért komoly politikai, gazdasági és katonai erőfeszítéseket tett annak érdekében, hogy a lehető legnagyobb befolyást tudja gyakorolni a térség országaira az elmúlt két évszázad során ugyanúgy, mint napjainkban. Ennek keretében számos alkalommal került sor – más katonai egységek mellett – a Francia Idegenlégió bevetésére a régióban, amelyek közül a dél-európai hadműveletek különösen nagy jelentőséggel bírnak. A földrajzi elhelyezkedéséhez kapcsolódva fontos megemlíteni az alakulat Dél-Franciaországban betöltött különleges szerepét is, mivel 1962 óta legfontosabb támaszpontjai itt találhatóak, valamint kiemelten ebben az ország részben használják fel belső rendfenntartó műveletekben. Tekintettel arra, hogy ez a főként külföldi állampolgárokból álló, nagy tapasztalattal rendelkező és igen magas harcértékű egység gyorsan mozgósítható, a kialakuló katonai válsághelyzetekben rendszeresen felhasználják mind államok közötti nagyszabású fegyveres konfliktusokban, mind pedig békefenntartó küldetésekben.

Kulcsszavak: Francia Idegenlégió, Dél-Európa, hadműveletek, biztonság, békefenntartás



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 1 – Defense and Security Studies

Horváth, Dávid

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: netminiszter @ gmail.com, David @ netokracia.hu

Defences against Fake news in France and Hungary / Védekezési megoldások az álhírekkel szemben Franciaországban és Magyarországon

The dilemma of modern everyday life: how can we protect ourselves against fake news spreading on online platforms? What media awareness solutions, systems and recommendations can help us to do so? The dissemination of modern infocommunication solutions is essential, as this communication technique also challenges aspects of protection and security. I examined the anti-cybercrime practices in France and Hungary. But as well as regulating countries, it is also inevitable that we ourselves take action to consume content more consciously. All possible legal and technological tools should be used to combat fake news. However, it is not possible to solve the problem by such means alone, so it is necessary that media users are aware enough to recognise misleading content. People are not prepared to fall victim to viral fake news on seemingly innocuous platforms. So the question rightly arises: who is responsible for fact-checking and how? I have tried to find solutions to these questions and dilemmas from France and Hungary. Greater media awareness, fact-checking and good quality media education can play a key role in the fight against fake news.

Keywords: Fake News, Influence, Hybrid Warfare, France, Hungary

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A modern mindennapok dilemmája: hogyan védekezhünk az online platformokon terjedő álhírekkel szemben, milyen médiatudatosság növelési megoldások, rendszerek, ajánlások segíthetnek ebben? A korszerű infokommunikációs megoldások terjesztése nélkülözhetetlenül fontos, hiszen ez a kommunikációs technika a védelem és a biztonság aspektusainak is kihívás. Álhírelles gyakorlatát vizsgáltam Franciaországnak és Magyarországnak. De az országok szabályozása mellett az is elkerülhetetlen, hogy mi magunk is tegyünk a tudatosabb tartalomfogyasztásért. Az álhírek ellen minden lehetséges jogi és technológiai eszközt érdemes bevetni. Ugyanakkor nem lehet csak ilyen eszközökkel megoldani a problémát, így szükséges, hogy a médiahasználók elég tudatosak legyenek ahhoz, hogy felismerjék a megtévesztő tartalmat. Az emberek nincsenek felkészülve, hogy ártalmatlannak tűnő platformokon, virálisan terjedő álhírek áldozatai legyenek. Jogosan merül fel tehát a kérdés, a tényellenőrzői szerepet és felelősséget kik és hogyan viselik? Ezekre a kérdésekre és dilemmákra igyekeztem a két országból megoldásokat találni, előadásomban pedig bemutatni. Az álhírek elleni védekezésben kulcsszerepet kaphat a nagyobb médiatudatosság, a tényellenőrzés és a megfelelő színvonalú médiaoktatás.

Kulcsszavak: álhír, befolyásolás, hibrid hadviselés, Franciaország, Magyarország



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 1 – Defense and Security Studies

Speck, Gyula

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: speck.gyula @ uni-nke.hu

The Arms Export Policies of Germany and France in the light of Role Theory / Németország és Franciaország fegyverexport-politikája a szerepelmélet tükrében

The role theory literature describes Germany mainly as a civilian power and France as a great power. France's role concept is traditionally based on global power presence, national and European strategic autonomy and international responsibility. In contrast, the German civilian power seeks to shape international relations, subordinates its national interests to international law and supranational institutions, conducts its foreign policy in a multilateral framework and regards military force as a last resort. While France's role concept has remained primarily unchanged, Germany's civilian power has been increasingly questioned. New approaches have argued that the civilian power theory can no longer be applied, instead, Germany can be characterised rather as a geo-economic power. To specify these role conceptions, we examine the arms export policies of France and Germany in the years 2009-2021, with a focus on political discourse, arms export regulation, volume and importers. We conclude that while France's arms export policy can still be described as that of a classic great power, we cannot apply a clear role concept to Germany. This ambiguity is due to a role conflict, primarily caused by disharmony between internal actors. This had a substantial impact on the Franco-German cooperation, too.

Keywords: Role theory, Arms exports, France, Germany

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A külpolitika elemzés szerepelméleti szakirodalmá Nemetszágot leginkább civilhatalomként, Franciaországot pedig nagyhatalomként írja le. Franciaország szerepkonceptiója hagyományosan a globális hatalmi jelenlétén, a nemzeti és európai stratégiai autonómián, illetve a nemzetközi felelősségvállaláson alapszik. Ezzel szemben a német civilhatalom a nemzetközi kapcsolatok alakítására törekszik, nemzeti érdekeit alárendeli a nemzetközi jognak és szupranacionális intézményeknek, külpolitikáját multilaterális keretekben folytatja és utolsó eszköznek tekinti a katonai erőt. Míg Franciaország szerepkonceptiója az elmúlt évtizedekben döntően változatlan maradt, addig Németország civilhatalmiságát egyre többen megkérdőjelezzik. Új megközelítések szerint nem tartható tovább a civilhatalmi elmélet, az ország helyette inkább geoökonómiai hatalomként jellemezhető. A szerepkonceptiók leírása érdekében vizsgálat alá vesszük Franciaország és Németország fegyverexport-politikáját a 2009-2021 közötti években, különös tekintettel a politikai diskurzusra, a fegyverexportok szabályozására, volumenére és a célországokra. Következtetésünk szerint míg Franciaország fegyverexport-politikája alapján továbbra is klasszikus nagyhatalomként írható le, addig Németországra nem tudunk egyértelmű szerepkonceptiót alkalmazni. E bizonytalanság szerepkonfliktusra vezethető vissza, amelynek elsődleges oka az államon belüli szereplők közötti diszharmónia. Mindez hatással volt együtt a francia-német együttműködésre is.

Kulcsszavak: szerepelmélet, fegyverexport, Franciaország, Németország



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 1 – Defense and Security Studies

Thomázy, Gabriella

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: gabriella.thomazy @ gmail.com

Challenges of the Venezuelan Migration Crisis: South America and Southern Europe – a Comparative Analysis / A venezuelai migrációs krízis kihívásai: Dél-Amerika és Dél-Európa összehasonlító elemzése

More than 7 million refugees and migrants have escaped the economic and political crisis of Venezuela. The primary objective of this study is to analyze and compare the challenges of Venezuelan migrants in South America and Southern Europe. The comparative analysis focuses on eight countries, including the main target countries touched by the Venezuelan migration – namely Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, furthermore Argentina and Brazil were also selected in the region. At the same time, two European countries (Spain and Portugal) are also compared. The comparative investigation is based on a mixed approach methodology that includes the quantitative and qualitative analyses. The quantitative analysis focuses on highlighting the current tendencies related to the Venezuelan migration based on the latest open and online available databases, such as the “Refugees data finder” run by the UNHCR. The qualitative analysis aims to overview the currently available international literature on the topic. The expected results will demonstrate the current conditions and tendencies of the target countries with respect to the Venezuelan migration from a strong data approach. Based on the results, certain conclusions can be drawn, including the different modes of understanding of the refugee status and current refugee policies in these countries. The presentation sheds light on the differences between the South European and South American ways of dealing with refugee policies.

Keywords: South America, Southern Europe, Refugee, Venezuelan Migration Crisis

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Több mint 7 millió menekült és migráns hagyta el a gazdasági és politikai válsággal küzdő Venezuelát. A tanulmány elsődleges célja a venezuelai migránsok kihívásainak elemzése és összehasonlítása Dél-Amerikában és Dél-Európában. Az elemzés 8 országra fókuszál, köztük a venezuelai migráció által érintett fő dél-amerikai országokra, Chilére, Kolumbiára, Ecuadorra és Perura, valamint a régióból Argentína és Brazília is kiválasztásra került. Emellett két európai ország Spanyolország és Portugália is az összehasonlítás részét képezi. A kutatás vegyes (kvalitatív és kvantitatív) módszerre támaszkodik. A kvantitatív elemzés a venezuelai migrációval kapcsolatos jelenlegi tendenciák feltérképezésére összpontosít a legújabb online elérhető adatbázisok alapján úgy, mint UNHCR által működtetett „Refugees data Finder”. A kvalitatív elemzés célja, hogy áttekintse a témában jelenleg elérhető nemzetközi szakirodalmat. A várható eredmények a venezuelai migrációhoz kapcsolódó adatokra összpontosítanak, és ennek alapján mutatják be a célországok aktuális helyzetét és tendenciáit. Az eredmények alapján levonható következtetések a menekültstátuszra és a jelenlegi menekültpolitika különböző megközelítési módjaira fókuszálnak ezekben az országokban. Az előadás kiemelt célja a menekültpolitika Dél-Európához és Dél-Amerikához köthető különbségeinek az azonosítása.

Kulcsszavak: Dél-Amerika, Dél-Európa, menekült, venezuelai migrációs válság



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 2 – Defense Studies



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 2 – Defense Studies

Bába, Viktória

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: viktriabb8 @ gmail.com

The Participation of the Spanish Legion during the International Community's Peacekeeping Operations in the Yugoslav Successor States / A Spanyol Légión részvétele a nemzetközi közösség békefenntartó műveleteiben a jugoszláv utódállamokban

The Spanish Legion - formerly Spanish Foreign Legion - was officially created in 1920 to fight in African colonial wars, following the example of the French Foreign Legion. Since its establishment, it took part in the Rif War, in Morocco, then in the Spanish Civil War on the side of the Nationalists. Moreover, some of its units were also deployed to the Eastern Front in the Blue Division during the Second World War. The Legion participated also in the fight against the freedom fighters in Spain's North African colonies. The Yugoslav War, which lasted from 1991 to 2001, triggered the intervention of the International Community, first, the UN, then the NATO and finally the European Union had been sending peacekeeping troops, among other types of operations, to the territory of the former Yugoslav states. These international forces have sought to provide the installation and the maintenance of peace in several ways, with a particular role of the ground forces from various nationalities. Among these can be found the Spanish Legion, which contributed to humanitarian and peacekeeping operations in various Yugoslav successor states from 1992 to 2006. Its activities have helped improving relations between the states of this region and Spain.

Keywords: Spanish Legion, Yugoslav Wars (1991-2001), Peacekeeping Operations, UN, NATO

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A Spanyol Légión – korábban Spanyol Idegenlégión – elődje 1835 és 1838 között tevékenykedett, hivatalosan azonban 1920-ban hozták létre, hogy a Francia Idegenlégión mintájára afrikai gyarmati harcokban vessék be. Fennállása során részt vett a rif háborúban Marokkóban, majd a nacionalisták oldalán a spanyol polgárháborúban, egyes alakulatait pedig az Azur-hadosztály kötelékében a keleti hadszíntéren is harcba vetették a második világháború során. Ezt követően aktívan vette ki a részét a függetlenségük kivívásáért küzdő felkelők elleni harcokból Spanyolország észak-afrikai gyarmatain. Az 1991-től 2001-ig tartó délszláv háború előidézte a nemzetközi közösség beavatkozását, mivel elsőként az ENSZ, majd a NATO, végül pedig az Európai Unió küldött békefenntartó csapatokat – más típusú műveletek mellett – a korábbi jugoszláv állam területére. Ezek a nemzetközi erők számos formában igyekeztek közreműködni a béke megteremtésében, valamint fenntartásában, amelyekben kiemelt szerepet kaptak a különböző nemzetiségű szárazföldi alakulatok. Bevetésre került a Spanyol Légión is, amely 1992-től 2006-ig vett részt humanitárius és békefenntartó műveletekben a különböző jugoszláv utódállamok területén. Tevékenysége hozzájárult a térség államai és Spanyolország közötti kapcsolatok javításához.

Kulcsszavak: Spanyol Légión, délszláv háború (1991–2001), békefenntartó műveletek, ENSZ, NATO



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 2 – Defense Studies

Hornyák, Veronika

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: hornyak.veronika @ uni-nke.hu

Where are the Spanish? - The Role of Spain in EU CSDP missions / Hol vannak a spanyolok? - Spanyolország szerepe az EU missziókban, műveletekben

The Spanish Armed Forces are considered to be one of the most historically experienced armed forces in Europe. The Spanish has been focusing on being present in international peace operations, including the ones in the framework of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). However, with the legacy of the Franco dictatorship, the support for the use of military tools, military intervention or defence spending was always a sensitive and ambivalent question in the country. The present research explores the role of Spain in CSDP missions and operations in the last two decades since the EU launched its first mission in 2003. The following structure based on a chronological order contributes to the examination of the topic. After introducing the topic, the existing literature, and the methodology for the research, the first chapter is dedicated to Spanish security and defence policy and the presentation of military capabilities and armed forces. Subsequently in the next two chapters, I will elaborate on how Spain participated in CSDP missions and operations in the pre-Lisbon era and after the institutionalization of CSDP in 2009. In the conclusion, two scenarios are explored in terms of the possible future role of Spain in EU defence policy, missions and operations.

Keywords: EU CSDP missions, EU military operations, Spain, Spanish armed forces

Abstract in Hungarian or Spanish (Presentation Language)

A spanyol hadsereget a legnagyobb történelmi tapasztalattal rendelkező fegyveres erők között tartják számon Európában. Spanyolország jelenleg is folyamatosan képviselteti magát a nemzetközi békemissziókban, köztük az uniós közös biztonság- és védelempolitika keretében működő EU missziókban és műveletekben. A Franco diktatúra hagyatékából adódóan azonban a spanyol társadalom katonai intervencióhoz, katonai erő használatához és védelmi célú állami kiadásokhoz való hozzáállása mindig is érzékeny és ambivalens volt. A jelen kutatás célja, hogy görcső alá vegye Spanyolország uniós missziókban és műveletekben való szerepvállalását az elmúlt két évtized során 2003-tól kezdődően, mikor az EU megindította első misszióit, műveleteit. A kutatás alábbiakban ismertetett kronologikus struktúrája hozzájárul a kérdés átfogó vizsgálatához. A téma bevezetését, valamint a legfontosabb szakirodalmak áttekintését és a kutatómódszertan ismertetését tartalmazó bevezető fejezetet követően bemutatásra kerülnek a spanyol biztonság- és védelempolitika legfontosabb elemei, köztük kitékintéssel a katonai képességekre és fegyverek erőkre. Ezt követően a jelen kutatás két külön fejezetben részletezi, hogy milyen szerepet játszott Spanyolország az EU missziókban, műveletekben a lisszaboni szerződés 2009-es ratifikációja előtti, majd az azt követő időszak során. Az összegzés során végezetül pedig felvázolásra kerül két lehetséges jövőkép arra vonatkozóan, hogy az elkövetkezendő években hogyan változhat Spanyolország részvétele az uniós védelempolitikában, valamint a missziókban és műveletekben.

Kulcsszavak: EU missziók, EU katonai műveletek, Spanyolország, spanyol fegyveres erők



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



Session Onsite: Hungarian 2 – Defense Studies

Túry, György

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: tury.gyorgy @ uni-nke.hu

The Condor's Flight; or how contemporary research on transnational repression reinterprets the national security doctrines of the Cold War years / A keselyű röpte; avagy, hogyan értelmezi újra a hidegháborús évek nemzetbiztonsági doktrínáit a transznacionális represszió kortárs kutatása

In this talk, I will present contemporary, 21st century interpretations of crimes committed in the context of Latin American national security doctrines (NSDs) of the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s, using newly developed interpretive frameworks of transnational justice and transnational repression. As one might logically assume, national security doctrines are born, realized and interpreted within national and security policy frameworks. However, as the events legitimated by these doctrines (today understood as crimes) are assumed to be supranational in the interpretation and practice of transnational justice, the above national security frameworks and horizons become supra- and transnational as well. From a methodological point of view, this change of perspective opens up new possibilities for interpretation. In the case at hand, I register the shift in perspective on two planes: one is the so-called spatial turn in global security studies (Adamson, 2016), and the other is the type of knowledge that can be understood as narrative knowledge. The majority of my historical examples focus on the Condor Group's activities and the interpretations (Lessa, 2022) and judgments that have been made about them in recent years, embedded in a theoretical framework that contemporary research on transnational repression makes possible.

Keywords: Narrative knowledge, National security doctrine, Spatial turn, Transnational repression, Transnational justice

Abstract in Hungarian or Spanish (Presentation Language)

Prezentációmban az 1950-es, '60-as, '70-es és korai '80-as évek latin-amerikai nemzetbiztonsági doktrínáinak (national security doctrines, NSD) kontextusában elkövetett bűncselekmények 21. sz-i kortárs értelmezését kívánom bemutatni a transznacionális igazságszolgáltatás, illetve – az ezt kronológiailag definíciószerűen megelőző – transznacionális represszió kapcsán újonnan kialakított értelmezési keretek felhasználásával. A nemzetbiztonsági doktrínák, ahogy erre elnevezésük is egyértelműen utal, nemzeti és biztonságpolitikai keretek között születnek, valósulnak meg és értelmezhetőek – vélhetnénk logikusan. Ahogy azonban az ezen doktrínák által legitimálni vélt, ma bűncselekményekként értelmezett események a transznacionális igazságszolgáltatás értelmezésében és gyakorlatában szupranacionálisként tételeződnek, a fenti (nemzetbiztonsági) keretek és horizontok is azzá, azaz supra- ill. transznacionálissá válnak. Módszertani szempontból, a nézőpontváltás új értelmezési lehetőségek előtt nyit teret. Adott esetben a nézőpontváltást két síkon értelmezem: ezek egyike az ún. térbeli fordulat a globális biztonságpolitikai tanulmányokban (Adamson, 2016), a másik pedig az ún. narratív tudásként értelmezhető ismeretek halmaza. Történelmi példáim többsége a Condor-csoport tevékenységeit, illetve az azok kapcsán az utóbbi években született értelmezéseket (Lessa, 2022) és ítéleteket veszi górcső alá, olyan elméleti keretrendszerbe ágyazva, amit a transznacionális represszió kortárs kutatása tesz lehetővé.

Kulcsszavak: narratív tudás, nemzetbiztonsági doktrína, térbeli fordulat, transznacionális represszió, transznacionális igazságszolgáltatás



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



**Session Onsite: English 1 – Foreign Policy -
International Cooperation**



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



Session Onsite: English 1 – Foreign Policy - International Cooperation

Edl, András

Institution: University of Public Service - Ludovika / EJRC - Institute of Space Law and Policy , Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: edlandras @ gmail.com

Spain and Italy - National Space Programs, the EU and International Cooperation

Spain and Italy are two of the most prominent countries in the European space community. They both have a significant national space program, a respectable space industry background and an internationally acknowledged scientific research network. The two countries also participate in bilateral cooperation with other EU member states or other nations. In addition, they are strong supporters and participants in joint missions and projects inside the EU. One of the main organizations for such cooperation is the European Space Agency (ESA). Spain and Italy pay a sizeable portion of the ESA budget (5.8% and 11.8% in 2023) and are key actors in building the European space architecture supported by their own national space agencies ASI (Agenzia Spaziale Italiana) and AEE (Agencia Espacial Española). In this presentation, we will examine how both countries contribute to ESA and EU programs, what joint projects they take part in with other nations in the international community, how they foster space industry development and what guidelines and interests direct their space activities.

Keywords: Spain, Italy, ESA, AEE, ASI



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



Session Onsite: English 1 – Foreign Policy - International Cooperation

Lehoczki, Bernadett

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: Bernadett.lehoczki @ uni-corvinus.hu

Foreign Policy Consequences of Recent Elections in South America

Inauguration of new South American presidents in 2021-2022 (namely Peru, Chile, Columbia and Brazil) has brought international attention to the region and also speculations concerning South America's future approach towards international affairs, in terms of bilateral links, regional cooperation and global governance. Political polarization, rising political instability and economic challenges are factors that influence the perception of South America as a world region by external partners, while turbulent international conflicts and global issues put pressure on new leaders to clarify their position in international matters (such as the US-China rivalry, war in Ukraine, climate change, etc.). Compared to the pink tide era during the 2000s, international ambitions in South America are less united, while external circumstances are considerably different. My presentation explores the foreign policy consequences of the mentioned South American presidential elections and aims to answer the question what motivates the foreign policy of these newly elected presidents and what are the prospects of foreign policy cooperation among South American leaders in the upcoming years?

Keywords: South America, Populism, Foreign Policy, Pink tide



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



Session Onsite: English 1 – Foreign Policy - International Cooperation

Morgado, Nuno

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Portugal

Email: nuno.morgado @ uni-corvinus.hu

Brazil – a continental or maritime country? Views from the Brazilian School of Geopolitics

The objective of this conference paper is to revisit the debate of whether Brazil is a maritime or a continental country, within the Brazilian School of Geopolitics (BSG). For that, it is required describing and explaining the thoughts of the main authors associated with the BSG – Mário Travassos, Golbery do Couto e Silva, Carlos de Meira Mattos, and Therezinha de Castro. The research is accomplished through the innovative framework of neoclassical geopolitics. In this way, the substance of the paper is defined by (i) a set of three geopolitical factors (space, position, circulation), and (ii) an evaluation of the systemic stimuli. These two topics constitute the independent variable of neoclassical geopolitics. Moreover, the model of neoclassical geopolitics extends the analysis by including (iii) the perceptions of space of these authors – an intervening variable. Apart from the ground-breaking perspective to answer the research question, two additional facts justify the pertinence of this study. (1) Literature about the BSG remains relatively rare in languages other than Portuguese. (2) The conference paper provides explanations for the preference of Brazil for the South American regional integration over the last three decades, in detriment of a strong bilateral relationship with the USA together with sea-based power projection – outcomes that have been by-passed.

Keywords: Brazil, South America, Brazilian School of Geopolitics, Maritimity, Continentality



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



Session Onsite: English 1 – Foreign Policy - International Cooperation

Szente-Varga, Mónika

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: Szente-Varga.Monika @ uni-nke.hu

A Geopolitical Game? Russian interests in Latin America

In November 2008 a four-ship Russian fleet – consisting of a battlecruiser, a destroyer, a minesweeper, and a supply ship – arrived in Venezuela stirring much international attention, as the visit took place only a few months after the Russo-Georgian War, and it was the first time after the Caribbean missile crisis of 1962 that Russian warships had manoeuvres in the region. In fact, Russian presence has been growing in Latin America in the 21st century on various fields. This presentation will concentrate on top Russian political activities and military displays in Latin America. It will be demonstrated that the growth of Russian activities in the region has not been linear or even. More intensive periods tended to cluster in time around conflicts with Georgia and Ukraine. This implies that the intensity of Russian-Latin American relations does not only coincide with the date of these anti-status quo events, but in fact could have helped to foresee some of them.

Keywords: International relations, Geopolitics, Russia, Latin America, Diplomacy



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



**Session Onsite: English 2 – Legal Challenges -
Military History**



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



Session Onsite: English 2 – Legal Challenges -Military History

Gergi-Horgos, Mátyás

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: gergi-horgos.matyas.gyorgy @ uni-nke.hu

Re-Framing Minority Nations: The Case of Scotland and Catalonia

Europe in the last decades has experienced a period of minority nationalist renaissance, fostering the regionalization of politics. Two nationalist movements, namely the Catalan and the Scottish have stood out in recent years given that they have not only been successful in regional political arenas, but also used regional governance to secure more competences for their respective autonomous administrations and mobilized the local population in support of their secessionist plans. In my work, I aim to uncover how these two politically successful movements used and continue to use an increasingly globalist and progressive discourse for nationalist purposes by re-framing their ‘imagined’ community as a global, outward-looking nation. In theory, ‘nationalism’ and ‘globalism’ are concepts that contradict each other; but in practice, at least in political communication, this is not case. As the comparative case of Scotland and Catalonia demonstrates, this globalist discourse allows for a clear division between ‘us’ and ‘them’; what makes the Catalan and the Scottish national community different from the rest of the UK and Spain is their globalist, progressive approach to public affairs. Thus, global issues and goals are effectively used for a nationalist agenda.

Keywords: Minority nationalism, Scotland, Catalonia, Political discourse, Globalism



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



Session Onsite: English 2 – Legal Challenges -Military History

Kiss, Amarilla

Institution: Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: kiss.amarilla @ btk.ppke.hu

Legal Challenges Posed by Modern Day Piracy: Case Studies of France, Italy and Spain

Maritime piracy is an ancient menace threatening the freedom of navigation and maritime security. As an ever-shifting crime, it is constantly present in some form. Therefore, the international community has always been triggered by it and pirates became the enemies of all mankind. Currently, the seas provide nearly 90% of the world trade. Due to the increasing maritime traffic, ensuring maritime safety is of significant importance. Around 90% of the EU's external trade is carried out at sea and the EU has other interests (transport, fishing) in the affected regions. In the northern Mediterranean region, France, Italy and Spain are especially involved. Our assumption, the foundation of the comparison is that the correct implementation of international law contributes to legal certainty and to the maritime security on a global level. Ensuring maritime security is not only a military issue but it starts with legal regulations and continues in courtrooms. Therefore, the paper compares states on the basis of the concept of piracy, the jurisdiction established, the attitude towards the employment of private maritime security companies and the judicial practice, via relevant cases. Therefore, it explores how affected states respond to the challenges posed by piracy.

Keywords: France, International Law, Italy, Maritime Piracy, Spain



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



Session Onsite: English 2 – Legal Challenges -Military History

Petruska, Ferenc

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: petruska.ferenc @ uni-nke.hu

Domestic Lawfare

The application of legal action or the threat of legal action as a weapon in a political or ideological conflict inside a country is referred to as domestic lawfare. This may involve the application of lawsuits, investigations, and other legal tools to eliminate, threaten, punish, or discredit competitors and achieve political or policy goals. Domestic lawfare may also be characterized by an emphasis on legal technicalities rather than substantive issues. It is frequently used in South America to silence critics and restrict free expression and other fundamental rights. Those with substantial resources, finances, influence, or political power typically employ them to target persons or groups they view as a threat to their interests. I will explain throughout my lecture how formal compliance with the law may result in considerable legal harm. South American constitutional democracies are currently facing a significant challenge, on which I will elaborate. From a theoretical and practical perspective, lawfare is a tough challenge. With this presentation, I will have made it quite clear that legal protection is an essential subject that requires careful consideration.

Keywords: Lawfare, Weapon, Lawsuits, Democracy, Threat



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



Session Onsite: English 2 – Legal Challenges -Military History

Siposné Kecskeméthy, Klára

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: siposne.kecskemethy.klara @ uni-nke.hu

From Gidófalva to Buenos Aires

János Czetz – Juan Fernando Czetz (1822–1904) the outstanding personal of the 1848–1849 Revolution and War of Independence, the Transylvanian army chief of staff and temporary commander in chief, after Világos capitulation fled abroad and lived in exile in Argentina more than four decades. He was the founder of the military officer educational institution, Colegio Militar de la Nación and was the first commander of the institute. He was the founder of the first Argentinian military engineering unit (Batallón de Ingenieros 1 „Zapadores Coronel Czetz”). He was involved in Argentina’s southern border demarcation work, in the designation of border forts, and in the mapping of the Brazilian and Paraguayan border areas. The military unit he created, the military academy, still exists today, and his memory is held in the highest esteem. János Czetz had two outstanding lives in two different countries.

Keywords: Juan Fernando Czetz, 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence, Buenos Aires, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Colegio Militar de la Nación, El Palomar



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



Session Onsite: English 3 – Security Studies



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



Session Onsite: English 3 – Security Studies

Deák, Máté

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: deak.mate @ pte.hu

China's Strategy in Argentina. Analyzing the Sino-Argentinian Relations from the Perspective of the Region's Stability

Argentina has been dynamically evaluated from the point of view of China. Efforts were made to develop the Chinese space program (Estación del Espacio Lejano, Neuquén), and soon after that – officially exclusively for commercial purposes – concrete investments were also made in connection with port construction plans (Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego). The possibility of a Chinese research base to be built in Antarctica with Argentine participation has also appeared as a new element as China is rapidly expanding its activities in Antarctica. At the same time, bilateral relations are overshadowed by China's illegal fishing fleet, against which Argentinian navy has taken strong action several times, sinking and damaging several Chinese ships. At the same time, China's expansion and Argentina's approach to the great power in the Far East are worrying the United States of America, as well as neighboring Chile and Brazil. The possibility of a territorial claim in the Antarctic also harms the interests of the United Kingdom, and China's efforts further complicate the complex relations in the region. The presentation outlines the development of Sino-Argentinian relations at the beginning of the 21st century and reviews the risks and consequences of China's expansion in terms of the stability of the region.

Keywords: Argentina, China, Strategy, Stability, Latin America, Antarctica



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



Session Onsite: English 3 – Security Studies

Sipos, Alexandra¹ - García Cazorla, Antonio²

Institution: Centre for Social Sciences¹, Council of Europe²

Country of origin: Hungary¹, Spain²

Email: alexandra.sipos @ tk.hu¹, ant.gar.caz @ gmail.com²

Human Security from a Gendered Perspective - Comparison of the Belém do Pará and Istanbul Conventions

Violence against women is the most pervasive but least visible human rights violation in the world. It continues to affect millions of women worldwide, having devastating effects on their health, dignity, freedom, and autonomy. In response to this systematic issue, various instruments have been developed at the international level to put an end to violence against women. The presentation introduces and compares two legally binding treaties enacted by international organizations at the regional level: the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention) and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention). The comparison of these regional legal instruments follows three aspects: 1) How is violence, a human security threat, conceptualized in the texts? 2) What is the role of ratifying States in sanctioning violence against women when implementing these treaties? 3) What kind of monitoring mechanisms exist related to these conventions? The presentation highlights the differences and similarities between the texts as well as the implementation of both treaties, specifically the conceptualization of violence, States' obligations, and monitoring mechanisms to pinpoint their role in combating violence against women at the regional level.

Keywords: Belém do Pará Convention, Gender-based violence, Human rights, Istanbul Convention, Violence against women



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



Session Onsite: English 3 – Security Studies

Soltész, Béla

Institution: Eötvös Loránd University / Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: bela.soltesz @ tatk.elte.hu

Oil Production in Latin America and the Russo-Ukrainian War

Latin America has one of the world's largest oil reserves, yet, due to the socio-economic collapse of the main producer country, Venezuela, these reserves have been underused for a decade. Other countries, like Mexico and Brazil, are stable producers and exporters, but the ownership of their national oil companies is subject to a heated political debate. The discovery of new oil fields in Guyana might put this tiny country on the list of the biggest producers. This varied landscape of oil reserves and actual production can be changed fundamentally by the Western sanctions that were implemented against Russia as a consequence of its aggression against Ukraine. A quest for new sources of oil might end Venezuela's isolation and provide lucrative business opportunities for oil companies that operate in Latin America. Yet, a new boom of oil production would also raise environmental and social concerns. The presentation focuses on the factors listed above, in order to present the shifts and possible pathways of oil production in Latin America in an economic and political climate shaped by the Russo-Ukrainian war.

Keywords: Oil, Latin America, Venezuela, Energy, Russo-Ukrainian war



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



Session Onsite: English 3 – Security Studies

Urbanovics, Anna

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: urbanovics.anna @ uni-nke.hu

Cybersecurity Landscape of the Mediterranean Countries

The presentation aims to investigate the recent developments in the Mediterranean region in the cybersecurity field, including France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. These countries are European Union member states so their cybersecurity national strategies and capabilities must be harmonized and integrated within the EU's concept. The aim of the comparative analysis is to map the current landscape of these countries regarding the cybersecurity challenges, national regulation and recent activities. Besides, to highlight the countries' contribution to the EU's cybersecurity and digital strategic autonomy concept. The analysis is based on a mixed approach methodology. The comparison of the current conditions is based on quantitative databases and indexes, including the National Cybersecurity Index, and data gathered from international databases such as the Statista. In order to point out the harmonization in legislation between the member states and the EU, the analysis relies on document and strategy analysis. Besides, it is important to investigate further details based on country reports of cyber related issues. The expected results will demonstrate the current cybersecurity capabilities of the countries involved in the analysis, with an emphasis on how they contribute to the implementation of the EU's digital strategic autonomy concept.

Keywords: European Union, Cybersecurity, Digital strategic autonomy, Strategy analysis



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Security Studies



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Security Studies

Antal, Edit

Institution: National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

Country of origin: Mexico

Email: antal @ unam.mx

Controversy Around Biosecurity and Food Safety vs. Free Trade: the Case of Transgenic Corn between Mexico and the United States / Controversia en torno a la bioseguridad y seguridad alimentaria vs. libre comercio: el caso del maíz transgénico entre México y los Estados Unidos

Genetically modified organisms (GM) have been the subject of controversy throughout Latin America, mainly in Argentina and Brazil, and, also in Europe, and have always proved to be divisive issues. The case of GM corn in Mexico is an extreme one because the country is the center of origin, megadiverse, corn is a staple food and of enormous cultural importance, "without corn there is no country." The conservation of native varieties is a matter of sovereignty vs. dependency in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Today 40% of corn is imported from the United States where GM corn dominates. The current Mexican government has decreed a ban on GM corn for human consumption, which in the opinion of the US violates the treaty due to discrimination and irreparable damage to its producers. In this dispute, Mexico advocates for national security -in terms of biosecurity, food security and sovereignty-, while the US considers that there is no scientific evidence that their GM corn causes any harm. The paper focuses on this extremely complex controversy through an in-depth analysis of the meaning of the different security concepts at stake and their compatibility.

Keywords: Biosecurity, Genetically Modified organisms, Food Security, Free Trade, Scientific Evidence

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Los organismos genéticamente modificados (GM) han sido objeto de controversia en toda América Latina, principalmente en Argentina y Brasil, y también en Europa, y siempre han resultado ser asuntos divisivos. El caso del maíz GM en México es extremo porque el país es centro de origen, megadiverso, el maíz es alimento básico y de enorme importancia cultural, "sin maíz no hay país". La conservación de variedades nativas es asunto de soberanía vs. dependencia en el contexto del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte. Hoy el 40% del maíz se importa de los Estados Unidos donde domina el maíz GM. El gobierno mexicano actual ha decretado la prohibición del maíz GM para consumo humano que en opinión de EE.UU. viola el tratado por discriminación y daño irreparable a sus productores. En esta disputa México aboga por la seguridad nacional -en términos de bioseguridad, seguridad alimentaria y soberanía-, mientras que EE.UU. considera que no hay evidencia basada en la ciencia que pruebe que su maíz GM cause daño alguno. La ponencia se centra en esta controversia extremadamente compleja a través de analizar a profundidad el significado de los distintos conceptos de seguridad en juego y su compatibilidad.

Palabras Claves: bioseguridad, organismos genéticamente modificados, seguridad alimentaria, libre comercio, evidencia científica



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Security Studies

Aranda Bustamante, Gilberto

Institution: University of Chile, Chile

Country of origin: Chile

Email: garanda @ uchile.cl

Neo Militarism and Securitization in the New Radical Rights Parties: Case study of Brazil and Chile
/ Neo militarismo y securitización en las nuevas derechas radicales: los casos de Brasil y Chile

The new radical rights that participate in or achieve power in the world in general, and Latin America in particular, share some common characteristics. Thus, for example, in the Latin American subregion, “new militarism” (Diamint, 2015) or “civic militarism” (Rodríguez, 2018), with which the Armed Forces participate in the governments invited by democratically elected leaders. It is not, however, unique to this new policy if it places a greater emphasis on it. Additionally, the politicization of certain issues, such as migration or the refusal to be part of international organizations that limit Westphalian sovereignty, is a crucial part of the program and discourses of these new rights. Its specific narrative requires implementing securitization devices, which aim at managing public policies approached from a security logic and a defense design associated with the Armed Forces. Through a discursive record of the Hobbesian danger, the application of exceptional measures that exceed the regular procedures of political decisions is justified (Buzan, Weaver, De Wilde, 1998). This paper finally reflects on how a political sector benefits from a repertoire of ideas associated with urgency and emergencies to deal with various international aspects.

Keywords: Radical Right, Populism, Securitization, Armed Forces, Verticalism

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Las nuevas derechas radicales que participan o alcanzan el poder en el mundo en general, y América Latina en particular, comparten algunas características comunes. Así por ejemplo, en la subregión latinoamericana el “nuevo militarismo” (Diamint, 2015) o “militarismo cívico” (Rodríguez, 2018), con que las Fuerzas Armadas participan de los gobiernos invitados por mandatarios democráticamente elegidos, aunque no es exclusivo de esta nueva política, si imposta un énfasis mayor. Adicionalmente, la politización de determinadas temáticas, como la migración o el rechazo a hacer parte de organismos internacionales que limiten la soberanía westfaliana, hace parte crucial del programa y discursos de estas nuevas derechas. Su narrativa específica exige la implementación de dispositivos de securitización, que apuntan a la gestión de políticas públicas abordadas desde una lógica de seguridad y un diseño de defensa asociado a las Fuerzas Armadas. Mediante un registro discursivo del peligro hobbesiano se justifica la aplicación de medidas excepcionales que exceden los procedimientos regulares de decisión política (Buzan, Weaver, De Wilde, 1998). Esta ponencia reflexiona finalmente acerca de cómo un sector político se beneficia de un repertorio de ideas asociadas a urgencia y emergencias para tratar diversos aspectos intermésticos.

Palabras Claves: derecha radical, populismo, securitización, Fuerzas Armadas, verticalismo



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Security Studies

Montero Lara, Manuel

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Ecuador

Email: mmontero89 @ gmail.com

Extradition as a Possible Solution to Insecurity in Ecuador / La extradición como posible solución a la inseguridad en Ecuador

In the last two years, Ecuador has seen an increase in the statistics of violent deaths, drug trafficking, infiltration of transnational organized crime in the State, prison riots and massacres, as well as migrant smuggling. Given the apparent ineffectiveness of police, prosecutorial, judicial and political authorities to prosecute, punish and judge the leaders of criminal organizations, the Ecuadorian government has promoted as one of the main questions of the February 2023 referendum, a constitutional amendment to allow the extradition of Ecuadorians to courts of justice or prisons abroad. The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador guarantees in its article 79 the principle of "no extradition of nationals", being that if required for a crime in a foreign court, in all crimes defined would be tried in Ecuador under national laws. The debate is now to eliminate this protection for cases of transnational crimes (drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking, human trafficking). This research will seek to analyze the legal institution of extradition, its tradition in Ecuadorian laws, experiences in active and passive extradition, the reasons that led to a popular consultation on the issue and whether it would really be an effective solution to the problem of insecurity or if not it would only be a populist proposal that should be reinforced with other comprehensive actions of the State.

Keywords: Extradition, Insecurity, Drug trafficking, Transnational crime, Organized crime, Referendum.

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Ecuador en los últimos dos años ha tenido un incremento en las estadísticas de muertes violentas, narcotráfico, infiltración del crimen organizado transnacional en el Estado, motines y masacres carcelarias, así como tráfico de migrantes. Ante la aparente ineficacia de las autoridades policiales, fiscales, judiciales y políticas para perseguir, sancionar y juzgar a los cabecillas de las organizaciones delictivas, desde el gobierno ecuatoriano se impulsó como una de las principales preguntas de la consulta popular de febrero 2023, una enmienda constitucional para permitir la extradición de ecuatorianos a tribunales de justicia o cárceles en el extranjero. La Constitución de la República del Ecuador garantiza en su artículo 79 el principio de "no extradición de nacionales", siendo que, si es requerido por un delito en un tribunal extranjero, en todos los delitos tipificados sería juzgado en el Ecuador bajo las leyes nacionales. El debate actual se centra en eliminar esta protección para casos de delitos transnacionales (narcotráfico, tráfico de migrantes, tráfico de armas, trata de personas). Se buscará en esta investigación analizar la institución jurídica de la extradición, su tradición en las leyes ecuatorianas, experiencias en extradición activa y pasiva, las razones que llevaron a que se planteara una consulta popular sobre el tema y sobre si esta sería una solución efectiva ante el problema de inseguridad o en su defecto sólo se trata de una propuesta populista que debería reforzarse con otras actuaciones integrales del Estado.

Palabras Claves: extradición, inseguridad, narcotráfico, delito transnacional, crimen organizado, referéndum



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 1 – Security Studies

Sánchez Herrera, María José

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Ecuador

Email: mjosesan18 @ gmail.com

The Role of the States of Ecuador and Colombia in Migration Policies and their Result in the Venezuelan Migrant Population in the context of COVID 19 / El Rol de los estados de Ecuador y Colombia en las políticas migratorias y su resultado en la población migrante venezolana en el contexto del COVID 19

The study focuses on the policies focused on the regional security developed during the pandemic by the states of Ecuador and Colombia and the result of these measures on migrants from Venezuela in each host country taking into account the migrant population residing in the countries, migrants in transit and an approximation to future migrations and future migratory flows. The COVID-19 crisis has had unprecedented effects on migration flows, particularly in Latin America, which became a critical region during the outbreak of the disease. Through a comparative analysis of the evolution of their migration policies, enunciating the previous ones and the new policies added from the pandemic situation, this work also considers their respective legal and institutional frameworks and their relationships with an international legal, security and institutional background. In addition, an analysis based on the theory of push and pull migration is presented to determine in which category the pandemic falls and what it means for the Venezuelan migrant population.

Keywords: Regional security, COVID-19, Migration flow, Public policy, Push and pull, Reversed Migration

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El estudio se centra en las políticas desarrolladas durante la pandemia, enfocadas en salvaguardar la seguridad de sus estados y de la región, por los estados de Ecuador y Colombia y en el resultado de estas medidas sobre los migrantes de Venezuela en cada país de acogida. Teniendo en cuenta a la población migrante que residía en los países, los migrantes en tránsito y una aproximación a las futuras migraciones y futuros flujos migratorios. La crisis del COVID-19 ha tenido efectos sin precedentes en los flujos migratorios, particularmente en América Latina que se convirtió en una región crítica durante el brote de la enfermedad. A través de un análisis comparativo de la evolución de sus políticas migratorias, enunciando las anteriores y las nuevas políticas añadidas a partir de la situación de pandemia, este trabajo considera también sus respectivos marcos jurídicos e institucionales y sus relaciones con un trasfondo jurídico de seguridad y de institucionalidad internacional. Además, se presenta un análisis basado en la teoría de la migración push and pull para determinar en qué categoría encaja la pandemia y qué significa para la población migrante venezolana y la seguridad de los estados de acogida.

Palabras Claves: seguridad regional, COVID-19, política pública, 'push and pull', migración de retorno



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



**Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Security Studies –
International Cooperation**



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Security Studies – International Cooperation

Ayala Castiblanco, Lizeth Vanessa

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Colombia

Email: lizethayala @ usantomas.edu.co

The Rhetoric of Latin American Populist Leaders Regarding the European Union: An Analysis of the Cases of Evo Morales and Rafael Correa / La retórica de los líderes populistas latinoamericanos con respecto a la Unión Europea: Un análisis de los casos de Evo Morales y Rafael Correa

Latin America is a region where populism has been a recurrent phenomenon over the years. Two of the most notable populist leaders were Evo Morales in Bolivia and Rafael Correa in Ecuador. Both were characterized by promoting a discourse focused on the confrontation between the elites and the people. Their rhetoric also involved external actors since the relationship with the great powers was permeated by a discourse based on the logic of "them vs. us". In this context, the article analyses the rhetoric of Evo Morales in Bolivia and Rafael Correa in Ecuador regarding the role of the European Union in their countries. Primary sources were examined in order to conceptualize the image built around the EU and understand how these two populist leaders portrayed the role of Europe in areas such as trade and migration. The result is an assessment of the ideas about the EU disseminated by them, examining how their rhetoric evolved over the years and identifying the similarities and differences between their approaches.

Keywords: Populism, Ecuador, Bolivia, European Union

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Latinoamérica es una región en la que el populismo ha sido un fenómeno recurrente a lo largo de los años. Dos de los líderes populistas más notables fueron Evo Morales en Bolivia y Rafael Correa en Ecuador. Ambos se caracterizaron por promover un discurso enfocado en la confrontación entre las élites y el pueblo. Su retórica también involucró a actores externos ya que la relación con las grandes potencias estuvo permeada por un discurso basado en la lógica de "ellos contra nosotros". En este contexto, la ponencia analiza la retórica de Evo Morales en Bolivia y Rafael Correa en Ecuador con respecto al papel de la Unión Europea en sus países. Se examinaron fuentes primarias con el fin de conceptualizar la imagen que se construyó en torno a la UE y comprender cómo estos dos líderes populistas retrataron el papel de Europa en áreas como el comercio y la migración. El resultado es una evaluación de las ideas sobre la UE difundidas por ellos, examinando cómo evolucionó su retórica a lo largo de los años e identificando las similitudes y diferencias entre sus enfoques.

Palabras Claves: Populismo, Ecuador, Bolivia, Unión Europea



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Security Studies – International Cooperation

Bács, Zoltán György

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: bacszygyorgy @ gmail.com

Naum Eitingon and the Activities of the Soviet Secret Services in Spain and Latin America during the First Half of the 20th Century / Naum Eitingon y las actividades de los servicios secretos soviéticos en España y América Latina en la primera mitad del siglo 20

Naum Eitingon's life and career give an excellent example of the practical implementation of the export of the revolution, an essential postulate of the Bolsheviks' revolutionary theory. In order to achieve the universal victory of the Communist revolution the Soviet government supported movements abroad having the same views and also planned and implemented covert operations in many countries. One of the scenes of these operations was Spain during the Civil War. Eitingon and other Soviet operatives played an active role in stealing and transferring the golden reserve of the Spanish Central Bank to the Soviet Union. Another theater of operation of the Soviet secret services and personally Eitingon's became Mexico, where Leon Trotsky found asylum after had been expelled from Moscow. Eitingon was a key protagonist in preparing and carrying out the assassination of Stalin's most feared opponent. The aim of the present study is to introduce this person into the Hungarian Hispanist and Latinamericanist historiography where he has been barely noticed up to the current days.

Keywords: General Eitingon, Export of the revolution, OGPU, Spanish golden reserve, Trotsky

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La vida y la carrera de Naum Eitingon es un ejemplo excelente de la implementación práctica de la exportación de la revolución, un postulado esencial de la teoría evolucionaria de los Bolcheviques. Para alcanzar la victoria universal de la revolución comunista el gobierno soviético apoyó movimientos con similares ideas en el exterior y planeó y perpetró operaciones encubiertas en varios países. Una de las escenas de este tipo de operaciones fue en España durante la Guerra Civil. Eitingon y otros oficiales operativos soviéticos jugaron un papel activo en secuestrar y enviar la reserva de oro del Banco Nacional de España a la Unión Soviética. Otro teatro de operaciones de las actividades clandestinas de los servicios secretos soviéticos y personalmente de Eitingon fue México, donde León Trotsky recibió asilo después de haber sido expulsado de Moscú. Eitongon fue un protagonista clave de la preparación y perpetración del asesinato del oponente más temido de Stalin. El propósito de la presente propuesta no es más que presentar a esta persona, puesto que Eitingon apenas ha sido mencionado hasta los días presentes en la historiografía hispanista y latinoamericanista húngara.

Palabras Claves: General Eitingon, Exportación de la revolución, OGPU, Reserva de oro, Trotsky



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Security Studies – International Cooperation

Pajović, Slobodan S.

Institution: University Business Academy of Novi Sad, Serbia

Country of origin: Serbia

Email: pajovicsslobodan @ gmail.com

UNASUR Defense Council: First Attempt to Define the Concept of South American Collective Security / Consejo de Defensa de la UNASUR: el primer intento por definir el concepto de seguridad colectiva sudamericana

The historical origin and the initial characteristics of the concept of security in Latin America date back to the 19th century with the entry of these countries into the international arena, aiming to defend independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. The emergence of the United States as the most important external variable resulted in assuming the role of unquestionable historical protector of that area, a phenomenon that will last until the end of the XX century. Regarding the UNASUR Security Council, it is worth noting that despite different visions about its structure, objectives and functioning, it had an important regional and international impact as the first attempt at collective security. Being based on the regional South American ideological consensus, it gained consistent levels of external projection of the group, its position as a political-economic block in the multipolar world. Finally, one could conclude that ideological-political cyclicity directly affects the development of the concept of regional security. Furthermore, it is visible that the latest ideological fragmentation indicated a lack of willingness to react in the medium and long term with joint actions, especially in the circumstances of the pandemic, the numerous migrations from Venezuela, the risk of foreign interference and intervention in internal affairs of that country and therefore, of the region confronting also the consequences of the global crisis provoked by the war in Ukraine.

Keywords: Latin America, South America, Political cyclicity, International position, Hegemonies, Security, Collective security

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El origen histórico y las características iniciales del concepto de seguridad en América Latina remontan al siglo XIX con el ingreso de estos países en el concierto internacional, esforzándose por defender la independencia, la integridad territorial y la soberanía. Se destaca la aparición de los Estados Unidos como variable externa más importante, resultó asumiendo el papel de protector histórico incuestionable de esta zona, fenómeno que perdurará hasta finales del siglo XX. Referente al Consejo de Seguridad de la UNASUR, se destaca que, a pesar de diferentes visiones sobre su estructura, objetivos y funcionamiento, tuvo una importante resonancia regional e internacional como primer intento de seguridad colectiva. Esto último se basa en el consenso regional ideológico sudamericano, sus niveles consistentes de proyección exterior del grupo, su posición como bloque político-económico en el mundo multipolar. Finalmente, se sostiene que la ciclicidad ideológico-política incide directamente en el desarrollo del concepto de seguridad. Por ende, se hace visible que la última fragmentación ideológica indicó la poca voluntad de reaccionar a mediano y largo plazo con acciones conjuntas especialmente en las circunstancias de la pandemia, las grandes olas migratorias desde Venezuela, el peligro de la injerencia e intervención extranjera en los asuntos internos de ese país y, por ende, de la región, enfrentando las consecuencias de la crisis global provocada por la guerra en Ucrania.

Palabras Claves: América Latina, América del Sur, ciclicidad política, posición internacional, hegemonías, seguridad, seguridad colectiva



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Security Studies – International Cooperation

Pérez Haristoy, Ricardo

Institution: Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, Chile

Country of origin: Chile

Email: raperez21 @ uc.cl

Approaches to the military border problem with Peru during the Popular Unity / Aproximaciones sobre el problema fronterizo militar con Perú durante la Unidad Popular

During the implementation of the Unidad Popular program, between 1970 and 1973, territorial revanchism was a major concern, particularly regarding the northern borders and considering previous conflicts with Bolivia and Peru. This concern was instrumental in keeping the unity of the Chilean armed forces, in anticipation of a potential coup d'état from either political party. Several sources, including diplomatic documents and memoirs of military personnel, suggest mistrust among armed forces in Chile and neighboring countries. This contradicts other indicators of an amicable relationship between Chile and Peru, such as the meeting between Allende and Velasco Alvarado, and the participation of both armies to joint military exercises, mediated by Habana. In these contexts, we explore a potential strategy of the United States to promote border disputes in order to question the security dilemma of the Cold War in Latin America.

Keywords: 'Unidad Popular', Geopolitics, Security dilemma, Latin American Cold War, Juan Velasco Alvarado

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Durante el periodo de 1970-1973 la implementación del programa de la Unidad Popular en el contexto de crisis general del sistema, una de las preocupaciones constantes para las FF.AA. chilenas fue el posible revanchismo territorial de sus vecinos, especialmente en la frontera norte debido a la herida histórica respecto a Bolivia y Perú. Ante la eventualidad de un golpe de Estado y división del ejército en facciones contrarias, el temor de una agresión externa fue un elemento cohesionador de las FF.AA. chilenas ante las planificaciones del Ejército peruano. A pesar de observar ciertos elementos de amistad y tono conciliador entre ambos gobiernos que fortalecían su autonomía sobre: a) procesos de nacionalización de riquezas básicas; b) el viaje y entrevista de Allende con Velasco Alvarado; y c) la mediación de La Habana para tener como invitados especiales a delegaciones oficiales de las FF.AA. chilenas y peruanas en maniobras militares cubanas conjuntas, podrían existir elementos para comprobar esta desconfianza entre los ejércitos vecinos mediante declaraciones obtenidas de documentos diplomáticos y memorias de militares de la época. En este contexto, pretendemos dialogar sobre la existencia o no de una dinámica de la estrategia norteamericana de agitar querellas limítrofes y promoción del dilema de seguridad en la Guerra Fría latinoamericana.

Palabras Claves: Unidad Popular, geopolítica, dilema de seguridad, Guerra Fría latinoamericana, Juan Velasco Alvarado



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



Session Onsite: Spanish 2 – Security Studies – International Cooperation

Petrović, Rajko

Institution: Institute of European Studies, Serbia

Country of origin: Serbia

Email: rajkopetrovic993 @ gmail.com

Spanish-Portuguese security cooperation in the Iberian Peninsula - between excellent preconditions and unconvincing results / La cooperación hispano-portuguesa en materia de seguridad en la Península Ibérica: entre excelentes condiciones previas y resultados poco convincentes

Spain and Portugal are the two largest countries on the Iberian Peninsula that have gone through different phases of security relations throughout history - from rivalry, through integration, war conflicts, all the way to peaceful coexistence. Today, both countries are well integrated into the Euro-Atlantic security bloc (NATO and the European Union), with many opportunities and potential for strengthening cross-border cooperation in this area. The goal of our research is to first point out the excellent institutional preconditions for the development of Portuguese-Spanish security cooperation, and then to analyze why adequate results were not achieved in practice. The research results lead us to the conclusion that, when it comes to internal security, the two countries jealously guard the isolationist tradition of "looking into their own backyard", while when it comes to external security, both Spain and Portugal are under the "NATO umbrella" protection". Also, there are relevant data that indicate a gradual change for the better in the area of Portuguese-Spanish regional security cooperation. In the research, we used the historical method, the case study method, and the comparative analysis method.

Keywords: Spain, Portugal, The Iberian Peninsula, Security cooperation, Regional stability

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

España y Portugal son los dos países más grandes de la Península Ibérica que han pasado por diferentes fases de las relaciones de seguridad a lo largo de la historia, desde la rivalidad, pasando por la integración, los conflictos bélicos, hasta la coexistencia pacífica. Hoy, ambos países están bien integrados en el bloque de seguridad euroatlántico (OTAN y la Unión Europea), con muchas oportunidades y potencial para fortalecer la cooperación transfronteriza en esta área. El objetivo de nuestra investigación es, en primer lugar, señalar las excelentes condiciones institucionales para el desarrollo de la cooperación en seguridad luso-española y, posteriormente, analizar por qué no se lograron resultados óptimos en la práctica. Los resultados de la investigación nos llevan a la conclusión de que, en materia de seguridad interior, los dos países guardan celosamente la tradición aislacionista de "mirar en su propio patio trasero", mientras que en materia de seguridad exterior, tanto España como Portugal se encuentran bajo la protección del "Paraguas de la OTAN". Además, hay datos relevantes que indican un cambio gradual para mejorar en el área de cooperación de seguridad regional luso-española. En la investigación, utilizamos el método histórico, el método de estudio de caso y el método comparativo.

Palabras Claves: España, Portugal, Península Ibérica, cooperación en seguridad, estabilidad regional



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



Session Online: Hungarian 1 – Security Studies



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



Session Online: Hungarian 1 – Security Studies

Füzesi, Kitti

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: fuzesikitti @ gmail.com

**Energy Security in South America, a Comparative Analysis of the Southern Cone /
Energiabiztonság Dél-Amerikában, összehasonlító elemzés a Déli Kúp országairól**

Energy security is considered to be one of the most important security policy issues nowadays. Our global energy consumption has increased by around 70% since 2000. Due to increasing energy consumption, the flexibility of energy systems is becoming increasingly important. This flexibility is connected to efficient energy storage, increased energy production and the expansion of international connections. Reliable energy supply is the basis of economic activity, so the aim is to ensure continuity of supply. Energy dependency, narrowly defined as the share of imports in a country's total energy consumption, is an important indicator for long-term energy security. Energy security is influenced not only by the specific circumstances of a country, but also by geopolitical issues and the level of economic development. Therefore, there are several possible approaches. The presentation examines and compares the energy security situation of the countries of the so-called Southern Cone subcomplex (including the three major powers of the region such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and also Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay) on the basis of pre-defined indicators (such as fossil energy availability, renewable energy potential, diversification, energy dependence, etc.).

Keywords: Energy, Energy Security, South America, Southern Cone

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az energiabiztonság napjaink egyik legfontosabb biztonságpolitikai kérdésének tekinthető. Földünk energiafogyasztása 2000 óta mintegy 70%-os növekedést mutat. A fokozódó energiafelhasználás miatt egyre fontosabbá válik az energiarendszerek rugalmassága, amihez hozzájárul a hatékony energiátárolás, az energiatermelés fokozása és a nemzetközi összeköttetések bővítése is. A megbízható energiaellátás a gazdasági tevékenység alapja, ezért cél az ellátás folyamatosságának biztosítása. A hosszú távú energiabiztonság megteremtéséhez fontos indikátor az energiafüggőség, ami szűken értelmezve az import részarányát jelenti az ország teljes energiafogyasztásában. Az energiabiztonságot nem csak egy adott ország sajátos körülményei befolyásolják, hanem a geopolitikai kérdések, a gazdasági fejlettségi szint is. Ebből adódóan többféle megközelítésben lehet vizsgálni. Az előadás a dél-amerikai regionális biztonsági komplexumon belül az úgynevezett Déli Kúp szubkomplexum országainak (ide tartozik a térség három vezető országa úgy, mint Argentína, Brazília és Chile, ezen kívül pedig Bolívia, Paraguay és Uruguay) energiabiztonsági helyzetét vizsgálja meg és hasonlítja össze előre meghatározott mutatók (mint például a fosszilis energiaforrások rendelkezésre állása, megújuló energiaforrások potenciálja, diverzifikáltság, energiafüggőség stb.) alapján.

Kulcsszavak: energia, energiabiztonság, Dél-Amerika, Déli Kúp



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



Session Online: Hungarian 1 – Security Studies

Pechnyó, Péter

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: pechnyop @ gmail.com

The Involvement of Mexican Drug Cartels in Illegal Migration to the United States of America / A mexikói drokartellek szerepvállalása az Amerikai Egyesült Államokba tartó illegális migrációban

Usually, trafficking of illegal drugs and human trafficking happen together. Transnational drug traffickers and criminal organizations often look to increase profits and market control through diversification. For traffickers, it does not matter which product is being sold; both drugs and human trafficking are lucrative industries. Drug cartels often use trafficked women and children to smuggle drugs across the border, doubling up on the money they can make from them. It's a multi-billion-dollar criminal enterprise that affects tens of millions of people across the world. In my presentation I would like to examine the connection between transnational criminal actors (essentially human smugglers), local crime groups, and drug cartels in the trafficking in persons coming from Central and South America. This work describes and maps trafficking trends throughout Mexico's eastern migration routes. It also sheds light on the role of drug cartels and other crime groups (local and transnational) in these activities. Scholars, journalists, and government authorities report that Mexican drug trafficking organizations —commonly known as drug cartels, such as the Zetas, the Gulf Cartel, and the Sinaloa Cartel— have expanded their repertoire of illegal criminal activities to include human trafficking.

Keywords: Trafficking, Mexico, Drug Cartels, Transnational Criminals, Sinaloa Cartel

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az illegális kábítószer-kereskedelem és az embercsempészet gyakran együtt történik. A nemzetközi kábítószer-kereskedők és bűnszervezetek gyakran a diverzifikáció révén igyekeznek növelni nyereségüket. A bűnözők számára mindegy, hogy melyik terméket értékesítik, a kábítószer- és az embercsempészet is jövedelmező iparágak. A kábítószer-kartellek gyakran csempésztett nőket és gyerekeket használnak fel kábítószer-csempészetre a határon, megduplázva a hasznukat. Ez egy több milliárd dolláros bűnözői vállalkozás, amely emberek tízmillióit érinti szerte a világon. Előadásomban szeretném megvizsgálni a transznacionális bűnözők (lényegében embercsempészek), helyi bűnözői csoportok és a kábítószer-kartellek közötti kapcsolatot a Közép- és Dél-Amerikából érkező emberkereskedelemben. Ez a munka leírja és feltérképezi az emberkereskedelem tendenciáit Mexikó keleti migrációs útvonalain. A kábítószer-kartellek és más (helyi és nemzetközi) bűnözői csoportok szerepére is rávilágít ezekben a tevékenységekben. A kutatók, újságírók és kormányzati hatóságok arról számoltak be, hogy a mexikói kábítószer-kereskedő szervezetek – közsímet nevükön a drokartellek, mint például a Zetas, az Öböl-menti kartell és a Sinaloa-kartell – kibővítették illegális bűnözői tevékenységeik repertoárját az embercsempészettel.

Kulcsszavak: Emberkereskedelem, Mexikó, Kartellek, nemzetközi bűnözők, Sinaloa kartell



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



Session Online: Hungarian 1 – Security Studies

Szilágyi-Kiss, Hajnalka

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: kisshaj @ gmail.com

The Easing of the Iraqi Crisis and Greece's Role in the European Migration Challenge / Az iraki válsághelyzet enyhülése és Görögország szerepe az európai migrációs kihívásban

In the past period, the focus has been on crisis management in Iraq. In the current global security situation, instead of humanitarian aid, it is sustainability and the strengthening of the local civil sector that can lead to social and political renewal. From January 2023, international donors will no longer spend on humanitarian aid in Iraq. The tasks to be performed are increasingly transferred from external actors to the Iraqis. As the crisis situation becomes less serious in the place of origin, the migration pressure on Europe is decreasing. Parallel to the reduction of the challenge, it can be felt most in Italy, and then in Greece, that with the support of the European Union, these countries are increasingly able to handle the incoming masses. What good practices have been developed? What are the challenges at the recipient points, especially in situations where Greece does not even have to deal with the arrivals in the long term, since most of the people want to travel further, mainly to Germany? How has Greece managed to cope with the migration crisis in recent years?

Keywords: Iraq, Civil solidarity, Cooperation, Migration crisis, Greece

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az elmúlt időszakban a hangsúly a válságkezelésen volt Irakban. A jelenlegi globális biztonsági helyzetben a humanitárius segítségnyújtás helyett egyre inkább a fenntarthatóság és az ottani civil szektor megerősítése vezethet társadalmi, politikai megújuláshoz. 2023 januártól a humanitárius segélyezésre már nem költenek a nemzetközi donorok. A külső szereplőkről az elvégzendő feladatok egyre nagyobb mértékben átkerülnek az irakiakra. Ahogy a veszélyhelyzet egyre kevésbé súlyos a kibocsátó helyen, Európára is annál kisebb migrációs nyomás hárul. A kihívás csökkenésével párhuzamosan a leginkább Olaszországban, aztán Görögországban is érezhető, hogy az Európai Unió támogatásával egyre jobban képesek kezelni ezek az országok a beáramló tömegeket. Milyen jó gyakorlatokat alakítottak ki? Mi jelent kihívást a befogadó pontokon, különösen abban a helyzetben, hogy Görögországnak nem is kell számolnia az érkezőkkel hosszabb távon, hiszen a legnagyobb részük tovább akar utazni, főképpen Németországba? Hogyan sikerült Görögországnak helytállnia a migrációs válság legutóbbi éveiben?

Kulcsszavak: Irak, civil összefogás, együttműködés, migrációs válság, Görögország



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



**Session Online: Hungarian 2 – Military Engineering
and Security Studies**



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



Session Online: Hungarian 2 – Military Engineering and Security Studies

Kiss, Noémi¹ – Dobor, József²

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: kissnoemi @ gmail.com¹, dobor.jozsef @ uni-nke.hu²

An Incident in an Italian Village and Its Impact on Chemical Safety in Europe / Káresemény egy olaszországi faluban, és hatása az európai kémiai biztonságra

The extraordinary event of 1976, described in the presentation, had a major impact on European chemicals policy. It can definitely be argued that the lessons learned from this event have contributed to the strict and consistent chemical safety in Europe that is still in force today. The Seveso incident in the Italian village of Seveso, the base of what is now known as the Seveso Directive, is a warning to technological societies to be careful with hazardous substances.

Over the last century, many hazardous substances have been used and transformed into other hazardous or less hazardous substances and products. The presenters would like to describe this incident, explaining the consequences and lessons learned. The products produced as a result of activities involving hazardous substances are important for everyone and are hard to do without them. It is possible to use less hazardous or non-hazardous substances, but this requires complex and lengthy research. Many areas of the chemical industry produce substances that can only be used after considerable dilution and are practically indispensable. These include pharmaceutical compounds and plant protection products. The industrial accident in Seveso in July 1976 occurred during the production of a pesticide. Many of the hazardous substances used in the chemical and other industries are not yet recyclable.

Keywords: Seveso, Chemical Industry, Hazardous Substances, Incident, Hazardous Plant

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az előadásban ismertetett, 1976-ban bekövetkezett rendkívüli esemény jelentős hatással volt az európai vegyipar-politikára. Határozottan állítható, hogy az esemény tanulságai hozzájárultak, a jelenleg is érvényes, szigorú és következetes kémiai biztonsághoz Európában. Az olaszországi Seveso faluban bekövetkezett esemény, ma már a Seveso Irányelv elnevezéssel figyelmezteti a technológiai társadalmakat arra, hogy óvatosan bánjanak a veszélyes anyagokkal.

Az elmúlt évszázadban számos veszélyes anyagot használtak fel, alakítottak át további veszélyes, vagy kevésbé veszélyes anyaggá, terméké. Az előadók célja bemutatni ezt a káreseményt, ismertetve a következményeket, tanulságokat. A veszélyes anyagokkal kapcsolatos tevékenységek eredményeként előállított termékek mindenki számára fontosak és nehezen nélkülözhetőek. Kevésbé veszélyes, vagy veszélytelen anyag felhasználására is van lehetőség, de ehhez összetett, hosszadalmas kutatások szükségesek. A vegyipar számos területén állítanak elő olyan anyagokat, melyek csak jelentős hígítás után használhatóak, és gyakorlatilag nélkülözhetetlenek. Ilyenek a gyógyszervegyületek és növényvédő szerek. Sevesóban, 1976 júliusában egy növényvédő szer előállításakor következett be üzemi baleset. A vegyiparban és egyéb területeken alkalmazott veszélyes tulajdonságú anyagok jelentős része még nem váltható ki.

Kulcsszavak: Seveso, vegyipar, veszélyes anyagok, káresemény, veszélyes üzem



Session Online: Hungarian 2 – Military Engineering and Security Studies

Pogány, Viktor¹ – Répás, József²

Institution: Alverad Technology Focus Kft¹, University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: pogany.viktor @ alverad.hu¹, repas.jozsef @ uni-nke.hu²

Possibilities of Anti-Forensics Techniques in Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems / Anti-forensics technikák lehetőségei a kooperatív intelligens közlekedési rendszerekben

Cooperative intelligent transport systems are constantly spreading around the world and in Europe. Several supported programs have also appeared in southern European countries. Participants in the systems and vehicles with ever higher automation appear as data sources in the forensics examinations. More than 80% of crimes involve a vehicle. The "computer" in them, the various electronic control units, contain a large amount of data on the operation of the vehicle, directly or indirectly on the driver, and also on the connected devices. Perpetrators will want to delete and hide them, which might be done using Anti-Forensic solutions. The role of data collected by vehicles about their environment, vehicles in their environment, pedestrians, track elements, and smart grids will gain significance. As digital evidence, it is primary information when examining the circumstances of a crime or accident and identifying the perpetrators or those involved. The purpose of Forensics examinations is to accurately restore the timeline of the events and to identify the participants. Anti-Forensics, on the other hand, is a collection of tools, procedures, and techniques used to complicate or hinder the investigation. The emergence and spread of wireless communication technologies in transport systems and vehicles creates new opportunities to compromise evidence devices, obstruct investigations and call into question the credibility of the results. While expert investigations should do their best to extract credible evidence, Anti-Forensic techniques will try to hide or destroy it.

Keywords: Anti-Forensics, C-its, Autonomous vehicles, Forensics, Evidence

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Világszerte és Európában folyamatosan terjednek az úgynevezett kooperatív intelligens közlekedési rendszerek. Több támogatott program jelent meg dél-európai országokban is. A rendszerek résztvevői és az egyre magasabb automatizáltságú járművek, mint adatforrások, megjelennek az utólagos szakértői vizsgálatok elvégzése során. A bűncselekmények több, mint 80 %-ában valamilyen jármű is érintetté válik. A bennük található „számítógép”, a különböző vezérlő egységek nagy mennyiségű adatot tartalmaznak a jármű működésére, működtetésére vonatkozóan, közvetve vagy közvetlenül a járművezetőre, a csatlakoztatott eszközökre is. Ezek törlésére, elrejtésére elkövetői oldalon megjelenik az igény, amit az Anti-Forensic megoldások biztosítanak. A járművek által a környezetükről, a környezetükben lévő járművekről, gyalogosokról, pálya elemekről, intelligens hálózatokról gyűjtött adatok szerepe felértékelődik. Mint digitális bizonyítékok elsődleges információt jelentenek egy bűncselekmény, vagy baleset körülményeinek vizsgálatakor, az elkövetők vagy érintettek azonosítása során. A Forensics vizsgálatok célja az események idővonalának pontos helyreállítása, a résztvevők azonosítása. Az Anti-Forensics ezzel szemben olyan eszközök, eljárások és technikák gyűjteménye, amit a vizsgálat megnehezítésére, megghiúsítására vagy hátráltatására alkalmaznak. A vezeték nélküli kommunikációs technológiák közlekedési rendszerekben és járművekben való megjelenése és elterjedése új lehetőséget teremt a bizonyítékok szolgáltató eszközök kompromittálására, a vizsgálatok akadályozására, az eredmények hitelességének megkérdőjelezésére. Amíg a szakértői vizsgálatok során mindent meg kell tenni a hiteles bizonyítékok kinyerése érdekében, addig az Anti-Forensic oldalon megpróbálják elrejtetni, illetve megsemmisíteni azokat.

Kulcsszavak: anti-forensics, c-its, önvezető járművek, szakértői vizsgálat, bizonyíték



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



Session Online: Hungarian 2 – Military Engineering and Security Studies

Répás, József

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: repas.jozsef @ uni-nke.hu

The Digital Footprint of Vehicles - The Role of Forensics Examinations in Modern Transport Systems / A járművek digitális lábnyoma - Szakértői vizsgálatok szerepe a modern közlekedési rendszerekben

The spread of wireless communication technologies in transport systems allows vehicles to exchange data in real-time with their environment, infrastructure, with each other, with various cloud services, etc. Cooperative intelligent transport systems will lead to more efficient traffic management, coordination between road users, and fewer accidents in the future. In Europe, including Southern Europe, several transport system development projects have been launched in recent years. Also in such modern transport systems, the ability to carry out a subsequent forensics examination of events is an important aspect. Like complex IT systems and rolling data center, vehicles collect, process, store, and transmit a wide range of data about themselves, the vehicle's driver, its passengers, and their surroundings. This data (digital footprints) is essential in a follow-up investigation of an event such as an accident or a crime. The increased amount of data, newer and newer technologies, and distributed storage of data pose a new challenge for forensics experts. Identifying, obtaining, and using evidence is becoming an increasingly complex task with the emergence of new transport systems and modern vehicles.

Keywords: Forensics, C-its, Autonomous vehicles, Evidence, Digital footprint

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A vezeték nélküli kommunikációs technológiák elterjedése a közlekedési rendszerekben lehetővé teszi a járművek valós idejű adatcseréjét a környezetükkel, az infrastruktúrával, egymással, különböző felhő szolgáltatásokkal stb. A járművek egyre modernebbé és önvezetővé válnak, egyre hatékonyabban segítik a jármű vezetőjét a biztonságos közlekedésben. A kooperatív intelligens közlekedési rendszerek a jövőben hatékonyabb forgalom szervezést, a közlekedés résztvevői közti koordinációt és kevesebb balesetet eredményeznek. Európában, többek között Dél Európában, több közlekedési rendszer fejlesztési projekt indult meg az elmúlt években. Az ilyen modern közlekedési rendszerekben is fontos szempont az események utólagos szakértői vizsgálatának elvégezhetősége. Mint komplex informatikai rendszerek, gördülő adatközpontok, a járművek sokféle adatot gyűjtenek, dolgoznak fel, tárolnak és továbbítanak magukról, a jármű vezetőjéről, utasairól, környezetükről egyaránt. Ezek az adatok (digitális lábnyomok) nélkülözhetetlenek egy esemény, például baleset vagy bűncselekmény utólagos vizsgálata esetén. A megnövekedett adatmennyiség, az újabb és újabb technológiák, az adatok elosztott tárolása új kihívást jelent a forensics szakértők számára. A bizonyítékok azonosítása, megszerzése és felhasználása egyre összetettebb feladattá válik az új közlekedési rendszerek és modern járművek megjelenésével.

Kulcsszavak: szakértői vizsgálat, c-its, önvezető járművek, nyomok, digitális lábnyom



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



Session Online: Hungarian 2 – Military Engineering and Security Studies

Vásárhelyi, Örs

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: vasarhelyi.ors @ gmail.com

Development Prospects of Safety Management Systems of Hazardous Plants / Veszélyes üzemek biztonsági irányítási rendszereinek fejlesztési lehetőségei

One of the biggest challenges of the 21st century is the development of effective defence capabilities against threats from cyberspace. This is now not only an expectation at the state level, but also a real demand at the level of companies and private users. The entire Latin American subcontinent and especially Mexico and Brazil are among the main targets of new types of attacks. Examining the first half of 2022 (January - June), FortiGuard Labs concluded in its report that 137 billion cyberattack attempts were made in the entire Latin American region (including the Caribbean). In case of South America, Brazil ranks first as the country that suffers cyberattacks. A significant part of the attacks against the subcontinent's largest country targeted the electronic information systems of the government, critical infrastructure, and industrial companies. One of the most common attack vectors is ransomware attacks, which doubled in number compared to the same period in 2021. Due to the fact that the number of malicious attacks coming from cyberspace shows a continuous increase, in order for Hungary to develop an effective defence capability, especially in the case of industrial actors, it is important to supplement the security management system of dangerous plants under the industrial safety authority of the Disaster Management with information security aspects.

Keywords: South America, Cyberattack, IT Security, ICS, Disaster Management

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A 21. század egyik legnagyobb kihívásai közé tartozik a kibertérből érkező fenyegetések elleni eredményes védelmi képesség kialakítása. Ez mára már nem csak állami szinten elvárás, hanem vállalati és magán felhasználói szinten is jelentkező valós igény. A teljes latin-amerikai szubkontinens és különösen Mexikó és Brazília az új típusú támadások kiemelt célpontjai közé tartoznak. A Fortinet – FortiGuard Labs 2022-es év első felét (január – június) vizsgálva, jelentésében arra a következtetésre jutott, hogy a régióban (beleértve a Karib térséget is) 137 milliárd kibertámadási kísérlet történt. Dél-Amerika esetében Brazília az első helyen áll, mint kibertámadásokat elszenvedő ország. A régió legnagyobb területű országa ellen elkövetett támadások egy jelentős része a kormány és a kritikus infrastruktúra elektronikus információs rendszereit és az ipari szereplőket vette célba. Az egyik legelterjedtebb támadási vektor a ransomware típusú támadások, melyeknek a száma a 2021-es év azonos szakaszához képest megkétszereződött. Mivel a kibertérből érkező rosszindulatú támadások száma folyamatos növekedést mutat, annak érdekében, hogy hazánk hatékony védelmi képességet alakítson ki, különösen az ipari szereplők esetén, fontos a katasztrófavédelem iparbiztonsági hatósága alá tartozó veszélyes üzemek biztonsági irányítási rendszerét információbiztonságot érintő szempontokkal kiegészíteni.

Kulcsszavak: Dél-Amerika, kibertámadás, IT Biztonság, Ipari vezérlőrendszer, Katasztrófavédelem



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



Session Online: English 1 – Migration and Security Studies



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



Session Online: English 1 – Migration and Security Studies

Bata-Balog, Amadea

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: bata-balog.amadea @ uni-nke.hu

Migrant Remittances as an "Alternative Vaccine" for Latin America

The migration landscape of Latin America has undergone significant changes in the last few decades. Migration routes preferred by those leaving the region, destination countries and growing diasporas strongly determine the origin and size of migrant remittances sent to Latin America. Indeed, remittances has been a vital source of income for households in the region, and for most economies they represent a significant share of the total national income. In the shadow of COVID-19, while it was expected that remittances of Latin America would become another victim of the pandemic, it has again become apparent that migrant related monetary remittances play a vital role in disaster relief. The strong networks of relationships, the collectivist nature, the restarting economies and state subsidies – among other factors – allowed for the surprising stability and even growth of remittance income in most of the LAC countries. The analysis tries to find explanations for the resilience and increasing volume of cross-border remittances with regard to the region, that exceeded earlier estimates to a great extent.

Keywords: Remittances, Migration, Latin America, Covid-19



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



Session Online: English 1 – Migration and Security Studies

Károlyi, Lili

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: lilikarloyi @ gmail.com

A Comparison of the Ideological Foundations of Modern Terrorism in the Middle East and South America

Nowadays terrorism knows no borders and affects all segments of society. It has become the most important security policy issue in the world, although terrorism as an illegitimate political dissent has been present since humanity was organized into political groups. Due to its transnational and complex nature, it poses a constant threat to the democratic functioning of states, so it is essential to clarify its conceptual definitions in order to describe the appropriate responses to terrorism. Modern terrorism appearing both in South America and the Middle East is based on several ideological foundations, for example the right to self-determination, the desire to achieve independence and anti-Americanism, so in the framework of the presentation I would like to explain what the common ideological bases are in these cases and which ones form part of special categories. Consequently, the main question is how should modern terrorism be interpreted? Is there a type of terrorism that changes in terms of its appearance, means and goals according to the particularities of the given conflict zone, or are there several different forms? In other words, what ideological foundations can terrorism feed on? Are there any common ideological bases for two distinct regions, namely South America and the Middle East, or not? In order to give a clear answer to these questions, up-to-date knowledge of the ideological motivation of the regions concerned is essential since throughout our written history every social movement or war have been started by ideologies.

Keywords: Terrorism, Ideological approaches, Anti-Americanism, South America, Middle East



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



Session Online: English 1 – Migration and Security Studies

Sawicka, Monika

Institution: Jagiellonian University, Poland

Country of origin: Poland

Email: monika.sawicka@uj.edu.pl

Civil-Military Tensions in Brazil: Most Recent Observations

The attacks on the 8th of January on the Brazilian Congress, Presidential Palace and Supreme Court hardly came as a surprise for millions of Brazilians. Yet, the debates which started soon afterwards on an unprecedented scale in post-redemocratization Brazil raised the issue of the relationship between civilian power and the military. While already during Jair Bolsonaro's presidency concerns were raised about the increasing number of military officers in key positions and their growing influence in many ministries, earlier this year the Brazilian public was reminded of the more fundamental necessity for deep institutional reform – that included the Brazilian Constitution – so as to quell speculation in military circles about the special moderating role of the armed forces in Brazil's political life. The paper seeks to identify the key challenges which the position and control over the armed forces in Brazil pose to the stability of the Brazilian democracy. The analysis of the relation between the government and the military will be based on an overview of legal acts, academic literature, and press releases.

Keywords: January 8 attacks, Brazil, Armed forces, Civil-military relations, Jair Bolsonaro



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



Session Online: English 1 – Migration and Security Studies

Vecsey, Mariann

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: vecsey.mariann @ uni-nke.hu

Launch, Change and Repeat; the Challenges of EUNAVFOR Med

EUNAVFOR Med EU operations started in the Central Mediterranean seven years ago, and they have already had a turbulent history. First of all, Operation Sophia started in 2015 as the result of one of the fastest decision-making processes of the EU to address migrant smuggling in the Central Mediterranean. Second, after the increased migration figures in the Central Mediterranean migration route and internal political changes in Italy, the operation was modified both in its tasks and area of operation, and thus Operation Irini was born. The modified operation mostly focuses on enforcing the arms embargo and has stricter disembarkation rules. This research is the continuation of a previous project which analyzed the transformation of Operation Sophia into Operation Irini in 2020, due to the political changes that took place in Italy. The current research focuses on the latest political changes and their possible effects on EUNAVFOR Med Operation Irini. The aim of the research is to identify if there is still room for improvement for the operation, or this time changes will force the operation to come to an end.

Keywords: EU operations, EUNAVFOR Med Operation Irini, Migration, Italy, Mediterranean



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



Session Online: English 1 – Migration and Security Studies

Vogel, Dávid

Institution: Óbuda University, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: divad.legov @ gmail.com

Pink Tide 2.0 - A Fresh Restart, or Something Else?

‘Pink Tide’ – the wave of leftist agendas winning people’s support that turned Latin America’s political map red, representing various leftist governments – peaked around 2011, reaching all but two countries – Colombia and Peru – in South America. Years of booming commodity prices, charismatic leaders, strong regional cooperation – partially based on shared anti-Washington sentiment – created a momentum for a stronger presence of Latin America and especially certain Latin American nations in world politics and meant improved living conditions for millions.

By the end of 2022, all but four South American countries have leftist governments, with Brazil’s Lula da Silva returning to power 1 January 2023, all major players are back in the “leftist camp”. The presentation aims to provide an overview of the current situation as well as to draw a parallel of the two periods, highlighting the similarities and differences while looking for an answer whether new, once again prosperous times are coming to South America in the upcoming years.

Keywords: South America, Pink Tide, Politics, Leftist governments, Security



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



Session Online: English 2 – Defense and Security Studies



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



Session Online: English 2 – Defense and Security Studies

Adsiz, Melek

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Turkey

Email: adsiz.melek @ uni-nke.hu

NATO'S Mediterranean Policy

To defend the North Atlantic region against the Soviet Union, twelve nations established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. The organization has always been concerned with its connections with the Mediterranean region. The area's resources pushed NATO member countries to establish good relations.

In this study the development of NATO's Mediterranean policies will be analyzed. The Mediterranean Dialogue's Applied Cooperation Dimension and NATO's Operations in the Mediterranean will also be discussed.

Keywords: NATO, Mediterranean, Policy, Security, Operations



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



Session Online: English 2 – Defense and Security Studies

Bálint, Áron

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: aron2002 @ indamail.hu

The Aircraft Carriers of the Italian Republic

Aircraft carriers are military vessels that can carry and operate fixed-wing aircrafts. A state may use them to project force i.e. to project the military instrument of its national power. Their operation and maintenance requires vast amount of resources, therefore not many countries can afford to keep these ships in their order of battle. Among the few states who can afford to, the United States operates the most. The largest, the 11th carrier, USS Gerald R. Ford was commissioned in 2017. Some European countries also operate aircraft carriers within their navies, for example the United Kingdom, France and Italy. The Italian Navy (Marina Militare) has 2 aircraft carriers in the order of battle, namely Giuseppe Garibaldi and Cavour. A third one named Trieste is currently undergoing sea trials and is expected to be delivered in early 2023. Once commissioned, she will be the largest vessel in the Italian Navy with a displacement of approximately 38,000 tonnes at full load. Furthermore, this third ship will also be able to carry and operate Italy's Lockheed Martin F-35Bs. The aim of this research is to present the three Italian aircraft carriers and their significance for the country and the EU.

Keywords: Italy, Aircraft Carriers, Power Projection, Mediterranean, Trieste



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



Session Online: English 2 – Defense and Security Studies

Barina, Balázs József

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: bbjkajak @ gmail.com

Development of Severe Accident Management Methods for Future Nuclear Power Plants in South America

One-tenth of the world's energy production is generated by nuclear power plants. At the time nuclear power is not a prevalent source of electricity in Latin America. Currently, there are seven nuclear power reactors in operation, covering 2.2% of total energy consumption. This proportion will increase significantly in the coming years because Argentina and Brazil are planning to invest in nuclear power. It is still a long way till the new nuclear installations are starting to produce energy, but the fire and accident protection needs to be adjusted to high standards. From the major-accident management procedures and methods it is necessary to select those that best suit the local conditions, capabilities and technology. The most important requirement for nuclear energy is safety, which must be a priority in all circumstances. Events of the past decades, that can be classified according to the Ines scale provide important experience. Learning from the events of the past, it is necessary to introduce procedures that promise adequate results with the least amount of effort and equipment and the shortest execution time.

Keywords: Nuclear Safety, Severe Accident Management, Firefighting, South America



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



Session Online: English 2 – Defense and Security Studies

Füleki, Réka

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: reka.fuleki.91 @ gmail.com

Festa della Repubblica – The National and Military Significance of the National Symbol of the Republic of Italy

Symbols of national unity can be many; the flag, the coat of arms, and the anthem all symbolize togetherness. Famous and defining events in history are also national and state symbols, which are sometimes highlighted in red letters in the calendar as holidays. For the Republic of Italy, Italian society, national unity is represented by the Festa della Repubblica or the Republic Day. The periodic nature of the event provides an opportunity to carry out controlled collective commemoration, at which both the civilian population and uniformed armed forces appear. On the occasion of this distinguished day, the peninsula takes on its national symbols, which are among the familiar elements of national identity, and the means of expression of the community's togetherness. As a result, civilians and soldiers jointly recall the past and share patriotic feelings. The past recalled during the ceremony provides an opportunity to present the history of both the national and individual units, as well as the military units representing themselves during the military parade, as part of the collective commemoration. Every national event linked to a specific space and time, helps society to deepen the common identity and loyalty to the country, and at the same time to pass it on for the younger generations.

Keywords: National symbol, Military symbol, Tribute, Esercito Italiano, Celebration



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



**Session Online: English 3 – Cooperation and
Security Challenges**



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



Session Online: English 3 – Cooperation and Security Challenges

Almassri, Juliana

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Palestine

Email: julianaalmassri94 @ gmail.com

The Situation of Refugees in Greece

The Greek islands have been one of the primary entry point for immigrants into the EU. Greece is dealing with an almost insurmountable daily influx of immigrants, as well as an increase in maritime fatalities. Human smugglers and traffickers can operate with impunity because organized crime is rampant. Only a small percentage of those who arrive have been granted refugee status, and a large number of undocumented migrants are struggling to survive on the streets of Greece, where many are living in tents that lack basic sanitary facilities, food supplies, health services, and security.

The primary goal of this research is to provide an overview of recent policy developments in Greece with respect to migration. It also aims to present the progress made in adapting the reception and integration system to a large number of new arrivals, as well as the major challenges encountered.

This study investigates refugee integration measures and how they influence policy strategies.

Keywords: Refugees, Migrants, Greece, War, Integration



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



Session Online: English 3 – Cooperation and Security Challenges

Allan Abusamra, Lama

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Jordan

Email: abusamra.lama @ ajk.pte.hu

Diplomatic Immunities from National Criminal Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases - Ministry Practice in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, and Greece

This study looks into diplomatic and consular immunity under international law as applied by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, and Greece. It does so by examining the practice and/or considerations of these Ministries in different hypothetical cases where individuals enjoying such immunity commit crimes in their respective State, i.e., abuse of local laws and/or regulations of the receiving State committed on the territory of the latter. The cases were chosen so as to cover some of the most common situations where individuals enjoying such immunity commit crimes. The situations are divided into two categories: conventional crimes (traffic offenses, shoplifting, attempted fraud, slavery and threats of private servants, assault, murder, child abduction, and rape) and crimes that have a specific meaning for persons enjoying immunity either because they are historically connected to the diplomatic or consular sphere or because their commission requires that the person in question is enjoying such immunity (espionage, smuggling of narcotics using the diplomatic or consular bag and abuse of import privileges). A large part of the study is also dedicated to giving an overview of the legal framework regarding diplomatic and consular immunity.

Keywords: Diplomacy, International relations. Law



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



Session Online: English 3 – Cooperation and Security Challenges

Ghazo, Malek

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Jordan

Email: malek.ghazo @ hotmail.com

The Alignment between Sustainability and Circular Economy Direction in Spain with organizational excellence

Sustainability is getting more importance after the United Nations Sustainable Development goals 2015-2030 (17 SDGs, 169 targets) were agreed upon by almost all nations. Main aim is to explore how to sustain resources for current and future generations with the most efficient and effective resource utilization, minimum harm to the environment, best return to economies, and the most involvement and empowerment of societies. Circular economy is one of the drivers for sustainability. It aligns directly with SDG 12, and indirectly with all other SDGs. It focuses on the shift from the current linear economy to more sustainable value chains and closed loop circular economy; where resource utilization is minimized, products are recycled to become the last stage of a closed loop, where reuse, refurbish, and remanufacture are better exercised before ending with recycling. Organizational excellence, as per the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) Model 2020, directs efforts of organizational management to be structured within 3 pillars; Direction, Execution, and Results; towards sound and integrated methodologies, to support agile and lean execution, and achieve sustainable outstanding results to meet/exceed stakeholders' expectations. Aligning sustainability and circular economy direction along with organizational excellence would support continuous positive impact, and collaborative efforts among the different stakeholders.

Keywords: Sustainability, Excellence, Resources utilization, Circular economy, Environmental impact



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



Session Online: English 3 – Cooperation and Security Challenges

Nguyen, Thuy Anh

Institution: University of Debrecen, Hungary

Country of origin: Vietnam

Email: anhnt29119 3@ gmail.com

Migrant Workers from Southern to Northern Europe in the Context of reduction of Freedom Movement.

Mobility in Europe has altered significantly over time. This paper argues that the new South-North migration is happening during a time when there are limited opportunities for unrestricted movement. In this declining socioeconomic environment, EU citizens have come up with a wide range of crisis response strategies, such as training to adapt to the shifting demands of the job market, cutting back on household expenses, or taking to the streets to protest how their governments are handling the crisis. The political discussion concerning freedom of movement has been impacted by the recent eastward expansion, which has led to changes in legislation that restrict people's freedom of movement. This paper focuses on (i) South-North mobility and (ii) Political Contestation and its effect on migration flow.

Keywords: Southern Europeans, Migrant Workers, Northern Europeans, Movement



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



**Session Online: English 4 – Regional Security,
Regional Cooperation**



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



Session Online: English 4 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

Charalampopoulos, Nikos

Institution: University of Piraeus, Greece

Country of origin: Greece

Email: nikoscharalampopoulos @ yahoo.gr, nxaralabopoulos @ unipi.gr

The Relationship between Contemporary Anarchism in Latin America and in Europe

Anarchism both in Europe and Latin America have roots in the classical anarchism movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, anarchism in Latin America developed its own distinct characteristics, influenced by the specific historical, social, and cultural conditions in the region. The anarchist movement in Europe was generally more influential in terms of its theoretical contributions to the broader anarchist ideology. Despite their differences, they shared a common goal of working towards a society free from state control and the so-called exploitation. Due to globalization and the rise of the internet there has been increased exchange and influence between the two movements. For example, the Zapatista movement in Mexico has had a significant impact on anarchists in Europe, inspiring direct-action campaigns and solidarity networks. Further, solidarity between the two aspects of anarchism can take various forms, including information sharing, financial support, direct action against properties and network building. Finally, these actions of solidarity between anarchists in Latin America and Europe are not limited to the anarchist movement, but may also extend to other social and political movements, such as the anti-globalization movement, the environmental movement, and the feminist movement.

Keywords: Anarchism, Latin America, Europe, Characteristics, Common Goals



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



Session Online: English 4 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

Dandoy, Régis

Institution: University of San Francisco, Quito, Ecuador

Country of origin: Belgium

Email: rdandoy @ usfq.edu.ec

The Role of Security Forces in Electoral Processes in Ecuador

Like in many Latin American countries, security forces have a prominent and visible role in various organizational tasks surrounding electoral processes in Ecuador. Members of the police and armed forces are officially and directly included in electoral processes, for instance through their security management of the surroundings of the polling stations, their delivery of electoral materials and completed electoral forms or their assistance to disabled voters. Based on wide observational data of a series of polling stations on the occasion of the 2023 subnational elections and national referendum in Ecuador, this paper aims at testing to what extent security services (1) fulfill their official tasks in accompanying electoral processes, (2) undertake initiatives and accept tasks not directly established in the electoral legislation, and (3) replace other electoral actors in case of failure of these in the accomplishment of their electoral tasks. These analyses will be done in various electoral contexts (i.e. in urban, rural and indigenous polling stations) and will help us to understand in how far members of the police and armed forces are key actors in electoral processes in Latin America.

Keywords: Elections, Police, Armed forces, Ecuador



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



Session Online: English 4 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

Drávucz, Renáta Ryoko

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: renatadravucz @ gmail.com

Identity politics and performance: Jair Bolsonaro's presidency

Jair Bolsonaro, Brazil's 38th president who served in this capacity from 2019 as 2022, has been a prominent but highly controversial player in the global political scene. So far, he has been referred to as populist, far right and authoritarian political leader. In contrast to these popular labels, following an alternative approach, this study seeks to explore the roots and characteristics of Bolsonaro's presidency within the framework of and based on the theoretical concept called 'plebiscite leader democracy' (PLD). The study is divided into two major parts: the first part reviews the Brazilian political environment, regional and historical peculiarities, and the global millennial trends. Thus, it discusses all the possible roots of Bolsonaro's presidency: how the political environment in Brazil has contributed to his presidency. Of course, this part reviews the role of Lula da Silva, Brazil's charismatic and perhaps most popular president ever, who in fact won the elections in 2022 yet again. The second part of the paper analyzes Bolsonaro as a political leader and focuses on possible charismatic-plebiscite traits, according to the theoretical model of PLD.

Keywords: Plebiscite Leader Democracy, Bolsonaro, Brazil, Lula da Silva, Populism



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



Session Online: English 4 – Regional Security, Regional Cooperation

Oliveira Monteiro, Evandro

Institution: Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Country of origin: Brazil

Email: evandro.o.monteiro @ hotmail.com

The Urban Space as an Inductive Apparatus in the Constitution of Nationalist Discourses in Brazil and Hungary

This work calls the attention to some similarities in the function of urban-space elements present in Brazil and Hungary as Ideological State Apparatuses, which operate in favor of a determined collective memory and a specific ideology – the one that holds the power of the State. This way, two objects are analyzed: 1. Budapest Liberty Statue, which has undergone meaning reframing in accordance with the change of the political ideologies in the power of the country; 2. the dispute around naming an avenue in southern Brazil in terms of its reference. Such events may reflect the socioideological and political conflicts that have been occurring in both countries in the last few decades due to the political changes in their national governments. Based on studies of authors such Valentin Voloshinov and Louis Althusser, the following observations are reached: these concrete materialities are transformed into ideological signs, symbolically functioning in the representation of socially and historically determined perspectives (in this case, the nationalist one). The physical-symbolic space operates as a place of social conflicts but also may work as a tool to control the meanings and subjects of those geopolitical and social locations. Thus, memory is dominated, working for political goals and for imposed narratives.

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



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



**Session Online: English 5 – Security Studies,
Political Challenges**



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



Session Online: English 5 – Security Studies, Political Challenges

Cevallos, Stefany

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Ecuador

Email: stefy220_@hotmail.com

Physical Environment in Forming the Urban Corporate Identity. City comparison: HONG KONG'S CBDS / QUITO

The presentation aims to provide a comparative analysis related to city branding strategies based on case studies from two different regions of the world. The common framework for the analysis derives from the international literature with an emphasis on the concept of urban marketing. This article addresses the physical environment in forming the Urban Corporate Identity in Quito and Central and Kwun Tong considered two Central Business District or CBDs in Hong Kong with distinct development backgrounds. Moreover, the walkability and transit accessibility of a CBD is crucial to its vibrancy. The author analyzes the unique image of the Ecuador's capital in the Andean foothills constructed on the foundations of an ancient Inca city at an altitude of 2.850m. In comparison results highlight that Kwun Tong's urban fabric, inherited from its industrial past, is a factor leading to the lower walkability of the CBD. Moreover, the transit accessibility of Quito is found to be far behind Central and Kwun Tong.

Keywords: Public Management, Urban Corporate Identity, Hong Kong, Quito



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



Session Online: English 5 – Security Studies, Political Challenges

Balogh, Péter

Institution: University of Szeged / University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: baloghp @ socio.u-szeged.hu

Far and Yet So Close – Investigation of Security Complexes in Southern Europe and South America

The planned presentation examines the development and main characteristics of the security situation in South America and South Europe in the new millennium. The first part outlines the conceptual background: main elements of the multidimensional theory of security and the concept of regional security complexes, furthermore illustrates how they can contribute to the exploration of security patterns of the area. The investigation focuses on the military, political and social dimensions of security through the phenomenon of terrorist threat while we primarily strive to reveal patterns and degree of integration. In the methodological remarks we describe the procedures applied and present the data scope of secondary analysis. During data analyses basic statistical methods, graphic methods, and certain elements of network analysis are employed. In the analyses we cover the similarities and characteristics between the examined countries, introduce the main temporal trends and territorial patterns of the attacks, and also explore regional relations. Based on the preliminary results it can be stated that in several cases, significant differences can be shown in contrast to the global patterns, and outcomes imply that a strongly interconnected security complex has developed in South America and Southern Europe in the new millennium.

Keywords: Security Dimensions, Regional Security Complex, Terrorist threat, South America, South Europe



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



Session Online: English 5 – Security Studies, Political Challenges

Barham, Lara

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Jordan

Email: lara_barham @ Hotmail.com

Innovation theory applications in Gamification (Case of Spain)

Both innovation and gamification are positively correlated. Gamification as a new technology which came from an innovative idea. According to the literature, gamification is being used widely in education in Spain, which was then applied in Human Resources Management (HRM) practices. This enhanced all HRM processes in activities such as recruiting training and performance management. Gamification was a new concept that appeared in 2011 and has been applied in many big companies. The definitions of gamification vary between researchers and how it needs to be applied and what outputs and value to expect of it. Different big companies in Spain have applied innovation in gamification and are using gamification as a tool, to enhance their employee's creativity and innovation through applying gamification in their work. Gamification is used to reduce the number of bad hires and attract talented candidates. Gamification improves the levels of motivation and engagement, and provides positive reinforcement for individuals and organizations, which could lead to a desired attitudinal, cognitive, or behavioural change.

Keywords: Gamification, Innovation, HRM, Engagement, Motivation



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



Session Online: English 5 – Security Studies, Political Challenges

Mészáros, Kinga

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: kinga98 @ outlook.com

The Efficiency of the External Dimension of the European Union's Energy Policy in the Southern Neighbourhood

The research focuses on the European Union's energy security aspirations, especially in its external dimension and the efficiency of the European policies. The main theories of the theory of international relations and security studies are examined, and through this the driving forces and motivation of the activities of the European Union are evaluated. Thus, the different approaches to security, the sectoral theory of security, the regional security complexes and the different roles of the European Union in its international relations are presented. This is followed by an analysis of the main objectives of the relevant EU policies, namely the European Energy Policy and the European Neighborhood Policy. Based on these, the main policy objectives are identified. Examining the fulfillment of the policy objectives will be possible primarily after analyzing practical project conducted in the southern dimension of ENP. Another measure of the efficiency of policies is the extent to which the objectives of the EU documents are implemented in practical projects, and the extent to which practical projects and EU documents respond to the energy security situations in ENP countries, defined by the statistical data of OEC and the World Bank.

Keywords: Energy Security, European Union, Southern Neighbourhood, Energy Policy, European Neighbourhood Policy



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



**Session Online: Spanish 1 – Legal Challenges,
Security Studies**



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



Session Online: Spanish 1 – Legal Challenges, Security Studies

Brandão Bárrios, Luísa

Institution: University of Salamanca, Spain

Country of origin: Portugal

Email: luisabarrios @ icloud.com

**The vulnerable victim: protection by the European and Latin American criminal justice system /
La víctima vulnerable: su protección por parte del sistema penal europeo y Latinoamericano**

The relationship of the victim with the penal system should focus on the protection of the victim's position, with the application of the *ius puniendi* of the State. It happens at the normative level, recognizing their rights by the legal system, and when applying legal regulations, by eliminating obstacles to the protection of the interests of vulnerable victims by the justice system. The various international instruments on the matter include the obligation of States to adopt special measures aimed at guaranteeing the safety of victims at risk of repeated victimization. Normative instruments have been established that represent progress in the protection and assistance of victims, until the creation of the International Criminal Court, the Inter- American Court of Human Rights, etc. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has pointed out the need for States to adopt special measures when the victims of human rights violations are in conditions of vulnerability, whether due to their condition as members of indigenous communities, children and adolescents, members of indigenous communities, migrants, etc. In Ibero-America, through the “Charter of Rights of Persons before Justice in the Ibero-American Judicial Space”, it dedicates a part to vulnerable victims, as well as in the “Statement of Motives of the preparatory document of the Rules of Brasilia on access to justice for people in vulnerable conditions” among others.

Keywords: Victim's protection, Penal system, South of Europe and South America, International instruments, Cooperation

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La relación de la víctima con el sistema penal debería centrarse en la tutela de la posición de la víctima, con la aplicación del *ius puniendi* del Estado. Se concreta en el plan normativo, reconociendo sus derechos por parte del ordenamiento, y a la hora de aplicar la normativa jurídica, mediante la eliminación de obstáculos para la protección de los intereses de las víctimas vulnerables por el sistema de justicia. Los distintos instrumentos internacionales (UE, Consejo de Europa, Iberoamérica) en la materia recogen la obligación de los Estados de adoptar medidas especiales destinadas a garantizar la seguridad de las víctimas en situación de riesgo de victimización reiterada. Han sido establecidos instrumentos normativos que suponen un avance en cuanto a la protección y asistencia de las víctimas, hasta llegar a la creación de la Corte Penal Internacional, la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos - IDH, etc. La Corte IDH ha señalado la necesidad de que los Estados adopten medidas especiales cuando las víctimas de violaciones a los derechos humanos se encuentren en condiciones de vulnerabilidad, sea por su condición de miembros de comunidades indígenas, niños, niñas y adolescentes, migrantes, etc. En Iberoamérica, a través de la “Carta de Derechos de las Personas ante la Justicia en el Espacio Judicial Iberoamericano”, se dedica una parte a las víctimas vulnerables, por ejemplo, en la “Exposición de Motivos del documento preparatorio de las “Reglas de Brasilia sobre acceso a la justicia de las personas en condición de vulnerabilidad”, entre otros.

Palabras Claves: Protección de la víctima, Sistema penal, Europa del sur y Latinoamérica, Instrumentos internacionales, Cooperación



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



Session Online: Spanish 1 – Legal Challenges, Security Studies

Palotás, László

Institution: University Science and Development Corporation (UNICIENCIA), Colombia

Country of origin: Colombia

Email: donlaszlo1 @ gmail.com

Colombia's Experience under the Investor-State Arbitration Regime / La Experiencia de Colombia bajo el Régimen Arbitral Inversionista-Estado

Colombia took a long time entering the investor-state arbitration regime. Thus, only since 2016, its international investment agreements (IIAs) began to bite in the form of claims filed against it by investors from other contracting parties. The seven awards issued to date show that Colombia was able to defend itself well, although the five cases it won could be seen as low hanging fruits. In two more complex cases, Colombia was found liable. At Glencore-Prodeco, it had to reimburse an unreasonably calculated sanction, but the arbitral tribunal denied several other claims of the Swiss multinational. In Eco Oro, the panel found Colombia in violation of the minimum standard of treatment, which it interpreted much more broadly than intended by the Colombian-Canadian Free Trade Agreement (FTA). In addition, it rejected Colombia's argument that the FTA's general environmental exception excluded its liability to pay compensation, despite Canada's submission as a non-disputing party to the same effect. To their new IIAs, Colombia and its partners added clarifications of fair and equitable treatment and other standards. An IIA signed with Spain points towards both parties joining a multilateral investment court, when established. Colombia has an investment cooperation and facilitation agreement with Brazil awaiting ratification and has negotiated another investment agreement with Venezuela.

Keywords: International investment agreement, Investor-state arbitration, Fair and equitable treatment, Multilateral investment court

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Colombia tardó mucho en entrar al régimen arbitral inversionista-Estado. Así, sólo desde 2016, sus acuerdos internacionales de inversión (AII) empezaron a morder en forma de demandas presentadas contra el país por inversionistas de otras partes contratantes. Los siete laudos emitidos hasta la fecha muestran que Colombia supo defenderse bien, aunque los cinco casos ganados fueran frutos recogidos de ramas bajas. En dos casos más complejos, Colombia fue declarada responsable. En Glencore-Prodeco, tuvo que reembolsar una sanción irrazonablemente calculada, pero el tribunal arbitral negó varias otras pretensiones de la multinacional suiza. En Eco Oro, el panel halló violación colombiana del estándar mínimo de trato, interpretado mucho más ampliamente que la intención del acuerdo de libre comercio colombo-canadiense (ALC). Además, rechazó el argumento de Colombia de que la excepción general ambiental del ALC excluía su responsabilidad de pagar indemnización, pese al escrito de Canadá como parte no contendiente en el mismo sentido. A sus nuevos AII, Colombia y sus socios añadieron aclaraciones del trato justo y equitativo y otros estándares. Un AII firmado con España apunta hacia la adhesión de ambas partes a un tribunal multilateral de inversión, cuando se establezca. Colombia tiene un acuerdo de cooperación y facilitación de inversiones con Brasil en espera de ratificación, y ha negociado otro acuerdo de inversión con Venezuela.

Palabras Claves: acuerdo internacional de inversión, arbitraje inversionista-Estado, Trato justo y equitativo, Tribunal multilateral de inversiones



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



Session Online: Spanish 1 – Legal Challenges, Security Studies

Radovich, Juan Carlos

Institution: University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Country of origin: Argentina

Email: jcradovich @ gmail.com

**Criminalization and Persecution of Indigenous Struggles, by Far Right Movements in Argentina /
Criminalización y persecución de las luchas indígenas, por la ultraderecha en Argentina**

During last years, has increasingly grown far right movements in many countries of the world, using a hate speech actions, racism in several forms, discrimination in their messages and even violent activities against individual and communities. Argentina is not an exception in that issue, and in recent years the growth of these far rightists' groups has been observed, which have started a cultural war against the claims and rights of the indigenous peoples of the country. They deny the rights obtained and those who still claim the indigenous organizations, as reparations to be fulfilled by the State (return of territories, some specific intervention protocols, land owning and several laws). The main goal of this paper is to describe and analyze from a social anthropological point of view, the discourses and actions of this violent groups, obtaining information by ethnographic fieldwork (interviews, participant observation), and data obtained in several archives at national and regional levels.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples, Criminalization, Persecution, Far right, Argentina

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Durante los últimos años ha crecido la adhesión en muchos países del mundo de movimientos, partidos y agrupaciones que genéricamente denominaremos de “ultraderecha”, término que requiere una discusión precisa en términos de definición, y con una agenda política basada en discursos de odio, las prácticas racistas expresadas de diversos modos y la discriminación en sus mensajes y en algunos casos, llevando a cabo acciones violentas concretas contra individuos o comunidades. La Argentina no es una excepción en dicho aspecto y durante los últimos años se ha observado el crecimiento de estos grupos extremistas de derecha, los cuales han iniciado una guerra cultural contra los pueblos originarios o indígenas del país, negando los derechos obtenidos y aquellos que aún reclaman como reparaciones a cumplir por parte del Estado (entrega de territorios, protocolos específicos de intervención, propiedad comunitaria de la tierra y leyes diversas). El objetivo de esta ponencia es describir y analizar dicha coyuntura política desde una perspectiva de la Antropología Social, analizando discursos, testimonios orales obtenidos mediante el método etnográfico y fuentes de datos secundarias diversas.

Palabras Claves: indígenas, criminalización, persecución, ultraderecha, Argentina



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



Session Online: Spanish 1 – Legal Challenges, Security Studies

Varisco, Sofia Miacela

Institution: Council of Scientific and Technical Research / Institute of Anthropological Sciences,
University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Country of origin: Argentina

Email: sofiavarisco705 @ hotmail.com

Reemergence of ethnic demands and ethno-political organization in the town of Carhué, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina / Reemergencia de las demandas étnicas y organización etnopolítica en la localidad de Carhué, provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina

The aim of this paper is to contribute, from the perspective of social anthropology to the knowledge of the forms of resistance and organizational practices of Mapuche families in the town of Carhué, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Initially, we will develop the theories that refer to the indigenous emergence since the end of the 20th century, in Argentina and the rest of Latin America, which refer to the increase of groups and demands to the State for the recognition of their rights and territories. In this context, the concept of ethnicity, which will also include those who live in urban contexts, will be fundamental. Then we will articulate the historical perspective, which accounts for the ancestral presence of ethnic groups in the territory, with the ethno-political organization of the group of indigenous families of Carhué who seek to affirm their presence in the region. From this point of view, the members appeal to distance themselves from and question the discourses promoted by state institutions that sought to dominate and make the native population invisible.

Keywords: Argentina, Indigenous people, Ethno-political organization, Ethnic emergence, Social Anthropology

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

La presente ponencia tiene por objetivo contribuir, desde la perspectiva de la Antropología Social, al conocimiento de las formas de resistencia y prácticas organizativas de las familias mapuche de la localidad de Carhué, provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. Inicialmente desarrollaremos las teorías que refieren a la emergencia indígena acontecida desde finales del siglo XX, en Argentina y en el resto de América Latina, que refieren al incremento de las agrupaciones y las demandas al Estado por reconocimiento de sus derechos y sus territorios. En este contexto será fundamental el concepto de etnicidad que incluirá también a los y las que viven en contextos urbanos. Luego articularemos la perspectiva histórica, que da cuenta de la presencia ancestral de grupos étnicos en el territorio, con la organización etnopolítica del conjunto de familias indígenas de Carhué que buscan afirmar su presencia en la región. A partir de lo cual, las y los integrantes, apelan a distanciarse y cuestionar los discursos promovidos por las instituciones estatales que buscaron dominar e invisibilizar a la población nativa.

Palabras Claves: Argentina, indígenas, organización etnopolítica, emergencia étnica, antropología social



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



**Session Online: Spanish 2 – Political Challenges,
Security Studies**



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



Session Online: Spanish 2 – Political Challenges, Security Studies

Agulló, Juan

Institution: Federal University of Latin American Integration, Brazil

Country of origin: Brazil

Email: juan.agullo @ unila.edu.br

Rethinking Latin America's Geopolitics (after Pandemics) / Repensar la geopolítica de América Latina (después de la pandemia)

Security issues in Latin America and the Caribbean have always transcended National frameworks and gone beyond Military matters. We're talking about a Strategically ambivalent Area: politically peripheral but key for World economic development and therefore for the Global Governance. Consequently, it shouldn't be analyzed in isolated Geopolitical terms. The Pandemic and especially the War in Ukraine and its impact on Global Supply Chains and in the International Monetary stability are raising the attractiveness of the Area. Currently, there are three key Geopolitical vectors in the Latin America: Environmental Conservation, Agricultural Production and Raw Materials Extraction. All of them are in the matrix of some Global major issues such as Climate Change, Energy Transition, Monetary Instability or Digital Transition. Inversely, any structural alteration in the International Demand could have a strong Economic, Sociological, and therefore Political impact in the Area. The increase or decrease in the request for a given Commodity could have a serious impact in regional balances, social mobility or even in institutional stability. Actually, this is a constant and in fact this is part of what has been happening, in recent years, in Latin America.

Keywords: Climate Change, Commodities, Energy Transition, Geopolitics, Global Security, Latin America

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El debate sobre la Seguridad, en América Latina y el Caribe, ha trascendido siempre los marcos nacionales y ha ido más allá de los asuntos militares. Hablamos de una región estratégicamente ambivalente: políticamente periférica pero clave para el desarrollo económico mundial y por tanto para la gobernabilidad global. No debería, por consiguiente, ser analizada en términos geopolíticamente aislados. La pandemia, y muy especialmente la Guerra de Ucrania y su impacto en las cadenas de suministro global y en la estabilidad monetaria internacional, están incrementando el atractivo del área. En la actualidad, existen tres vectores geopolíticos clave en América Latina: conservación ambiental, producción agrícola y extracción de materias primas. Todos ellos se encuentran en la matriz de algunos grandes asuntos globales como el cambio climático, la transición energética, la inestabilidad monetaria o la transición digital. Inversamente, cualquier alteración estructural en la demanda internacional puede tener un fuerte impacto económico, sociológico y por ende, político en la zona. El aumento o disminución de la demanda de un determinado bien puede tener un impacto considerable en los equilibrios regionales, en la movilidad social o incluso en la estabilidad institucional. En realidad, esto es una constante y de hecho es parte de lo que ha estado ocurriendo, en los últimos años, en América Latina.

Palabras Claves: América Latina, cambio climático, geopolítica, materias primas, seguridad internacional, transición energética



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



Session Online: Spanish 2 – Political Challenges, Security Studies

Cherňavsky, Sasha Camila

Institution: Council of Scientific and Technical Research / Institute of Anthropological Sciences,
University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Country of origin: Argentina

Email: sashacamila1 @ gmail.com

The Dilemmas of Indigenous Participation between Consultation and Decision / Los dilemas de la participación indígena entre la consulta y la decisión

This summary seeks to investigate and problematize participation as a mechanism for consultation and/or decision making in relation to indigenous peoples and the respective problems derived from it. This work is framed in the ongoing doctoral development on spaces of participation and indigenous practices. Particularly, it seeks to systematize theoretically the participation as a concept, this question is articulated with the ethno-political demands and struggles, whose implications impact daily on the economic, political, social, territorial, and cultural conditions of indigenous peoples. The articulation between indigenist claims and participatory dynamics requires a recognition with the State to listen to the demands of indigenous peoples. This legitimacy can be direct or indirect - outside the state and bureaucratic mechanisms - in the latter, spaces of participation such as the CPAI emerge as intermediaries between the indigenous claims and various levels of the State. In this way, we understand that participation is often rethought and homologated as consultation, although at the same time it implies being an element of dispute that allows access to and control of resources, translated into asymmetrical power relations with various actors and levels of the State. In this context, we understand the relevance of a brief historical and legal review of indigenous participation, investigating the Free, Prior and Informed Consultation as a cleavage in the history of indigenous participation.

Keywords: Participation, Free Prior and Informed Consultation, Indigenous Peoples, Ethno-political Struggles

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

En el presente resumen se busca indagar y problematizar la participación como mecanismo de consulta y/o toma de decisiones en relación con los pueblos indígenas y las respectivas problemáticas derivadas. Dicho trabajo se enmarca en el desarrollo doctoral en curso sobre espacios de participación y prácticas indígenas. Particularmente, se busca sistematizar teóricamente la participación como concepto, dicho interrogante se encuentra articulado con las demandas y las luchas etnopolíticas, cuyas implicancias impactan diariamente en las condiciones económicas, políticas, sociales, territoriales y culturales de los pueblos indígenas. La articulación entre los reclamos indigenistas y las dinámicas participativas requiere de un reconocimiento con el Estado para escuchar las demandas de los pueblos indígenas. Dicha legitimidad puede ser directa o indirecta - fuera de los mecanismos estatales y burocráticos-, en estos últimos surgen espacios de participación como el CPAI que expresan ser los intermediarios entre los reclamos indigenistas y diversos niveles del Estado. De esta forma, entendemos que la participación es repensada y homologada muchas veces como consulta, aunque a la vez implica ser un elemento de disputa que permite el acceso y el control de los recursos, traducido en relaciones asimétricas de poder con diversos actores y niveles del Estado. En este contexto entendemos la relevancia de realizar un breve recorrido histórico y legal sobre la participación indígena, indagando la Consulta Previa Libre e Informada como clivaje en la historia de la participación de estas comunidades.

Palabras Claves: participación, consulta previa libre e informada, pueblos indígenas, luchas etnopolítica



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



Session Online: Spanish 2 – Political Challenges, Security Studies

García Molinero, Alberto

Institution: University of Granada, Spain

Country of origin: Spain

Email: albertogm @ ugr.es

The Environmental Impact of U.S. Military Complexes through OSPAAAL and Tricontinental Magazine (1967-1995) / El impacto ambiental de los complejos militares estadounidenses a través de la OSPAAAL y la revista Tricontinental (1967-1995)

Born at the Tricontinental Conference in Havana (1966), the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) is considered the largest counter-propaganda organization that has ever existed within the framework of the Global South. Through the Tricontinental magazine and Cuban graphic design, the OSPAAAL managed to build a new communicative language of transnational scope that would travel around the world for more than half a century. One of the central issues picked up by the OSPAAAL through Tricontinental would be the environmental impact of U.S. military complexes in Latin America. Long before the critics of modern political ecology, the OSPAAAL discussed the need to defend a sovereign national metabolism against the presence of U.S. military bases in Latin American areas such as Vieques (Puerto Rico). The implications related to national sovereignty, the right to national security of Latin American peoples and the nuclear danger associated with these complexes offer an elucidating paradigm in the field of contemporary historical research related to Latin America and models of international military cooperation throughout the second half of the twentieth century.

Keywords: Tricontinental, OSPAAAL, Environmentalism, Militarism, Sovereign National-Metabolism

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Nacida en la Conferencia Tricontinental de La Habana (1966), la Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de África, Asia y América Latina (OSPAAAL) es considerada como la mayor organización de contra-propaganda que jamás haya existido en el marco del Sur-Global. A través de la revista Tricontinental y el diseño gráfico cubano, la OSPAAAL consiguió construir un nuevo lenguaje comunicativo de alcance transnacional que daría la vuelta al mundo durante más de medio siglo. Uno de los motivos centrales recogidos por la OSPAAAL a través de Tricontinental sería el impacto ambiental de los complejos militares estadounidenses en América Latina. Mucho antes que las denuncias de la ecología política moderna, la OSPAAAL ahondó en la necesidad de defender un metabolismo nacional soberano frente a la presencia de las Bases militares estadounidenses en espacios latinoamericanos como Vieques (Puerto Rico). Las implicaciones relacionadas con la soberanía nacional, el derecho a la seguridad nacional de los pueblos latinoamericanos y el peligro nuclear asociado a estos complejos ofrecen un paradigma dilucidador en el campo de la investigación histórica contemporánea relacionada con América Latina y los modelos de cooperación militar internacional a lo largo de la segunda mitad del siglo XX.

Palabras Claves: Tricontinental, OSPAAAL, ambientalismo, militarismo, metabolismo-nacional soberano



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



Session Online: Spanish 2 – Political Challenges, Security Studies

Reyes Guzmán, Gerardo

Institution: University of La Salle Bajío, Mexico

Country of origin: Mexico

Email: gerardoreyesguzman @ gmail.com

Mexico: Remittances, Unemployment, Organized Crime and Drug Overdose Deaths in the USA (2015-2021) / México: Remesas, Desempleo, Crimen Organizado y Muertes por Sobredosis de Droga en EUA (2015-2021)

The present article aims at shedding some light to the question whether Mexico's boom in remittances between 2015 and 2021 was the result low rates of unemployment in the USA or higher revenues of drug trafficking made by Mexican Criminal Groups. We found that Mexican migration to the USA took off up 2019 and accelerated with Covid-19 pandemic. Since higher rates of unemployment matched with larger number of remittances and a spike in drug overdose deaths in the USA, a hypothesis aroused stating that Mexican remittances could be related to drug trafficking revenues. An Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) found a normal negative correlation (not causation) between US-unemployment rate and remittances from 2015 to 2019 but an abnormal negative correlation from 2020 to 2021. We conclude that the record level in Mexican remittances between 2020 and 2021 could be the result of an increase in Mexican migration but also from a windfall in drug trafficking earnings mirrored in a spike of drug overdose deaths in the USA.

Keywords: Remittances, Organized Crime, Mexico, Drug overdose deaths in the USA

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

El presente artículo pretende hallar una respuesta a la pregunta de si el auge en las remesas que se registró en México de 2015 a 2021 fue el resultado de bajas tasas de desempleo en los Estados Unidos o bien tuvo que ver con ganancias extraordinarias que el crimen organizado alcanzó por venta de drogas en ese país. Encontramos que la migración de mexicanos a la Unión Americana despegó a partir de 2019 y se intensificó durante la pandemia Covid-19. En virtud de que se registraron altas tasas de desempleo durante la pandemia y al mismo tiempo un despunte en las remesas, surge la hipótesis que tal aumento tuvo que estar relacionado con el narcotráfico. Mediante un Análisis Estadístico Exploratorio se halló una correlación negativa entre la tasa de desempleo y las remesas de 2015 a 2019, pero una correlación negativa anormal de 2020 a 2021. Se concluye que el inusitado incremento de las remesas se pudo derivar del incremento de la migración de mexicanos hacia los Estados Unidos, pero también de un periodo de ganancias extraordinarias que el crimen organizado obtuvo por venta de estupefacientes que además coincide con un incremento de muertes por sobredosis en EUA.

Palabras Claves: remesas, crimen organizado, México, muertes por sobredosis de droga en EUA



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



**Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security Studies,
Military History**



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



Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security Studies, Military History

Guevara Parra, América Celeste

Institution: University of Public Service – Ludovika, Hungary

Country of origin: Colombia

Email: aguevara2 @ unab.edu.co

Conflict and Post-Accord FARC: the Role of the Colombian Air Force - FAC / Conflicto y posconflicto: el papel de la fuerza aérea colombiana - FAC

It is addressed the operational transformation of the Colombian army since the 1990s. Special emphasis is placed on the role of the Air Force - FAC in the development of the armed conflict that has taken place in the South American nation. Between 1999 and 2006, the most important and significant air operations in the country's history took place, developing an offensive strategy that guaranteed a greater capacity for effective control of the regions. This prevented illegal groups from consolidating themselves on the basis of a "war of movements" that would have allowed them to take control of vast areas of the territory. Partly thanks to these operational results, sufficient incentives and pressure were generated for the guerrilla group with the greatest impact in the country (the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia - FARC) to move towards a political agreement with Juan Manuel Santos' government. The role played by the FAC in the national strategy for the fight against drug trafficking is also mentioned. Finally, taking into account the current challenges, in complex times such as the current post-agreement period in Colombia, this paper reflects on the need for a transition in the army from a counterinsurgency force to a multi-mission force that takes into account the implementation of human security as a complement to traditional security.

Keywords: Air Force, Armed conflict, National security, Human security

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Se abordará la transformación operacional del ejército colombiano a partir de la década de los años 90. Se enfatiza especialmente sobre el papel de la Fuerza Aérea - FAC en el desarrollo del conflicto armado que ha tenido lugar en la nación suramericana. Entre 1999 y 2006 se presentaron las operaciones aéreas más importantes y significativas en la historia del país, desarrollándose una estrategia ofensiva que va a garantizar una mayor capacidad de control efectivo de las regiones. Este hecho impidió a grupos ilegales consolidarse a partir de una "guerra de movimientos" con la cual se habrían podido apoderar de vastas zonas del territorio. En parte gracias a estos resultados operacionales, se generaron suficientes incentivos y presiones para que la guerrilla de mayor impacto que ha tenido el país, las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – FARC, avanzara hacia un acuerdo político con el gobierno de Juan Manuel Santos. También se menciona el papel que ha jugado la FAC en la estrategia nacional para la lucha contra el narcotráfico. Finalmente, teniendo en cuenta los desafíos actuales, en periodos complejos como el postacuerdo vigente en Colombia, se reflexiona sobre la necesidad de una transición en el ejército desde una fuerza contrainsurgente a una fuerza multimisión que tenga en cuenta la implementación de la seguridad humana como complemento de la seguridad tradicional.

Palabras Claves: Fuerza Aérea, conflicto armado, seguridad nacional, seguridad humana



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



Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security Studies, Military History

Ibarra Zoellner, Mauricio

Institution: San Sebastian University, Chile

Country of origin: Chile

Email: Mauricio.ibarra @ acague.cl

The military relationship between the Chilean Army and the Reichswehr (1920-1932) / Las relaciones militares entre el Ejército de Chile y la Reichswehr (1920-1932)

Based on a research supported by official sources of the Chilean Army, parliamentary sessions of the National Congress and academic publications, the relationship between the Chilean and German army between the years 1920 and 1932 was painstakingly analyzed. The findings of this work prove that there were strong professional ties between both armies, despite the outbreak of the First World War. On the other hand, it was observed that link was strengthened as a result of the expansion of political and economic relations between both Germany and Chile in addition of the proper interest of the Chilean military for implementing said military doctrine. At the same time, during the Great War, the Chilean army made important efforts to analyze the great battles and obtain valuable experiences from the maneuvers carried out. From the human perspective, it's highlighted that there was also an affective bond between the German instructors and the Chilean officers, which in many cases was projected to civil society, an aspect that facilitated the introduction of the German model. In summary, in spite of World War I and the subsequent Treaty of Versailles, during the years under research, the German military influence strongly penetrated the operational and logistic doctrine of the Chilean Army.

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

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

A partir de una investigación basada en fuentes oficiales del Ejército de Chile, sesiones parlamentarias del Congreso Nacional y publicaciones académicas, se analizó la relación entre el ejército de Chile y el de Alemania entre los años 1920 hasta 1932. El resultado de este trabajo acredita que existieron fuertes lazos profesionales entre ambos ejércitos, a pesar del estallido de la primera guerra mundial. Por otra parte, se observó que este vínculo se fortaleció a consecuencia de la expansión de las relaciones políticas y económicas de Alemania con Chile y del especial interés de los militares chilenos por implementar dicha doctrina castrense. Paralelamente, durante la Gran Guerra, el ejército chileno hizo importantes esfuerzos para analizar las grandes batallas y obtener valiosas experiencias de las maniobras ejecutadas. Desde la perspectiva humana, es posible resaltar que también se produjo un vínculo afectivo entre los instructores alemanes y los oficiales chilenos, dicho vínculo en muchos casos se proyectó a la sociedad civil, aspecto que facilitó la introducción del modelo germano. En resumen, a pesar de la I Guerra Mundial y el subsecuente tratado de Versailles, durante los años en estudio, la influencia militar alemana penetró fuertemente en la doctrina operacional y logística del Ejército de Chile.

Palabras Claves: Ejército alemán, modernización, doctrina militar, Ejército de Chile



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



Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security Studies, Military History

Medina Díaz, Ronald Jesús

Institution: Peruvian Armed Forces

Country of origin: Peru

Email: ronald_md75 @ hotmail.com

New roles, Threats, and Participation of the Army in the country's Development Process in Areas Declared in Emergency / Nuevos roles, amenazas, y participación del Ejército en el proceso de desarrollo del país en zonas declaradas en emergencia

The new roles of intervention of the Armed Forces of Peru established in the Political Constitution, propose an incisive participation in the governmental exercise, being the Army of Peru a force that assumes responsibility, commitment and unrestricted respect for current legal regulations; these roles authorize to: guarantee independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity assuming internal control in declared cases of states of emergency; participate in the National Disaster Risk Management System as first responders in the prevention and response phases; participate in foreign policy with an international presence through peace missions; participate in the internal order by conducting operations and military actions against the remaining terrorist organizations, entrenched in our country, in collusion with the different criminal organizations responsible for the growth of emerging threats of local and international scope with a greater incidence in the convulsed area of the VRAEM declared an emergency and participates in national development, deploying its military units throughout the territory, allowing citizens to carry out their activities in a state of trust and tranquility backed by a strengthened institution with a high degree of acceptance by society.

Keywords: Roles, Threats, Development, Society, Emergency

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

Los nuevos roles de intervención de las Fuerzas Armadas del Perú dispuestos en la Constitución Política, proponen una participación incisiva en el ejercicio gubernamental, siendo el Ejército del Perú una fuerza que asume con responsabilidad, compromiso y respeto irrestricto a la normativa legal vigente; estos roles facultan a: garantizar la independencia, soberanía e integridad territorial asumiendo el control interno en casos declarados de estados de excepción; participar en el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres como elementos de primera respuesta en las fases de prevención y respuesta; participar en la política exterior con presencia internacional a través de las misiones de paz; participar en el orden interno conduciendo operaciones y acciones militares en contra de las organizaciones terroristas remanentes, enquistadas en nuestro país, coludidas con las diferentes organizaciones delictivas responsables del crecimiento de las amenazas emergentes de alcance local e internacional, teniendo lo anterior una mayor incidencia en la convulsionada zona del VRAEM declarada en emergencia; el ejército también participa en el desarrollo nacional, desplegando sus unidades militares en todo el territorio, permitiendo que la ciudadanía realice sus actividades en un estado de confianza y tranquilidad respaldado por una institución fortalecida con un alto grado de aceptación social.

Palabras Claves: roles, amenazas, desarrollo, sociedad, emergencia



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



Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security Studies, Military History

Lorenzo-Penalva Lucas, José

Institution: Pablo de Olavide University, Spain

Country of origin: Spain

Email: jlurluc @ alu.upo.es

Political Subjectivism in the Fight Against Terrorism / El subjetivismo político en la lucha contra el terrorismo

The foreign and domestic policy implications of counter-terrorism vary substantially depending on how the term is defined, or described, for a nation or an international organisation. The paper seeks to show the effects of political subjectivism in declaring an organisation to be a terrorist organisation in South America and Spain. Examples such as ETA or the FARC may show how subjectivism can affect relationships among countries, even in different continents. The reasons for a state declaring a terrorist organisation may be internal or external, e.g. due to pressure from other states or international organisations. International relations between countries can also be affected by the mere definition of a term, as what one country may see as a struggle for independence may be seen as insurgency or terrorism by another. Likewise, the rights of individuals within a country may be curtailed, in the interests of security, by a state's declaration of an unsafe area on the grounds of terrorism.

Keywords: Terrorism, Security, Counter-terrorism, National security

Abstract in Hungarian or Spanish (Presentation Language)

Las implicaciones en la política exterior y en la política interior en la lucha contra el terrorismo varían sustancialmente en función de cómo se defina, o describa, el término para una nación o una organización internacional. La ponencia trata de mostrar los efectos del subjetivismo político a la hora de declarar una organización como terrorista en América del Sur y España. Ejemplos como el de ETA o las FARC pueden mostrar cómo el subjetivismo puede afectar a las relaciones entre países, incluso en continentes diferentes. Las razones por las que un Estado declara una organización como terrorista pueden ser internas o externas, e.g., debido a la presión de otros Estados u organizaciones internacionales. Las relaciones internacionales entre países pueden verse afectadas también por la simple definición de un término, ya que lo que un país puede ver como lucha por la independencia otro puede considerarlo como insurgencia o terrorismo. Así mismo, los derechos de las personas en el interior de un país pueden verse reducidos, en aras de la seguridad, por el hecho de que un Estado declare una zona insegura por motivos relacionados con el terrorismo.

Palabras Claves: terrorismo, seguridad, contraterrorismo, seguridad nacional



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



Session Online: Spanish 3 – Security Studies, Military History

Urrego, Miguel Ángel

Institution: University of San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Mexico

Country of origin: Mexico

Email: miguel.urrego @ umich.mx, mangelurrego @ gmail.com

Rise of Progressive Governments in South America and the Emergence of a New International Context / Ascenso de gobiernos progresistas en Sudamérica y el nuevo contexto internacional

In the year 2022, two phenomena of special importance for the South American nations and for the configuration of a new regional and international order were presented. We are initially referring to a new cycle of the rise of progressive governments as a result of the electoral triumphs of Boric (Chile), Petro (Colombia) and Lula (Brazil), which has brought about a radical turn in international relations, the orientation of the economics and environmental policy. On the other hand, there was an important transformation in the international situation due to the reorientation of US foreign policy for the region, the impact of the war in Ukraine and the consolidation of Latin American relations with China. The purpose of the paper is to analyze the relationship between these two phenomena and highlight the main axes of the new international policy of the South American nations and its impact at the international level.

Keywords: Progressive Governments, Foreign Policies, Neoliberalism

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language)

En el año 2022 se presentaron dos fenómenos de especial importancia para las naciones sudamericanas y para la configuración de un nuevo orden regional e internacional. Nos referimos inicialmente a un nuevo ciclo de auge de gobiernos progresistas a raíz de los triunfos electorales de Boric (Chile), Petro (Colombia) y Lula (Brasil), lo cual ha planteado un giro radical en las relaciones internacionales, la orientación de la economía y la política ambiental. Por otra parte, se produjo una transformación importante en la situación internacional debido a la reorientación de la política exterior estadounidense para la región, el impacto de la guerra en Ucrania y la consolidación de las relaciones de América Latina con China. El propósito de la ponencia es analizar la relación de estos dos fenómenos y destacar los principales ejes de la nueva política internacional de las naciones sudamericanas y su impacto a nivel internacional.

Palabras Claves: gobiernos progresistas, políticas exteriores, neoliberalismo



Cover Photo by Rodrigo Guajardo

Machu Picchu – 2017

All rights reserved.

Email: southamericasoutheurope@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/southamericasoutheuropeconference>

Web: https://ludevent.uni-nke.hu/e/southamericasoutheurope_2023

Program: https://ludevent.uni-nke.hu/event/2501/attachments/479/973/FinalProgram_SouthAmericaSouthEuropeConference_2023.pdf

The conference is organized by

Doctorates' Council of the University of Public Service – Ludovika
and the Department of International Security Studies of
the Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training
University of Public Service – Ludovika

