

Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

International Relations and Diplomacy Conference

*“Crisis and Cooperation in a
Transforming Global Landscape”*

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

2025



June 19-20, 2025

Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

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Thomázy, Gabriella

The conference is organized by

The Department of International Relations and Diplomacy of
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English Session 1: Crises management and Security Dynamics

English Session 1: Crises management and Security Dynamics

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Dynamic Network of Interests in International Relations a Non-Maslovian View on Security

Where do international relations and their tools - including diplomacy - emerge from? What is the main purpose behind the synchronization of interests? The answer is both simple and complex: the fundamental human need for security. This concept has been defined in various ways throughout human history - through retrospective analysis, empirical observation, or deductive scientific inquiry. However, when comparing this fundamental need for security with Maslow's hierarchy of basic human needs, certain contradictions may arise. The aim of this paper is to present a network-based approach to how interests are represented in international relations and diplomacy under dynamically changing conditions. It introduces a "non-Maslowian" interpretation of security, offering a fresh perspective on how security is understood and pursued in the context of international relations and diplomacy.

Keywords: security, Maslow, interest, network, dynamism

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The Impact of the United States' Smart Chaos Doctrine on European Foreign Policy

The emergence of the "Smart Chaos Doctrine" in United States foreign policy during Donald Trump's second presidential term marks a turning point and a reflection on the evolution of the contemporary international order. This doctrine, by leveraging strategies such as structural ambiguity, targeted disruption of traditional relationships, and the application of asymmetric pressure on rivals and partners, has led to a rearrangement of power dynamics in the global system. The present research, based on a theoretical framework combining behavioural realism, chaos theory, and game theory, examines the impact of this new paradigm on the political future of the European Union, particularly the countries of Eastern Europe. Analysis of the findings indicates that Europe's political and diplomatic behavior has always been influenced by U.S. foreign policy, and now, with the United States' efforts to reclaim its role and central position in the future world order, stabilize the dollar, and control or contain China, it initially needs to disrupt the current order. It seems that, given the existing circumstances, Europe is in a state of ambiguity and passivity towards U.S. foreign policy. The author believes that the new U.S. perspective on international relations, which is non-cooperative and unilateral, will ultimately lead to the Eastern European countries being left alone to face the challenge of Russia. On the other hand, other European countries will not have a significant role in future U.S. political, economic, and security projects, especially in the Middle East and Africa. Nevertheless, the author, aware of the historical background of European foreign policy, believes that the European Union will also strive to enhance its level of relations with other important actors in line with its geopolitical interests and active participation in the new regional order, and will continue to try to follow and align with U.S. policy despite its reluctance. The article concludes by emphasizing the necessity for European countries to adopt flexible and forward-looking diplomacy in confronting emerging power patterns and structural crises in the global order.

Keywords: Smart Chaos Doctrine, USA, Overlap, European Foreign Policy

English Session 1: Crises management and Security Dynamics

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Assessing the Impact of Anti-Smuggling Strategies on Customs Revenue at Malaba Border, Kenya

This study investigates how anti-smuggling tactics affect the performance of customs revenue at Kenya's Malaba border. Three main research questions were the focus of the study: What is the effect of border patrolling on revenue performance? How does risk profiling impact customs revenue? How much does seizure strategy affect revenue collection? Based on the theories of multiple and social deviance, the study targeted 200 Customs Service employees and employed a descriptive research design with a sample size of 150. Data collection methods include questionnaires and interviews. The results depicted a statistically significant correlation between customs revenue performance and each anti-smuggling strategy. Additionally, it was discovered that seizure tactics were essential for reducing illegal trade, safeguarding homegrown businesses, and improving tax performance. Border patrolling was similarly noted as key to ensuring that goods crossing the border are duly taxed. The study concludes that risk management, seizure, and surveillance are vital to improving customs revenue and supporting legitimate trade. It recommends bolstering border control measures to support economic growth and shield local industries from unfair competition posed by smuggled goods, enhancing risk management systems, and auctioning off seized goods to discourage smuggling.

Keywords: Anti-Smuggling, Border Patrol, Risk Profiling, Smuggling & Customs Revenue

English Session 1: Crises management and Security Dynamics

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Diplomacy on Carbon Emissions Reduction and Climate Finance between ASEAN and the European Union

International relations and cooperation are crucial and indispensable in resolving the escalating climate crisis and challenging environmental issues at the global level. This research examines the dynamic engagement between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU), focusing on carbon emissions and the role of climate finance. The current situation is that ASEAN countries are racing to improve and develop their economies over rapid decarbonization. The EU, on the other hand, is positioned as a global leader in climate governance and financial support. This difference in conditions creates friction and opportunities for diplomatic approaches. This study utilizes qualitative content analysis of policy documents, bilateral agreements, and multilateral frameworks to explore the development of trust, enhancement of soft power, and promotion of cooperative security within a fragmented global order. The paper posits that in periods of global political uncertainty, ASEAN-EU climate diplomacy has the potential to function as a stabilizing force, particularly in the transformation of environmental challenges into a foundation for integrated and sustainable regional and interregional collaboration.

Keywords: Climate diplomacy, climate finance, ASEAN-EU relations, international cooperation

English Session 1: Crises management and Security Dynamics

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Australia's Future Role in the Indo-Pacific National Security Dynamics

Australia's evolving role in the Indo-Pacific security environment is examined through the lens of its strategic responses to growing geopolitical tensions, particularly those arising from China's regional expansion. The presentation offers an overview of the country's national security architecture, encompassing intelligence, defence, and cybersecurity frameworks. Special attention is given to recent developments in international cooperation, including participation in the AUKUS partnership and the QUAD alliance alongside the United States and the United Kingdom. Emphasis is placed on the increasing intersection of economic security and national defence, especially in relation to critical infrastructure protection and cyber threat mitigation. Drawing on policy documents, national strategies, and up-to-date security reports, the study assesses Australia's aspiration to become a leading regional security actor while sustaining its global strategic relevance. Furthermore, ongoing reforms in intelligence oversight, defence budgeting, and long-term strategic planning are reviewed, highlighting efforts to strike a balance between domestic resilience and international commitments. The findings suggest that Australia's national security strategy is progressively oriented toward ensuring regional stability and addressing emerging global security challenges.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific, national security, Australia, cyber threats, AUKUS



English Session 2: Defense Policy, Security and Migration

English Session 2: Defense Policy, Security and Migration

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Migration Crises and Labor Mobility: A Comparative Analysis of Serbia, Hungary, and Austria

In the 21st century, migration and labor mobility play a key role in shaping the socio-economic transformation of Central and Eastern Europe. This thesis explores how historical traumas, economic disparities, and national integration policies impact labor migration patterns among Serbia, Hungary, and Austria. The research is based on two primary hypotheses: 1) Migration from Serbia to Hungary, and from Hungary to Austria, is primarily driven by economic factors—such as wage differences, better working conditions, and access to social benefits. 2) Migration policies and segmented labor markets significantly shape these flows, as highly skilled foreign workers often accept low-status jobs due to legal constraints and recognition challenges, particularly in Austria. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining statistical data analysis with policy review and theoretical research. Key data sources include Eurostat, the MIPEX Index, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Transparency International, and various human development and migration policy reports. The findings reveal that migration decisions are not solely economically motivated; they are also deeply influenced by history and identity—especially among the Hungarian minority in Vojvodina, Serbia. Austria emerges as the key destination country due to its higher standard of living and labor market demand, while Hungary acts both as a destination and a transit country for Serbian workers. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of labor migration trends in the region and their broader policy implications.

Keywords: Migration, Serbia-Hungary-Austria, Economic inequality, Historical trauma, Integration policy

English Session 2: Defense Policy, Security and Migration

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Crisis as Catalyst: EU Cooperation in Response to Renewed Transatlantic Uncertainty

The re-election of Donald Trump as President of the United States in 2025 revived persistent concerns within the EU regarding the reliability of transatlantic security guarantees. It also triggered renewed debate over the Union's capacity to act more autonomously in defence matters. Since transatlantic relations continue to shape the European Union's external security posture, EU institutions have been compelled to adapt their roles and coordination mechanisms to respond to a more unpredictable international environment. This paper explores how the European Commission, the European Council, and the High Representative reacted to Trump's re-election, focusing on how perceived transatlantic uncertainty accelerated institutional coordination in defence. Using process tracing and discourse analysis, the research analyzes speeches, Council conclusions, and policy initiatives to examine how EU actors framed Trump's return as a source of geopolitical disruption and used it to promote new strategic initiatives. Responses such as the *ReArm Europe Plan* and the *White Paper for European Defence – Readiness 2030* illustrate not only the Union's ambition to reinforce its strategic autonomy, but also subtle shifts in the balance of institutional roles. While supranational coordination advanced, divergences among Member States persisted regarding the depth of integration and sovereignty. The study contributes to understanding how perceived crisis drive institutional adaptation within regional security frameworks.

Keywords: Transatlantic relations, EU Defence Cooperation, Crisis response, Strategic autonomy, Institutional adaptation

English Session 2: Defense Policy, Security and Migration

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Migration Diplomacy under Pressure: EU–Sending Country Cooperation in Light of the EU Asylum and Migration Pact

In response to persistent migratory pressures and increased geopolitical instability, the EU has stepped up its dialogue with third countries to address the migratory situation. This paper studies the new patterns of migration diplomacy in the context of the 2020 EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, and it analyses two different models of cooperation: EU–Bangladesh relations and the bilateral migration agreement between Italy and Albania. Building on secondary data analysis, the study analyses official EU and national policy papers, bilateral agreements, migration statistics and international agencies' reports (e.g., IOM, UNHCR, Frontex). The Bangladesh case reveals the strategy of the EU's external governance of migration via readmission agreements, capacity building, and development assistance. By comparison, the Italy–Albania agreement represents a new model of outsourcing, where asylum processing is partly outsourced outside the EU. The paper scrutinizes to what extent these cooperation mechanisms fit with the objectives of the EU Asylum Pact, notably regarding return facilitation, burden-sharing and deterrence. It also examines the power relationship within such partnership. Through a comparison of regional and bilateral models of migration diplomacy, the research addresses the debates about crisis-driven cooperation and makes policy suggestions for a fairer and more sustainable migration governance between the EU and sending or partner countries.

Keywords: Migration Diplomacy, EU Asylum and Migration Pact, Bilateral Cooperation, Externalization of Asylum

English Session 2: Defense Policy, Security and Migration

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A comparative analysis between data protection regulations in the EU (Hungary) and in the ABC countries and Paraguay

The presentation aims to provide a comparative analysis between the main legal characteristics of data protection regime of the European Union with focus on Hungarian legal background, and of the ABC countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile) and Paraguay. The focus of academic discussions fall mainly to the large multinational platforms and the enforcement of GDPR rules against these global enterprises operating within the EU. Brussels effect and soft power are also mentioned several times, but almost never in the context of comparison between European data protection rules to Latin-American ones. However, such an analysis can reveal many similarities and differences according to the current regulations. For example, the European Commission considers the level of data protection of Argentina adequate, while the right to the protection of personal data is not a constitutional right. The Federal Constitution of Brazil recognizes data protection as fundamental right and introduces the „habeas data”, while Brazil’s data protection law (LGPD) seems to be similar to GDPR. The Political Constitution of Chile also establishes data protection as a constitutional right, that is guaranteed by several laws. In Paraguay, „habeas data” is also regulated in the National Constitution.

Keywords: Brussels effect, data protection, fundamental rights, GDPR, Habeas data

English Session 2: Defense Policy, Security and Migration

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The Geopolitical and Strategic Implications of Emerging & Disruptive Technologies

Today, the development and appearance of Emerging and Disruptive Technologies – primarily artificial intelligence, quantum technology, hypersonic weapons systems, biotechnology, space technologies, and autonomous systems – has become one of the most influential factors shaping international relations. These technologies generate transformative effects not only in the economic and societal sectors but also fundamentally reshape the balance of power among states, influence strategies, and alter the internal dynamics of alliance structures. This technological race is increasingly becoming a key arena of Great Power rivalry, most notably between the United States and the People's Republic of China. In this context, the competition is not limited to economic advantage but extends to the pursuit of strategic superiority and long-term global dominance. At the same time, the development and application of Emerging and Disruptive Technologies are giving rise to a new category of transboundary risks and ethical dilemmas. These include – but not limited to – the lack of legal regulation for autonomous weapons systems, algorithmic bias in AI applications, and the potential military use of biotechnological innovations. Such challenges underscore the urgent need to rethink and reinforce multilateral cooperation mechanisms and governance frameworks.

Keywords: Emerging & Disruptive Technologies, World Order, Great Power competition, Cooperation, Transformation



English Session 3: International Relations and Security

English Session 3: International Relations and Diplomacy

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Interregional cooperation between the European Union and Latin America on environmental issues: Evidence from the analysis of Euroclima

In the face of pressing challenges on the global agenda, cooperation among diverse actors in the international system has become imperative. Climate change is one of the issues requiring the most urgent action. In this regard, although from different starting points, regions like the European Union and Latin America have integrated environmental sustainability and climate action into their development agendas. Moreover, these two regions have a long-standing strategic partnership that includes cooperation on environmental issues. This research aims to analyse the EU–Latin America interregional collaboration on climate action and environmental sustainability, with a particular focus on the Euroclima program. Through a detailed review of the program’s evolution, institutional architecture and implementation mechanisms, the research explores how Euroclima has adapted to the changes in the international climate agendas, particularly after the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015. This research highlights the role of Euroclima’s action in the broader context of the strategic partnership between the EU and Latin America, as well as its importance in light of the need to promote a green transition in both regions.

Keywords: European Union, Latin America, cooperation, environment, Euroclima

English Session 3: International Relations and Diplomacy

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Hungary and the Turkic States

The lecture aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the development of relations between Hungary and the Turkic states since 2010. During this period, Hungary has significantly deepened its engagement with the Turkic world, most notably by joining the Organization of Turkic States (formerly the Turkic Council) as an observer member. This diplomatic step was accompanied by growing political dialogue, increased cultural exchange, and a notable rise in economic cooperation. Hungarian companies have begun to expand their presence in several Turkic countries, with particularly strong investments observed in Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. The lecture argues that this rapprochement is driven by a combination of cultural, political, and economic motivations. Each of these dimensions will be explored in turn: the shared historical and linguistic affinities that underpin cultural ties; the strategic interests and foreign policy reorientation that shape political cooperation; and the emerging opportunities and mutual benefits that define economic relations.

Keywords: Hungary, Turkic States, Geopolitics, Middle corridor

English Session 3: International Relations and Security

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ESG Diplomacy in EU-Latin America Relations: Soft and Hard Power in Sustainability Governance

As global sustainability challenges intensify, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations have become central to diplomatic agendas. The European Union (EU) leverages ESG standards to advance climate action and social inclusion, while Latin America partners negotiate these principles amid development and equity concerns. This study examines how the EU and Latin America employ ESG diplomacy through soft power norms and hard power mechanisms to shape bilateral and regional cooperation. Drawing on methodological precedents in existing literatures, the paper integrates a systematic literature review with comparative case studies to analyse EU policy instruments, Latin American green finance initiatives, and bi-regional frameworks. Preliminary findings indicate that the EU projects ESG as a normative tool promoting regulatory convergence, technical assistance and dialogue platforms, while also deploying conditionality in trade and finance. Latin American states adopt and adapt these norms unevenly: some countries leverage EU-driven ESG initiatives to access green finance, whereas others oppose based on perceived “green protectionism.” Understanding EU-Latin America ESG diplomacy shed light on the dynamic interplay of soft and hard power in sustainability governance. The comparative analysis highlights the pathways for more inclusive diffusion of norms and offers policy recommendations for strengthening bi-regional cooperation on global risks.

Keywords: ESG diplomacy, sustainability governance, EU-Latin America relations, soft power, Hard power

English Session 3: International Relations and Diplomacy

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Geopolitics of Water in the MENA Region – Water is a Source of Potential Conflict or Cooperation?

'Transboundary' or 'international' waters are water basins, that – as the United Nations defined – lie on the territory of more than one country. There are 263 transboundary rivers in the world, flowing through 80% of countries. Several transboundary river basins are shared along two or more different riparian states: Nile is shared among 11, Jordan 5, Tigris 4, Euphrates 3 states, being the most water-conflicting territories in the world. Transboundary water conflicts mostly occur in those countries, where transboundary water management is needed. International water conflicts can not always explained by the nation's hydrological characteristics and climate change impacts. Conflicting situations are most likely linked to geopolitical characteristics, political instability and lack of institutions. The European practice with the EU Water Framework Directive and the ICPDR would give a followable example of international water management and cooperation. My research maps the hydropolitical resilience and vulnerability of the river basins involved and with the overall picture of the best (ICPDR) and the worst (MENA region) example of water management, it involves policy recommendations for reducing Middle Eastern water stress. The hydropolitical resilience and vulnerability of the basins will be treated in relation with the political systems and their institutional resilience, infrastructural background as categories of hydropolitical risks, because besides hydrological characteristics, both internal and foreign policy influence hydropolitical dynamics.

Keywords: International water policy, Water conflict resolution, EU directive, MENA, Water Diplomacy

English Session 3: International Relations and Diplomacy

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Water Diplomacy, Identity, and Soft Power: Redefining Regional Order in West Asia

The water problem in West Asia has become a crucial element in reshaping geopolitics, intensifying ethno-religious conflicts, and altering the distribution of both soft and physical power in the region. The surge in dam construction projects in the region, insufficient water governance, rising economic crises, and the growing trend of water-induced migration—both domestic and international—have led to substantial changes in the ecological, security, and political landscapes of the affected governments. This situation has increased conflicts over shared water sources and created areas within countries where access to water is unfairly divided, making local tensions worse due to issues related to identity. Countries like Israel and Turkey have reinforced their geopolitical power through the management of vital water resources, while others—specifically Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan—face intensified challenges arising from resource inequality, policy deficiencies, and volatile identity politics. This essay employs frameworks of identity security, conflict diplomacy, and hydro-geopolitics to examine the use of water as a strategic instrument in the evolving political environment of West Asia.

Keywords: Water Diplomacy, Hydro-Geopolitics, Ethnic Conflict, Identity Security, West Asia



English Session 4: International Relation and Geopolitics

English Session 4: International Relation and Geopolitics

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Brazilian Space Activity and the China-US Competition

Brazil is one of the most promising emerging space powers in Latin America. Since the dawn of the space age, the country has sought to initiate a space program that meets the country's economic and security needs while serving as an effective tool to elevate Brazil to a new position in the global order. To achieve this goal, Brazil has established relationships with several countries, including China and the United States, currently the most capable space powers. The CBERS satellite program was initiated jointly with China. It continues to this day and serves as a prime example of successful South-South cooperation. However, this is not the only program in Brazil's space program, and both the US and China are seeking to strengthen their presence and influence in Latin America, including in areas as important as space. In this presentation, we will examine the current capabilities and plans for the Brazilian space program and how the two space powers mentioned above are working with Brazil, while at the same time, they are following their strategic interests.

Keywords: China, Brazil, Space, Satellites, Geopolitics

English Session 4: International Relation and Geopolitics

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National Security Concerns on Chinese Projects: The Case of Surveillance Deals in the Philippines and Serbia

The push for the Belt and Road Initiative from its inception in 2013 has polarized academics and policymakers in its intent, potential, and possible trade-offs. While it is apparent that the developing world is focused on creating avenues for access to funding and technological transfer, on the contrary, China initiated to fill in the void with nations that traditional organizations from the West consider as debt risk and do not qualify as potential partners due to political, structural, and societal inconsistencies with the neoliberal democratic norms. From Africa, and Asia, to Europe, the extent of the BRI can be felt and seen with various development projects covering sectors such as infrastructure, energy, military, and technology making it accessible for non-traditional partners to gain fundamental assistance. It is therefore important to question the trade-offs of these partnerships especially in the case of national security. This paper posits the crucial question of the possible ramifications and impact of aid by comparing China's surveillance deals with the Philippines and Serbia and seeks to compare and contrast the experiences of the nations to garner valuable insights and fill in the grey area in the literature.

Keywords: National Security, Belt and Road Initiative, China, Philippines, Serbia

English Session 4: International Relation and Geopolitics

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Chinese Geopolitical Outreach and Diplomacy in Africa: Case Study of Kenya

Africa's vast economic potential, fast-increasing youthful population, changing demography, and growing impact on the international scene have made it a critical arena for geopolitical conflict amongst significant world powers. Increased interest in the continent has come from several entities, including China and Russia, leading to increased involvement from the United States and European countries. China's military aid and large-scale investments, primarily through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), have recently increased China's footprint in Africa. These developments have raised concerns regarding China's engagement's long-term effects on the continent, which have intensified talks about the nature of China's involvement. China's growing economic power and heightened engagement in Africa enhances the geostrategic importance of anchor states like Kenya. China is Kenya's largest trading partner and biggest source market and is responsible for major infrastructure projects in the East African country. Kenya has gained diplomatic space to manoeuvre in its engagement with the West by wrapping infrastructure mega-projects into the BRI and thereby being loosely associated with China's global geopolitical ambitions. This paper seeks to explain influence of China geopolitical overtures in Kenya.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Geostrategic, Diplomacy, Trade, Loans

English Session 4: International Relation and Geopolitics

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Algorithms and International Relations. Simulating, Analyzing and Predicting a Chaotic World with Disruptive Tools

The rapidly evolving geopolitical landscape demands innovative methodologies to help students (and researchers) decipher the often chaotic world stage. This presentation explores the transformative potential of AI-driven tools in reshaping pedagogical practices and analytical frameworks within international relations. Drawing on a case study from my classroom experiment—the Re-playing the Cuban Missile Crisis simulation—I demonstrate how LLMs can enhance foreign policy decision-making processes by providing historically grounded, real-time strategic advice to students role-playing adversary powers. Building on this foundation, I will introduce an advanced foreign policy analysis course designed to integrate AI tools across all stages of policy development, from scenario-building to risk assessment. The presentation further outlines the development of a custom-built AI platform tailored for geopolitical analysis, capable of generating multifaceted assessments, forecasting plausible futures, and quantifying associated risks. By bridging innovation with traditional IR theories, this approach addresses the complexity and unpredictability of global affairs while equipping students and researchers with cutting-edge analytical skills. The discussion underscores both the promise and challenges of algorithmic tools in fostering nuanced understanding of international dynamics, offering insights into their ethical and strategic deployment. Ultimately, this work advocates for a paradigm shift in how scholars and practitioners engage with disruptive technologies to navigate a world order in transition.

Keywords: AI-driven Geopolitical analysis, Diplomatic Crisis Simulation, Predictive Foreign Policy Modeling

English Session 4: International Relation and Geopolitics

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Indo-Pacific Connector? Japan’s Role in Bridging ASEAN and the Quad

While the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been evolving as the primary multilateral organization in Southeast Asia for nearly 60 years, the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) has undergone rapid institutionalization since its revival in 2017. The Quad’s institutional development is often seen as a challenge to “ASEAN Centrality,” which is outlined in the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) as the underlying principle for promoting cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region. For Japan, ASEAN Centrality and the public good provision that transpires through the Quad are synergistic and complementary. Both institutions are seen as important pillars for an Indo-Pacific region that is free and open, rule-of-law based, stable, and prosperous. This article examines Japan’s role in bridging ASEAN and the Quad, based on the following lines of inquiry: Why does Tokyo have a role in bridging ASEAN and the Quad? What are the existing areas of cooperation? What are the underdeveloped yet important areas of cooperation that Japan can explore to enhance the synergy between ASEAN and Quad activities? This article finds that Japan’s position as a reliable and trusted partner in both ASEAN and the Quad makes it well-suited to bridge the two institutions effectively.

Keywords: Japan, ASEAN, Quad, Indo-Pacific, bridge-builder

English Session 5: International Relations, Diplomacy and Geopolitics

English Session 5: International Relations, Diplomacy and Geopolitics

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Building Resilient Education Systems in Times of Crisis: A Policy Perspective on Total Quality Management in Ghanaian Senior High Schools

The devastating impacts of the global crisis, whether natural or man-made, have revealed deep-seated weaknesses in educational Systems globally. Senior High Schools in Ghana face a lot of challenges during and after the global crisis, which demand the urgent need for systemic resilience. This proposed study seeks to explore how TQM can be strategically integrated into education policy to strengthen the resilience of Senior High Schools during and after a global crisis. The study will adopt a qualitative approach, employing a multiple case study design to examine selected SHSs across different regions in Ghana. Primary data will be collected through semi-structured interviews with policymakers, headmasters, teachers, and directors of education, supplemented by a review of policy documents and institutional reports. Grounded in Deming's TQM framework and guided by the theory of educational resilience, the study aims to investigate how TQM principles, such as continuous improvement, stakeholders' involvement, and data-driven decision making, are understood, applied, or overlooked in current educational policy and practices. The study will identify enablers and barriers to implementing TQM as a resilient building strategy. The outcome of this study will contribute to the body of knowledge on crisis-responsive education policy in sub-Saharan Africa, offering actionable insights for policymakers, school administrators, and development partners committed to building a robust education system.

Keywords: Resilience, Total Quality Management, Crisis-responsive education, Education Policy, Robust education System

English Session 5: International Relations, Diplomacy and Geopolitics

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Strategic Autonomy and Atlantic Dependence: European Defence in the Post-Ukraine War Context

This paper examines the evolving dynamics between Europe's pursuit of strategic autonomy and its entrenched dependence on the transatlantic alliance in the context of escalating geopolitical tensions and renewed great power competition. The Ukraine war has intensified debates surrounding the European Union's quest for strategic autonomy and its longstanding reliance on the transatlantic alliance. This paper explores how the conflict has reshaped Europe's defence outlook, analysing the balance between deeper EU defence integration and continued dependence on NATO. The Primary objective of this research is to explore future trajectories of European defence integration, in light of changing threat perceptions and transatlantic relations. A qualitative research methodology rooted in a constructivist approach will be adopted to achieve this objective. It draws upon policy documents, strategic communications, and official EU and NATO statements to analyse institutional intentions and frameworks. The study also utilizes discourse analysis to understand the evolving narrative of autonomy in political and strategic circles post Ukraine war. By examining institutional developments, policy responses, and member state perspectives, the study assesses the prospects and limits of European strategic autonomy in a rapidly evolving security environment. Ultimately, the study suggests that strategic autonomy remains a long-term ambition, Europe's immediate security realities continue to anchor it firmly within the NATO framework.

Keywords: Strategic Autonomy, Transatlantic Relations, Post-Ukraine War, Security Architecture, Défense Integration

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The European Central Bank as a role model in the fight for sustainability – examined through the Green Central Banking Scorecard

The United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals give a global framework for environmental, social and governance (ESG) type sustainability requirements, with whom also the European Union aligns itself. In the realisation of these goals, the financial sector has a crucial role, and therefore it is an absolute imperative that central banks and financial supervisory authorities commit themselves to the cause. The European Central Bank (ECB), as most of the central banks, joins in mainly with the environmental part of the requirements, trying to contribute in merit to the realisation of the climate goals set by the policy framework. The Green Central Banking Scorecard, produced by Positive Money, ranks G20 countries on the progress of their central banks and supervisory institutions towards incorporating environmental considerations in their operations across four categories: 1) Research and advocacy, 2) Monetary policy, 3) Financial policy, and 4) Leading by example. The European Union is ranked 4th according to the latest edition issued in September 2024. The research presented aims at identifying the core components of how the ECB managed and manages to be a role model in this field, and how the ECB inspires its international counterparts.

Keywords: Climate change, ESG Requirements, European Central Bank (ECB), Green Central

English Session 5: International Relations, Diplomacy and Geopolitics

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Shifts in Geography: Analysis of Betweenness Centrality in Russian City Diplomacy after 2022

Networks are integral to the activities of social actors, extending into the domain of international affairs. Despite the operations of nation-states, there is a significant rise in subnational actors like regions and cities participating in and bridging gaps in diplomatic activities. Studying city diplomacy and their networks is not novel, although it often overlooks the significant aspects of exclusion and the disintegrative effects of increased connectivity, particularly in cases of macroregional decouplings and ruptures between nation-states. For instance, the networks of Russian cities have changed in terms of geography and intensity since 2022, reflecting a drastically altered international environment and the reactive nature of international politics. To address these changes, this paper examines the networking of a sample of 82 Russian cities that are the administrative centers of Russia's federation units. These territorial units have had to rebuild their foreign strategies, pivot towards non-Western areas, and cooperate with various actors. The analysis also includes metrics dynamics, one of which is betweenness centrality measurement, which indirectly reflects shifts in geographical preferences and the significance of actors in Russian city diplomacy.

Keywords: City, Networks, Russia, Paradiplomacy, Betweenness Centrality



English Session 6: Defense Cooperation and Military Diplomacy

English Session 6: Defense Cooperation and Military Diplomacy

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The Algorithmic Turn in Crisis Governance: AI, Surveillance, and Human Rights under Pressure

In recent years, crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, migration emergencies, and national security threats have led governments to rapidly adopt AI-driven surveillance tools. From biometric border controls to predictive policing and contact tracing apps, these technologies are often introduced as temporary solutions—but many persist beyond the crisis that justified them. This paper explores the growing role of algorithmic governance in emergency contexts and its implications for human rights. It focuses on the risks posed to privacy, due process, and equality, especially when legal frameworks struggle to keep pace with technological change. Drawing on instruments like the ICCPR, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, and the GDPR—as well as reports by UN Special Rapporteurs—I examine how fragmented legal protections leave room for overreach and lack of accountability. Through case studies such as biometric systems at EU borders and digital surveillance during COVID-19, I argue that without stronger international cooperation and legal safeguards, crisis-driven technologies risk normalizing exceptional measures. The paper calls for a more adaptive and rights-centered approach to digital governance in times of uncertainty.

Keywords: Algorithmic Governance, Human Rights Law, Surveillance and Privacy, Emergency Powers, Digital Crisis Management

English Session 6: Defense Cooperation and Military Diplomacy

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Requiem for a Dream – The Viability of the Responsibility to Protect Concept after 20 years through the Case Study of the Wider Sudan Region

20 years ago, during the World Summit of 2005, the United Nations along with the vast majority of the international community has officially decided to stand behind the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) concept. R2P aimed to bridge the gap between the highly criticized notion of humanitarian intervention and humanitarian assistance which was – and still is – entirely dependent on the consent of the host state. After two decades however, the allure seems to have faded as the elegant, three-pillar structure has not proven to be entirely suitable to meaningfully improve international peace and security. This article aims to analyse two things. First, what happened to the R2P concept and whether it is still relevant in 2025 and second, specifically try to find an answer to what extent was it able to promote the protection of civilians and improve the efficiency of peace operations through the peace missions of UNAMID, UNMISS and UNISFA in the wider Sudan region.

Keywords: Responsibility to Protect, Protection of Civilians, United Nations, Peace operations, Sudan

English Session 6: Defense Cooperation and Military Diplomacy

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Military Diplomacy and Culture: Shared Military Traditions and Diplomatic Relations between Hungary and Italy

The role of military diplomacy and culture holds significant importance in international relations, particularly between countries that share long-standing historical, political, and military ties. The diplomatic relationship between Hungary and Italy provides a noteworthy example in this domain. The aim of this publication is to explore the shared military traditions and diplomatic relations between the two countries, with special attention given to their interconnection at the level of national identity and military culture. The research reviews the military histories and traditions of both nations, as well as the role of military protocols and diplomatic events that fundamentally contribute to expressions of national pride and the strengthening of bilateral relations. Military commemorations and joint military operations—such as exercises conducted within the NATO framework—serve as tools for advancing diplomatic and political objectives. Hungarian–Italian military cooperation, particularly in the 21st century, plays a crucial role in building mutual trust and advancing shared geopolitical interests. Ultimately, the study examines the impact of military diplomacy and culture on the diplomatic relationship between Hungary and Italy, as well as the potential directions for its future development.

Keywords: Military diplomacy, Military tradition, National identity, International Cooperation, Hungarian-Italian relations

English Session 6: Defense Cooperation and Military Diplomacy

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Between Dependence and Sovereignty: The European Defence Architecture in the Shadow of Transatlantic Realignments

The year 2025 marks a critical juncture in the international system, as increasing geopolitical volatility reshapes the global order. The second Trump administration prompts renewed scrutiny of NATO's role in collective security, particularly in light of the proliferation of regional crises—including the protracted Russia-Ukraine conflict, the persistent Israeli-Palestinian tensions, and the recent escalation between India and Pakistan. This dissertation examines the evolving framework of European security and defence within the broader context of international relations. It investigates the extent to which intra-European defence cooperation has contributed to shaping a more autonomous and coordinated defence posture. Central to this analysis are the institutional developments such as the establishment of the European Defence Agency and the consolidation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), as well as the integration and transformation of the European defence industry. By situating these initiatives within the dynamics of global power shifts and transatlantic relations, the study seeks to assess both the achievements to date and the strategic prospects for enhanced European actorness in the security domain.

Keywords: European Defence Autonomy, European Security and Defence Cooperation, European Defence Agency, CFSP, European Defence Industry

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Threat-Based Military Organisation – Conceptual Change in the Israel Defense Forces after 2006

Since the Second Lebanon War of 2006, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) have undergone a profound conceptual and structural transformation, marking a shift toward a threat-based military organisation model. This presentation explores how evolving regional and global security dynamics—particularly the proliferation of asymmetric threats—have reshaped Israeli military doctrine, force development, and organisational thinking. The research applies the Copenhagen School’s security sector framework, supplemented by data-driven methodologies such as NLP-based document analysis and multi-level CRT (Challenges-Risks-Threats) matrix construction. Findings reveal that while Israel's military planning continues to be grounded in realist and neorealist traditions, it increasingly blends theoretical frameworks to maintain adaptive deterrence and operational flexibility. The presentation also examines the strategic implications of the IDF's evolving concept of security, the impact of political-military leadership on force restructuring, and the military's role in Israeli society as both a defense institution and a vehicle for national integration and innovation. By combining doctrinal analysis, historical context, and interdisciplinary methods, this contribution provides a comprehensive picture of how Israel’s threat-based approach has enabled the IDF to maintain operational relevance in a rapidly changing security environment.

Keywords: Israel Defense Forces, Threat-based military organization, Military transformation, Israel



English Session 7: Foreign Policy, Soft Power, Geopolitics

English Session 7: Foreign Policy, Soft Power, Geopolitics

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The Middle East in the Multipolar Era: China's Rise and the Future of US Influence

The Middle East has long served as a theatre for global great power competition, a role it continues to play in the emerging multipolar era. This presentation will examine the differing approaches of the United States and China to the region, as well as the strategies Middle Eastern states are employing in their balancing acts. While the region is less of a foreign policy priority for the United States than the Indo-Pacific at the moment, Washington continues to exert considerable influence, and Middle Eastern states, particularly Gulf countries, retain strategic relevance within the broader framework of US-China competition. Conversely, China's traditionally limited involvement is expanding rapidly. Although cooperation is primarily economic, it is far from negligible: China is now the largest trading partner for most countries in the region, and Beijing is positioned to enhance its global power by leveraging regional grievances toward the United States. Middle Eastern states, meanwhile, are navigating between powers to maximize gains while maintaining strategic flexibility amid growing geopolitical uncertainty.

Keywords: Middle East, United States, China, Foreign Policy, Multipolarity

English Session 7: Foreign Policy, Soft Power, Geopolitics

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Youth Innovation in Biotechnology and AI for Sustainable Development: A Case Study from Egypt

Youths stand at the forefront of innovations aimed at solving the most pressing challenges of our time—climate change, environmental degradation, food shortages, and even economic issues—boasting a powerful answer to Egypt’s accelerating problems. In Egypt, biotechnology and artificial intelligence are being deployed by a new class of changemakers to tackle some of the fiercest challenges, including resource-efficient systems, climate-resilient agriculture, and green job creation. Young innovators do not simply stop at labs; they are spearheading community-wide initiatives, building AI toolkits, and starting businesses that address local problems while promoting global sustainability. Innovate in these fields has come easier with the enabling policy frameworks like the Gen-Z initiative and the Innovation Support Fund, which centers youth’s crucial role in advancing research, commercial ventures, and innovation ecosystems. These partnerships ensure that youth-led innovative solutions are not developed in isolation but are effectively integrated into broader multinational initiatives that address critical global challenges. Supported Internationally, the UNDP’s the Youth for Sustainability program, the Green Growth and Jobs Accelerator and the Government of Denmark are pivotal in providing the mentorship, enablement and funding to foster transformative inclusive and sustainable Sustainable development.

Keywords: Youth Innovation, Biotechnology, Artificial Intelligence, Sustainable Development, Green Jobs

English Session 7: Foreign Policy, Soft Power, Geopolitics

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The Gulf Chessboard – Mapping Shifts in Great Power Influence

The United States maintains enduring security and geopolitical interests in the Persian Gulf region, rendering continued access a critical national security priority for Washington. However, the strategic pivot toward the Indo-Pacific and the military withdrawal from Afghanistan have fueled persistent narratives suggesting a relative decline in U.S. engagement across the Middle East – particularly in the Gulf subcomplex. While the image of a U.S. retrenchment may be partially misleading, this perception has increasingly been capitalized on by China, which is sought to expand its strategic foothold in the Gulf. In addition to framing the dynamics through the lens of international relations theory, the presentation offers a theoretically informed interpretation of evolving power configurations and external actor engagement in the Gulf region. This contribution moves beyond a descriptive account of Washington’ interests and presence in the region, aiming instead to critically examine the evolving discourse on the erosion of the Western-led regional order and to assess Beijing’s growing ambitions and strategic initiatives in the Persian Gulf.

Keywords: Persian Gulf, U.S. – China Gulf Engagement, Power Shifts, Great Power Competition, Power Transition

English Session 7: Foreign Policy, Soft Power, Geopolitics

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Security, Securitization and the end (?) of Liberal World Order

The Crimean crisis in 2014, the Russian invasion of February 2022, the renewed intensification of the Israeli Palestinian conflict, and the ongoing disintegration of Syria despite the removal of Bashar Al-Assad, are just some of the most significant political and humanitarian crises of the last decade. During this period, the latest wave of literature at the end of the liberal-democratic order has been vast and rich, yet always extremely repetitive. In most cases, this literature has focused on a sometimes veiled, sometimes explicit, nostalgic return to what came before – the Cold War and its great capacity to make the international system orderly and predictable. This article aims to reaffirm how an agonistic yet non-antagonistic approach to international order cannot disregard greater attention to the symbolic-cultural dimension. To this end, by utilizing securitization theory as developed by the Copenhagen School, the objective is to investigate contemporary security narratives and their role in defining the Other in its multiple dimensions. It follows that a critical approach to security – one that does not consider states as the only subjects of investigation and that considers a multiplicity of dimensions – can represent a fundamental perspective in the contemporary debate on global order.

Keywords: Security, Securitization, Critical Security Studies, Identity

English Session 7: Foreign Policy, Soft Power, Geopolitics

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Cyber Capacity Building as Soft Power: Shaping Influence in the Digital Age

In an increasingly interconnected world, cyber capacity building (CCB) has emerged as a strategic tool of soft power, allowing states and international actors to influence others through attraction, norms, and partnerships. This paper aims to examine how CCB projects contribute to the soft power agendas of donor countries, with a particular focus on the European Union’s external action. It explores how initiatives that provide technical assistance, institutional support, and training not only enhance cyber resilience in recipient states but also foster alignment with the political values and governance models of donors. The research is based on mixed methodologies, combining document analysis, expert interviews, and case studies of selected EU-funded cyber capacity building programs. Through this approach, the paper identifies how soft power operates through CCB in subtle yet effective ways—by shaping narratives, building trust, and promoting a values-based digital order. The EU’s emphasis on openness, multistakeholderism, and fundamental rights serves as a compelling example of how normative influence can be embedded in technical cooperation. Ultimately, the paper argues that cyber capacity building is a powerful and underexplored form of twenty-first century diplomacy, offering donor actors a means of projecting influence in a rapidly evolving digital geopolitical landscape.

Keywords: Cyber Capacity Building, Soft Power, Digital Age, EU



English Session 8: Foreign Policy and Solidarity

English Session 8: Foreign Policy and Solidarity

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The Solidarity Economy and Social Enterprise as Drivers of Multidimensional Poverty Reduction in Rural Colombia

In the past decades, Latin American countries have taken a leading role in developing public policies and national strategies to combat poverty through the use of multidimensional poverty measurements. These innovative approaches recognize the spatial nature of poverty, emphasizing local solutions. Alongside these policy shifts, new forms of economic activities, namely solidarity economy and social enterprise gained momentum. These models in the Colombian context emphasize solutions with their social and environmental aims reflecting on climate crisis and lack of cooperation caused by previous decades of violence to foster social mobility. The research is based on a comparison of Amartía Sen' capability approach and the Buen Vivir concept evolved in the region, and explores answers for the following research questions: Which type of enterprise—cooperative social enterprises, solidarity economy organizations, or conventional profit-driven businesses—contributes most effectively to reducing multidimensional poverty and enhancing the well-being of those affected? What are the trade-offs among the different poverty dimensions impacted by each model? Research's methodology was based on qualitative methods involving primary data collection through structured interviews and surveys that include overlooked dimensions of poverty such as working conditions, social connectedness, exposure to violence, and subjective well-being in poor coffee producing rural areas of Colombia. The findings highlight the value of using multidimensional poverty measurements in micro-level analysis and reveal that these alternative forms of enterprises generate more positive outcomes in terms of working conditions, cooperative attitude and subjective well-being.

Keywords: Solidarity Economy, Social Enterprise, Multidimensional Poverty

English Session 8: Foreign Policy and Solidarity

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Sheltered from Globalisation

The central theme of the text is the analysis of EU trade policy in the face of the challenges posed by globalisation. In the first part, the focus is on the historical and institutional development of the common commercial policy and on the internal dynamics that have regulated the commercial conduct of European institutions, also paying attention to the regulatory framework, the decision-making process, the institutions involved, and the type of international agreements signed by the EU. The second part focuses on the use of trade as an unconventional instrument of foreign policy. Since the 1990s, it is possible to identify a change in European trade behaviour: the hypothesis is that the degeneration of globalisation processes has led the world to become not only more connected and more complex but also more conflictual. Therefore, in the third part the aim is to highlight the change in the regulatory logic of European trade policy, exemplified by the primacy of self-regarding interests, the imposition of Singapore Issues, the decline of European structural foreign policy and the preference for bilateral rather than multilateral agreements. Finally, the last part offers a series of insights into the complexity of international trade in the post-global world.

Keywords: EU Trade Policy, Globalisation, Structural Foreign Policy, Post-global World, Complexity

English Session 8: Foreign Policy and Solidarity

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Accessing Foreign Policy Information in the Digital age: Recent Trends from Greece

The digitalization of governance and media has made foreign policy more visible and accessible to the public, changing how citizens engage with foreign affairs. Despite this shift, little is known about how digital platforms have reshaped foreign policy information gathering in specific national contexts. This presentation seeks to address this gap by examining how Greek citizens access, evaluate, and engage with foreign policy information in the digital era. Based on a nationwide online survey conducted in February 2024 (N=800), the analysis explores source preferences, credibility perceptions, and patterns of engagement across socio-demographic groups. The findings show that digital platforms have become the primary sources of foreign policy information. However, traditional patterns of political polarization, selective trust, and fragmented media consumption persist. These results highlight the limits of digitalization in fostering broader democratic participation and suggest that future foreign policy research and practice should place greater emphasis on public opinion and societal dynamics.

Keywords: Foreign Policy, Foreign Policy Market, Public Opinion, Digitalization, Greece

English Session 8: Foreign Policy and Solidarity

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Bridging the Gap: Global Climate Agreements and Local Implementation

International climate agreements, including the Paris Agreement, propel decarbonization, but their local urgency is hindered by gaps in institutions, finances, and social measures aggravate climate crises in the Global South. In this paper, global climate commitments are tested as they can be seen in local renewable energy projects such as the Kenya's Lake Turkana Wind Power (LTWP), Ghana's Nzema Solar Power Station, and South Africa's REIPPP. Based on institutional theory (Scott, 2014), it examines regulative, normative and cultural-cognitive pillars defining global-local alignment. LTWP's donor-driven PPP supported climate objectives but carried community conflicts and grid stalling (Newell et al, 2020). Nzema experienced regulation fragmentation, financings failures, and thus collapsed (Osei-Kusi et al., 2021). On the other hand, REIPPPP's auctions conducted in openness and community trusts attracted 6, 200 MW, and promoted legitimacy (Eberhard et al, 2017). Challenges that define the industry include regulatory incoherence, stakeholder exclusion and financial obligations. A Dynamic Institutional Resilience framework is suggested, which focuses on flexibility, inclusive governance, and iterative learning to bridge global-local gaps. Regional cooperation enhances local capacity, fostering stronger governance, resource-sharing, and collaborative development. This research informs how crisis-driven collaboration works and provides policy makers with practical approaches to transform climate governance into precarious landscapes.

Keywords: Decarbonization, Institutional Theory, Renewable Energy Projects, Regulatory Challenges, Dynamic Institutional Resilience

English Session 8: Foreign Policy and Solidarity

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Migration and the Future Impact of Demographic Trends in Europe

The present study aims to present and analyze the situation on Migration with the use of statistical data, diagrams and maps as a Migration Outlook till 2025 and the inflows to Europe from the new demographic and urbanization trends of displacement with story and regional highlights for national and city governments in a dynamic context on infrastructure investments, urban design and policy developments. Through the various information about migration flows from Western, Eastern and Southern African countries it highlights the need of a new common European policy concerning the human rights and the border management. Demographic trends are shaping also economic growth. A new challenge the example of Greece as a country with o big demographic problem as also many other European countries have to face the different demographic challenges and adopt new demographic policies and find solutions. The world's changing its demographic profile as an impact to the current demographic trends. Finally, in which level the migration will define the future of Europe as a demographic trend the next critical decade and till 2050 and the proposals for managing the new crisis.

Keywords: Migration, Demographic Trends, Future Impact, Europe



English Session 9: Defense Cooperation and Diplomacy

English Session 9: Defense Cooperation and Diplomacy

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Strategic Competition and Conditional Cooperation: Iran, Turkey, and Russia in a Post-Assad Regional Order

The collapse of the Assad regime in Syria has accelerated the realignment of regional powers, particularly Iran, Turkey, and Russia, which now navigate a volatile post-conflict landscape through a complex interplay of strategic competition and conditional cooperation. This article examines how these three actors manage their conflicting interests while simultaneously seeking opportunities for collaboration to enhance their regional influence. Anchored in a realist theoretical framework with supplementary insights from constructivism, the study employs a qualitative comparative analysis of key case studies, including the Astana Process in Syria, strategic interactions in the South Caucasus following the Second Karabakh War, and evolving dynamics in Central Asia after the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan. Findings demonstrate that while competitive impulses dominate their broader strategic agendas, conditional cooperation emerges under specific circumstances where mutual benefits outweigh rivalries, particularly in conflict management and regional stabilization efforts. The study concludes that the Iran-Turkey-Russia triangle operates within a fluid, multipolar environment where cooperation remains pragmatic, situational, and often temporary. Understanding the conditional nature of their collaboration provides new insights into the formation of a fragmented but enduring post-Assad regional order.

Keywords: Strategic competition, Conditional Cooperation, Iran, Turkey, Russia

English Session 9: Defense Cooperation and Diplomacy

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Postmodern Mediaterrorism – Who is the Commercial and Public Media Fighting Against in Eastern Europe?

In the context of Eastern European nations' national security and strategic stability, the role of media as a tool of psychological influence and social control demands critical attention. This lecture investigates how regional media ecosystems employ disinformation and information hindrance to reinforce or destabilize the status quo. Emphasis is placed on the proliferation of written violent rhetoric, traumatizing visual narratives, and the weaponization of ambiguous messaging, which collectively foster a public sense of cognitive dissonance, moral fatigue, and existential insecurity. The phenomenon of media terrorism is a growing concern in hybrid information warfare, drawing on interdisciplinary research and recent case studies from the Eastern European region. The researched case studies show how these tactics affect collective behavior, facilitate extremist mobilization, and challenge civil-military resilience. The lecture introduces the concept of media terrorism as a new dimension of hybrid public information warfare, where extremist narratives are getting softer and getting embedded within mainstream and social media channels. Drawing on interdisciplinary theory and regional case studies, including examples from Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia, Poland, and the Western Balkan space. This presentation analyzes how media-induced agitation can influence and govern mass behavior, facilitate radicalization in a new way, and ultimately undermine civil-military resilience in the more fragile state.

Keywords: Defense Policy, Media Science, Journalism, Information Warfare

English Session 9: Defense Cooperation and Diplomacy

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The Three Body Problem of Hungary

Over the past 35 years, the global balance of power has shifted from a unipolar (“one-body”) order centered on the United States, through a bipolar Cold War remnant, to today’s tripolar competition among the US, China, and Russia. Hungary—strategically situated in Central Europe—now faces a “three-body problem” in which each great power’s actions can unpredictably perturb the others, placing Budapest’s commitment to neutrality and economic growth on a razor’s edge. If Hungary wishes to keep the hardly obtained position of a secure state, what options and tools can be used? This study examines how Hungary can possibly sustain its most advantageous posture—preserving sovereignty, attracting investment, and maintaining regional influence—amidst the dynamic interplay of three competing superpowers. Through analyzing certain decisions since 1990, combined with scenario modelling of the current diplomatic, military, and economic alignments, we try to identify patterns of successful “multi-vector” strategies, and draw conclusion on what options Hungary have while navigating in this new era.

Keywords: Tripolar Power Dynamics, Strategic Neutrality, Multi-vector Diplomacy, EU Integration, Diversified Partnerships

English Session 8: Defense Cooperation and Diplomacy

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Just War, Just Peace? The Moral Dilemmas of the Russian Ukrainian Conflict

The Russian Ukrainian war is not only a geopolitical and military conflict but also raises fundamental ethical and philosophical questions about the nature of war and peace. The aim of the thesis is to examine the interpretation possibilities of the conflict in the light of the theories of just war and just peace. Based on classical and contemporary theories of justice, the study analyzes to what extent Russian aggression and Ukrainian defense fit into the criteria of just war (*ius ad bellum* and *ius in bello*), and what conditions must be met to speak of a truly just peace after the war. Peace does not simply mean the cessation of fighting, but a political and moral settlement that is capable of restoring the principles of international legal order and collective justice. Ultimately, the thesis seeks to answer the question of how to move towards a sustainable and legitimate peace in the context of the Russian Ukrainian conflict, starting from the moral dilemmas of war.

Keywords: Just War Theory, Just peace, Russian Ukrainian War, Peacemaking, International Law, war justice, Moral Responsibility

English Session 8: Defense Cooperation and Diplomacy

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New Visions for the International Order

In 2015, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán coined the now-famous term “illiberal state”, marking a significant shift that reflected the evolving transformation of the liberal international order (LIO) – a process underway since at least 2001. As the relative hegemony of the unipolar post-Cold War world, led by the United States, began to decline under the weight of multiple global crises, new ideological and geopolitical opportunities emerged. This trend gained momentum in 2016 with the election of Donald Trump and intensified during his second administration. Orbán and Trump share a critical stance toward the liberal international order, grounded in both ideological and personal commonalities—emphasizing conservative values such as family, patriotism, border control, pragmatism, realism, and power politics. In recent years, as ideological alignment between the two leaders has deepened, so too has the relationship between their respective domestic political bases. This research investigates the nature of this emerging illiberal, sovereignty-focused, and patriotic ideological framework. It explores key questions: What defines this new ideological orientation? What might an illiberal international order look like? Is a patriotic international alliance already taking shape? These inquiries are central to understanding the future trajectory of global order in an era of crisis and cooperation.

Keywords: International Order, World Order, Illiberal, Hungary, United States

English Session 10: Crises management and Democratic Resilience

English Session 10: Crises management and Democratic Resilience

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Too Many Cooks in the Kitchen? EU-NATO Overlap in Safeguarding European Critical Energy Infrastructure Post-2022

Until 2022, European citizens had not faced direct threats to their Critical Energy Infrastructure (CEI) in decades. That changed with the sabotage of the Nord Stream pipelines, a turning point that, alongside the war in Ukraine, shifted Europe's security priorities. CEI protection quickly rose to the top of the agenda for both the EU and NATO. The Nord Stream incident highlighted just how vulnerable energy infrastructure had become, leading to calls for stronger coordination. Yet the Balticconnector incident in October 2023 exposed serious gaps in that cooperation. This research investigates whether there is overlap between the EU and NATO in CEI protection and, if so, where it occurs. Using an organizational overlap framework, the study examined each institution's strategies, discourse, and actions. It found that although mandates and responsibilities do overlap, coordination between the two remains limited. Joint efforts like the EU-NATO Task Force on CEI Resilience and the "Coherent Resilience 2023 Baltic" exercise show some progress, but their overall impact has been modest. By 2024, Europe still lacks a fully integrated approach. The study concludes that without stronger synergy and clearer division of labor, both institutions risk falling short in defending Europe's energy infrastructure from evolving threats.

Keywords: Decoupling, Maritime Security, Overlap, EU-NATO, Critical Energy Infrastructure

English Session 10: Crises management and Democratic Resilience

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Exo-Atmospheric Deterrence: Great-Power Competition and the Nuclear Transit Loophole

Amid escalating great-power rivalry between the United States, China, and Russia, outer space has shifted from a “geopolitical vacuum” to a strategically contested domain, heightening the risk of crises that strain existing arms control and security frameworks. This research examines the framework governing nuclear explosive activities in space, asking whether current instruments—such as the Outer Space Treaty and the Partial Test Ban Treaty—effectively prohibit the deployment, testing, or transit of nuclear weapons in orbit or on celestial bodies. While these treaties restrict the placement and testing of nuclear devices beyond Earth’s atmosphere, they leave critical gaps regarding transit and temporary emplacement in outer space. Against the backdrop of intensifying geopolitical competition, these ambiguities weaken non-proliferation efforts and challenge the application of international law to transient or defensive nuclear uses in space. By clarifying the contours and limitations of the current regime, this research identifies urgent risks and proposes pathways for reform, underscoring the need for renewed international cooperation to prevent crisis escalation and preserve space as a domain of peaceful use.

Keywords: Crisis Escalation, Great Power Rivalry, Non-Proliferation, Nuclear Weapons, Outer Space

English Session 10: Crises management and Democratic Resilience

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Democratic Resilience through Gender Equality in a Shifting World

This presentation explores the role of gender equality in enhancing democratic quality and its implications for international relations in times of global crisis. As the international system confronts complex and interrelated challenges, ranging from geopolitical instability to climate emergencies, states must rely on resilient, inclusive, and legitimate institutions. Democracies with high levels of gender equality have been shown to perform better in sustaining public trust, fostering transparency, and engaging constructively in multilateral diplomacy. Furthermore, these states are more likely to uphold human rights, prioritize inclusive decision-making, and implement foreign policies grounded in ethical responsibility and long-term cooperation. From that perspective, drawing from empirical research and feminist international relations theory, the presentation highlights how feminist foreign policy frameworks challenge conventional power hierarchies and propose innovative strategies for conflict prevention and global governance. Therefore, gender-equal democracies contribute to international stability not only through representation, but by reshaping the substance of political agendas and diplomatic engagement. Thus, by rethinking democracy through a gender lens, we gain valuable insight into the institutional and normative conditions necessary for meaningful cooperation in a rapidly transforming global order.

Keywords: Gender equality, democratic quality, feminist international relations, democratic resilience, inclusive global governance

English Session 10: Crises management and Democratic Resilience

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Nation Branding in the Decade of Crises – Italy

Italy as most countries in the world have been facing with a long period of crises which brought unprecedented challenges. Politicians and scientists interpret this period as the so-called decade of crises (2015-2024), started by the migration crisis of 2015, followed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the escalation of the Ukrainian-Russian conflict. These challenges have been generating health, financial and social crises and profoundly affected our lives and our habits. The new challenges influenced also political leadership, national governments and international organisations had to react situations without precedent. The new situation caused by the different crises forced nations to re-think the strategies, priorities and instruments they use for nation branding and public diplomacy. In this new and increasingly competitive world, nation branding has become a crucial way to promote a country in a period when nation states have more need than ever to be assessed good. The research analyses how Italy has adjusted its policies, strategies and institutional system responsible for nation branding accordingly in this new and sometimes very conflictual and controversial context. The research examines primary sources, the relevant legislation, strategies, programmes and the institutional structure responsible for their implementation, and uses interviews with senior officials to assess the efficiency of the government's response to crises. The analysis of the efficiency will be completed by analysing the evolution of Hungary's position in international rankings (Anholt Nation Brands Index, Global Soft Power Index, Bloom Consulting Country Brand Rankings, Good Country Index, Future Brand Country Brand Index), analysing whether the measures introduced during the crisis period have had a measurable positive impact.

Keywords: crisis, Italy, nation branding, public diplomacy, soft power



English Session 11: Crises management and Digital Media

English Session 11: Crises management and Digital Media

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Disinformation and International Security: The Impact of Fake News on International Cooperation and Regional Stability

In the evolving landscape of international security, disinformation campaigns pose significant threats to both global cooperation and regional stability. This presentation investigates how state and non-state actors exploit false narratives to undermine trust, polarize societies, and disrupt diplomatic relations. Drawing on case studies from the Russian Ukrainian war, the Baltic and Nordic region, and recent hybrid interventions in Eastern and Central Europe, the study explores how coherent and seemingly credible disinformation narratives — often disseminated through "information laundering" techniques — manipulate public perception and erode democratic institutions. The analysis focuses on the mechanisms by which disinformation spreads across digital platforms, traditional media, and political discourse. By highlighting examples of psychological manipulation and narrative warfare, the research demonstrates the strategic function of fake news in hybrid warfare. The findings align with NATO and EU assessments, emphasizing the urgency of coordinated responses to these threats. This interdisciplinary study contributes to understanding disinformation as a geopolitical tool that transcends national borders and challenges the very foundation of collective security.

Keywords: Digital diplomacy, Algorithmic governance, Communicative constructivism, Media fragmentation, Digital crisis management

English Session 11: Crises management and Digital Media

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Leadership Development for Conflict Prevention in Public Service: A Governance-Based Approach to International Cooperation and Security

In an era of growing geopolitical tension and domestic administrative challenges, strengthening public leadership for effective conflict prevention is essential to both national governance and international cooperation. This research examines how leadership development curricula within Hungary’s public service system contribute to building institutional capacity for mediation and crisis management. Grounded in governance, public administration, and peacebuilding theory, the study explores how structured training programs equip civil servants with skills in communication, negotiation, and decision-making. Using qualitative content analysis of training materials, interviews with instructors, and a review of relevant policy documents, the research evaluates how conflict-sensitive approaches are integrated into Hungarian leadership training. Findings reveal critical gaps—particularly a limited focus on adaptive leadership, practical mediation exercises, and intersectoral collaboration. However, recent modules on ethics, emotional intelligence, and public communication suggest promising directions for aligning leadership development with the demands of trust-building and crisis response. The paper argues that embedding conflict prevention in leadership education is vital not only for effective domestic governance but also for enhancing international diplomacy and regional security cooperation. Strengthening the interpersonal and institutional capacities of public officials enables states to manage internal tensions more effectively, reduce reliance on coercive measures, and engage constructively in multilateral dialogue. The Hungarian case offers timely, policy-relevant insights into how governance reforms and training investments can support a more cooperative and resilient global order. These findings may inform broader European and international practices in leadership education, public diplomacy, and peace-oriented statecraft.

Keywords: Leadership Development, Conflict Prevention, Mediation Skills, Public Administration

English Session 11: Crises management and Digital Media

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The Impact of Digital Media Transformations on Global Peace: A Strategic Analysis of Communication Constructs in Coexistence and Fragmentation Patterns

Digital media play a paradoxical role in contemporary geopolitical developments. This study employs the communicative constructivism framework alongside a mixed-method approach combining strategic discourse analysis and comparative case studies to systematically examine the role of digital media in reproducing patterns of coexistence and fragmentation between 2010 and 2025. Analyzing three key scenarios—peacebuilding in the Balkans (2017), the Ukraine crisis (2022), and the Gaza conflict (2023–present)—reveals a triadic construct model encompassing discursive (collective narratives), interactive (communication architectures), and algorithmic (content recommendation systems) constructs. Findings indicate that strategic management of these constructs can reduce international tensions by up to 40%. The proposed Dynamic Communication Constructs (DCC) model offers practical interventions at micro (depolarizing platform design), meso (peace-oriented digital literacy education), and macro (multi-stakeholder governance) levels. This research provides a strategic roadmap for institutions such as UNESCO to harness the potentials of digital diplomacy effectively.

Keywords: Digital diplomacy, Algorithmic governance, Communicative constructivism, Media fragmentation, Digital crisis management

English Session 11: Crises management and Digital Media

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Mediation as a Future Global Alternative for Space Conflicts Resulting from Crises

Effective dialogue is a need of this century, as if communication between the conflicting parties gets worse, the effects of the crises will be worse for the parties. Mediation is cost-effective and quick and, importantly, focuses on parties' interests more than classical methods of dispute settlement (litigation and arbitration). Mediation can strengthen ties if the parties in conflict use it as a chance to communicate about their needs and interests, develop mutual trust, and resolve their conflict. As space becomes increasingly commercialized, conflicts over orbital slots, frequency interference, satellite collisions, and resource extraction are no longer hypothetical but reality. My presentation will examine the potential of mediation as a tool for resolving space-related conflicts. It argues that mediation can provide a crucial interface between negotiations and arbitration for global crises. The mediation agreements are not enforceable in the same way as arbitral awards. However, this is expected to change with the increase in the number of state parties to the Singapore Convention. The EU member states have not ratified the Convention yet, and although they have their own directive, the positive steps of the EU on the ratification can influence world opinion via the Brussels effect.

Keywords: Mediation, Space, Conflict, Crisis, Enforceability.



English Session 12: International Conflict and Emerging Technologies

English Session 12: International Conflict and Emerging Technologies

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Cooperation, Coalitions and Externalities of Solidarity – A case study of the supports in the Russo-Ukrainian Conflict

International – and also local – conflicts with multiple actors often evolve into complex structures among participants. Since the middle of the 2010's Europe has been facing regional challenges – coupled with global threats –essentially transforming the security environment, which implied the appreciation of defence capabilities. In our research we have investigated the patterns of security efforts and defence cooperation among the European countries and explored the structure of different forms of symbolic solidarity and material support in the Russo-Ukrainian conflict escalating in February 2022. From the theoretical perspective the investigation is based on concepts and assumptions about the role of cooperation, social capital and trust in the international system and security relations with a specific focus on possible external outcomes of solidarity and collaboration. As for the operational framework we rely on some models of coalition building from conflict studies with an actor-based perspective. A methodology with quantitative approach has been employed while analysing EU PESCO projects, diplomatic engagements, and financial and military support related to the Ukrainian conflict. The results imply the dominance of certain significant states in the support networks, and a kind of specific second-level cooperative pattern seems to emerge, resulting in market rents.

Keywords: EU Defence Cooperation, Arms Transfers, Financial Externality, Case Study, Data Analysis

English Session 12: International Conflict and Emerging Technologies

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Earth Observation: A Test Case in Analyzing the Transition from the USSR to the “New” Russia

The relationship between the European Space Agency and Russia is one of the historical relations of space cooperation and is fundamental to interpreting the current state of evolution in the framework of international cooperation in the space field. This research aims to analyze the complex picture of the relationship between ESA and Russia by examining the significance the cooperation in the post-Soviet space sector of Russia and how this has been defined by economic characteristics, particularly linked to the status of economic development during the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the cooperation related to the transition period up to the new Russia. The focus of this research, however, is on the dissolution period and the first "new" Russia period; the chronology taken into consideration, therefore, spans from 1985 to 1995. Thus, during the initial period of the new Russian Federation, which must be emphasized, there was technological development in Russia despite the economic problems afflicting the country. The research relies on the archives of ESA, oral history projects, and photographs, which are primarily linked to the ESA-Russia (and USSR) missions, the SAR satellites, and earth observation.

Keywords: ESA, USSR, Russia, Earth Observation, Space Cooperation

English Session 12: International Conflict and Emerging Technologies

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Peacebuilding in the Black Sea Region: the Scenario Method in Russia-Ukraine Conflict and the EU's role

The Black Sea region, in South-Eastern Europe, is a geopolitical piece intensified both with internal issues and a subject of international competition for influence, lasting over centuries. In the context of ongoing war, several frozen conflicts, and constant electoral changes worldwide, is peace possible in Europe? Are contemporary policy-makers capable to create a functioning peace-deal Russia-Ukraine? These questions are addressed through the scenario method, building all possible developments towards reaching such an agreement. Peacebuilding is examined as the last phase in the cycle of conflict. The perspectives of different actors are analysed, with primary focus of the outcomes for the EU. The possible developments for the EU, Russia and Türkiye are discussed. These findings are useful for policymakers from the international community, as the scenario method is applicable by different IR actors.

Keywords: peacebuilding, scenario method, Black Sea region, cycle of conflict, Russia-Ukraine, EU

English Session 12: International Conflict and Emerging Technologies

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Resource Diplomacy and Emerging Technologies: China's Dominance in Rare Earth Elements and its Global Impact (2015-2025)

The research paper explores the nexus of resource diplomacy and emerging technologies, focusing on China's dominance in the production and processing of rare earth elements (REEs) between 2015 and 2025 dominance. It is assumed that China's resource diplomacy has far-reaching implications for global security, economic stability, and technological innovation. It shows the geopolitical ramifications of this dominance, focusing on the vulnerabilities it creates in global supply chains, particularly for nations heavily reliant on these materials for their technological and defence sectors. The study highlights the need for a more resilient and diversified global approach to resource management in the face of growing technological and geopolitical challenges. First, it emphasizes how crucial information technology and cyberspace are becoming as arenas for both geopolitical rivalry and collaboration. Second, it notes the rise of new actors as significant forces influencing the balance of power in the globe, such as tech giants, non-state actors and cybercrime networks. The major objective of this research is to analyse the China's strategic control over Rare Earth Elements (REEs) and its global impact. The research methodology for this study will adopt a qualitative approach, combining case study analysis, policy review and expert interviews. The study will begin by reviewing secondary data, including academic articles, government reports, and industry publications, to understand China's policies and strategies regarding rare earth elements (REEs) from 2015 to 2025. The research will draw on scenario forecasting to project the future trajectory of global REE geopolitics and the potential shifts in international power dynamics.

Keywords: Strategic Resources, Geopolitics, Cybercrime, Tech Industry, Resource Diplomacy



English Session 13: Regional Security

English Session 13: Regional Security

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Climate Change as a Catalyst for International Cooperation: Challenges and Opportunities in a Multipolar World

Climate change is today one of the defining global issues of the 21st century, transborder in nature and demanding collective international action in the short term. This essay discusses the evolving effect of climate change on international cooperation, noting its disorganizing and cohesion effects on international governance. Although treaties such as the Paris Agreement stand in for collective climate diplomacy, political fragmentation, asymmetrical responsibilities, and asymmetries in the economy still hinder powerful global action. This study looks at how the threat of climate change is also a threat multiplier and as a proposed impetus of re-engaged multilateralism. It also looks at the roles of large emitters, vulnerable nations, and global institutions in constraining cooperative modalities. Casting a look back at some of the most salient theories in international relations and environmental management, this paper claims that cooperative models must be adaptive, inclusive, and equitable for effective progress to be achieved. Geopolitical tensions and trust deficits make climate negotiations challenging, as mentioned, but the same provides opportunities for innovation, technology transfer, and shared leadership. Lastly, climate change is a paradox: it may exacerbate global cleavage, but it also offers an unprecedented opportunity to forge more substantial, more durable patterns of international cooperation.

Keywords: Climate diplomacy, international cooperation, multilateralism, global governance, environmental security

English Session 13: Regional Security

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The Development of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue: Regional Insecurity and Strategic Interests in the Indo-Pacific

Since its revival in 2017, the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, established by the United States, India, Japan, and Australia, has focused on the common maritime security challenges of the Indo-Pacific region, predominantly originating from the People's Republic of China. The hypothesis of the presentation is that the informal structure of the Quad ensures cooperation without commitment to a formal alliance, allowing flexibility and the ability to gain the support of states not participating in the initiative. In support of the hypothesis, the presentation examines the Quad's development, strategic objectives, and regional role amidst the growing rivalry between the United States and the People's Republic of China. It also highlights the importance of joint exercises of Quad members and explores challenges posed by the differing priorities of member states and Chinese countermeasures. The presentation determines that despite its limitations; the Quad serves as an important forum for demonstrating collective resolve. The presentation concludes that the future of the Quad depends on its ability to balance the interests of its members and address evolving regional challenges, making it a major stabilising force in the Indo-Pacific region. Keywords: Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, United States, China, Indo-Pacific, joint exercises.

Keywords: Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, United States, China, Indo-Pacific, joint exercises

English Session 14: Regional Security

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Overview on The Iraqi - Turkish Relations Crisis

This study provides a historical overview of the Ottoman Empire's control over Iraq for four centuries and how it was reflected in Iraqi Turkish relations when the Iraqi Kingdom emerged in 1921. The research focused on several factors and reasons that affect the Turkish Iraqi relations. It also offered a deeper historical insight into Iraq and Turkey's relations. In addition, this paper found that Turkish Iraqi relations have been affected by the political events and changes in Iraq, especially concerning the activity of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), which opposes the Turkish regime in northern Iraq, and the water issue and the Turkish government's construction of dams on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and concerning Iraq's share of the water. The study used a historical approach to understanding the historical background of the emergence of tension in the relationship between Turkey and Iraq and its causes. The study concluded that common strategic interests between the two, such as economic cooperation and regional stability, should be the primary guide to relations between them, and a constructive dialogue is crucial to solve outstanding issues and fulfill these common interests. This emphasis on dialogue offers an optimistic perspective for the future of Turkish Iraqi relations.

Keywords: History of the Ottoman Empire, Iraqi - Turkey Relations, Turkey Policy Toward Iraq

English Session 13: Regional Security

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The Silent Diplomacy: The Role of Indonesia and ASEAN in Rohingya Refugee Crisis Resolution 2017-2025

The Rohingya (an ethnic group in Myanmar) refugee crisis has become a full-blown humanitarian issue, along with regional consequences. This qualitative research offers a comparative study of the roles of Indonesia and ASEAN in their initiatives in Rohingya refugee conflict resolution. On the one hand, this crisis is a critical test for ASEAN and its institutions, highlighting, unfortunately, ASEAN's lack of a comprehensive political and legal framework for its resolution. On the other hand, Indonesia has a significant role in ASEAN in dealing with the Rohingya human rights crisis. Indonesia has accommodated more than 10,000 Rohingya refugees in Aceh province and joined regional meetings with Myanmar, Thailand, and Malaysia as diplomatic steps to address this crisis. Meanwhile, other ASEAN members, which are closer and more culturally associated with Rohingya, are unfortunately non-existent in the repatriation or resettlement initiatives of the Rohingya refugees. The continuing crisis of Rohingya has shown how ill-prepared the Southeast Asia region is in dealing with such movements of refugees from one member country to another. This study also proposes some policy recommendations for this refugee conflict resolution. Any future conflicts can be addressed through the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights but unfortunately, this body lacks as it does the mandate to protect and investigate, hence it must be strengthened. Yet, ASEAN lacks a Human Rights Court in interpreting and enforcing the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration.

Keywords: Rohingya, Refugee, Myanmar, Indonesia, ASEAN



English Session 14: International Relations and Geopolitics

English Session 14: International Relations and Geopolitics

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Competitive Integration: Geopoliticizing Complementarity and Cooperation from Latin America in Times of Global Crisis

Since the 1990s, monetarist narratives have framed Latin American and Caribbean economies as uncoordinated and redundant—unable to collaborate or generate value together. This perception has justified fragmented insertion into global markets, deepening structural dependency. However, this paradigm is increasingly questionable. Latin America is already its own third-largest trading partner, and Global Value Chains (GVCs) demonstrate that cross-border production and industrial complementarity are not only possible but highly efficient. Instead of pursuing abstract integration, countries in the region could coordinate around shared structural advantages—such as energy, minerals, agriculture, and biodiversity—through producer and exporter cartels, aligned industrial policies, and regional supply chains. Strengthening ties with the Global South, especially Asia and Africa, could also unlock opportunities for knowledge exchange, technological transfer, and multipolar economic cooperation. The Global North, while promoting green transitions, often preserves extractive asymmetries through pricing, technological control, and political conditions. True cooperation requires horizontal, sovereign relationships—not dependency disguised as openness. This presentation advocates a geopolitical shift: from passive cooperation to active coordination; from market adaptation to production-led sovereignty. Latin America can gain strength not by imitating global norms, but by redefining them. Complementarity is not a weakness to manage—it is a collective power to organize.

Keywords: Global South; Latin America; Strategic complementarities

English Session 14: International Relations and Geopolitics

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Globalisation and Diplomacy: Implications for Diplomatic Personnel in the European Union

Globalisation, a process that has accelerated significantly since the early twentieth century, has compelled numerous historically hegemonic states to restructure their diplomatic approaches to enhance their global influence. Within this context, the European Union emerges as a unique paradigm, characterised by its gradual transfer of national sovereignty in traditionally sensitive areas, notably diplomacy. This study examines the ongoing transition from the traditional model of national diplomacy towards the emerging unified European paradigm, specifically addressing the implications this shift entails for diplomatic officials serving within the EU framework. The research delves thoroughly into the current procedures employed in the selection and training of diplomatic personnel within the European Union, assessing to what extent these reflect the core diplomatic traditions of its member states. Furthermore, through a comparative international analysis, the study identifies relevant similarities and differences with other diplomatic systems, evaluating how recruitment, training, and appreciation of diplomatic talent shape the European Union's diplomatic presence on the global stage.

Keywords: Diplomacy, European Union, Diplomatic officials, Diplomatic traditions, Talent acquisition.

English Session 14: International Relations and Geopolitics

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Iran-Azerbaijan Tensions and the Future of Border Security Regimes in the South Caucasus

Since 2020, the South Caucasus has witnessed major geopolitical shifts. The aftermath of the Second Nagorno-Karabakh War, evolving alliances, and the broader impact of the Russia–Ukraine conflict have created a dynamic and fragile security environment. This paper explores the growing tensions between Iran and Azerbaijan by analyzing how their disputed border acts as both a strategic fault line and a potential site for regional cooperation. The research focuses on three key dimensions: (1) Iran’s security doctrine and strategic concerns regarding the Zangezur Corridor and Israeli Azerbaijani cooperation; (2) Azerbaijan’s assertive foreign policy following its military gains and its regional realignment efforts; (3) The weakening of Russia’s traditional balancing role and the possible emergence of Turkey and China in border governance. Rather than presenting rivalry as a bilateral issue, the paper places it within larger patterns of regionalism, infrastructure politics, and shifting power dynamics under multipolarity. Drawing on regional security complex theory and border regime literature, the study examines future scenarios for de-escalation and institutionalized cooperation. Ultimately, the South Caucasus is seen as a lens through which the intersection of crisis, diplomacy, and evolving regional order can be better understood, offering both theoretical depth and policy relevance.

Keywords: Border Security, Iran–Azerbaijan Relations, South Caucasus, Regional Geopolitics Multipolarity

English Session 14: International Relations and Geopolitics

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New great game and Strategic Competition of China and India, in Central Asia and the Caucasus

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Central Asia entered the international arena as an independent region but lacking stable political and economic structures. After independence, due to its geostrategic location and rich energy reserves, the Central Asia and Caucasus region has always been a focal point for global and regional powers like US, China and India. In recent years, the two emerging powers, China and India, have been seeking to secure their strategic interests and consolidating their influence in the region through their economic and security projects such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC). These developments have not only changed the security and economic equations of the region but have also complicated geopolitical competitions and the relationships between regional actors. The purpose of this research is to examine the strategies employed by these two powers, China and India towards Central Asia and the Caucasus, as well as to examine the challenges and opportunities for each of these actors in this strategic region. This study, with a descriptive-analytical perspective, examines the mutual influence of powers on regional order and the future of geopolitical developments in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Keywords: Keywords: India, China, Geopolitics, central Asia, Caucasus



English Session 15: Global Landscape and Global Market

English Session 15: Global Landscape and Global Market

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Supply Chain Strategies and Innovation Performance: Insights from Developing Economies

In an era marked by recurring global crises and economic disruption, supply chains in developing economies face unprecedented challenges. This study investigates how supply chain strategies affect the SME innovation performance of GCC countries. As developing economies seek to strengthen resilience and competitiveness, SMEs play a pivotal role in sustaining industrial growth and innovation. However, environmental uncertainty driven by geopolitical instability, resource volatility, and shifting regulatory landscapes poses significant risks to supply chain continuity and strategic planning. Grounded in the dynamic capability's theory, this research explores how firms in uncertain environments adapt and reconfigure their supply chain strategies to enhance innovation performance. Using a quantitative methodology and data collected from SMEs across the GCC region, the study employs Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to analyze relationships between supply chain strategies and business innovation performance. The findings underscore the importance of strategic agility, cross sectoral collaboration, and digital readiness in mitigating uncertainty and enhancing innovation. This study contributes academically by deepening research on how supply chain strategies enhance SME innovation amid uncertainty. Practically, it offers guidance for SME managers in developing economies to strengthen cooperation and resilience through adaptive supply chain practices during global crises.

Keywords: Supply Chain Strategies, SME Innovation, Environmental Uncertainty, GCC, Developing Economies

English Session 15: Global Landscape and Global Market

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Scientific Decision-Making in the Transforming Global Landscape – the Glyphosate Saga’s Challenges in a Global Context

The presentation refers to glyphosate, the active ingredient in a popular weed killer that is sold worldwide. It has been partially banned in various regions due to its potential carcinogenic properties. The glyphosate saga has challenged the concept of universal science, presenting both challenges and opportunities for global cooperation. The US, with its numerous ongoing tort cases and diverse scientific measurements, has been unable to reach a consensus on glyphosate. The EU has reauthorised this active substance several times, most recently at the end of 2023. The ensuing controversy has led to calls for greater transparency in food legislation, resulting in the introduction of clear transparency measures by the relevant EU agency. However, certain Member States have started to ban this active substance or use alternatives legally. Considering that Kenya is a major buyer of glyphosate-based weed killers, the market situation is further complicated by some attempts to reference US cases. However, no significant changes have been enacted concerning glyphosate. This presentation aims to lay the groundwork for addressing the complex issue of scientific decision-making. Despite the fragmented nature of the current regulations, it highlights how diverse jurisdictions can collaborate to determine the most accurate effects of this chemical. Furthermore, this cooperation could also serve as a foundation for collaboration in other policy areas.

Keywords: Glyphosate, Global market regulation, Active transparency, EFSA

English Session 15: Global Landscape and Global Market

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Navigating Complexities: China's Role in Sudan's Human Rights and Economic Landscape

The persistent human rights violations in Sudan, juxtaposed with China's continued support, present a complex case for examining the efficacy of international interventions and the evolving dynamics of global governance. China's sustained economic and political ties with the Sudanese government, despite documented human rights violations, highlight the tension between state sovereignty, national economic imperatives, and universal human rights norms. This research addresses the main question: How do China's actions in Sudan reflect broader global governance challenges and the balance between stability, economic development, and justice? China's distinct approach to international relations, prioritizing economic and political stability over human rights, offers an alternative model to Western intervention strategies. This study employs a qualitative analysis of China's involvement in Sudan, focusing on economic investments, arms transfers, and diplomatic support. It also examines the International Criminal Court's engagement and the broader implications for international conflict resolution and transitional justice. The research reveals that China's perspective on justice and accountability significantly influences perceptions of legitimacy in conflict resolution. The case of South Sudan underscores the tensions between competing priorities in international interventions and demonstrates how China's approach navigates these complexities differently from traditional Western methods. Ultimately, this study contributes to ongoing debates about the role of non-Western actors in global governance and the challenges of balancing stability, economic development, and justice in international interventions.

Keywords: Sudan, International Criminal Court (ICC), China's Foreign Policy, Human Rights, Conflict Resolution

English Session 15: Global Landscape and Global Market

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(De)constructivist analysis of International Migration Law: The Ideas of Contradiction

Presentation that emerges as an advance in doctoral research, with the objective of building bridges of understanding between academic fields such as law, particularly international law, and international relations, where the ontologies and epistemologies of migration can be seen from various perspectives. Specifically, it seeks to see, through the theoretical premises of Constructivism in International Relations, the evolution of the regulatory framework of International Migration Law.

The main ideas to be analysed are power of ideas, the mutual constitution between agents and structures, the historical contingency of cultures (of anarchy), the constitutive and regulative role of norms in state behaviour, and the role of intersubjective social structures in identity and in the definition of interests. Added to this, the case of Latin America serves to look at the construction of the Latin migratory legal framework in the region.

Keywords: Latin America, Migration, International Migration Law, Constructivism



English: Panel Discussion - Africa's Position in the New Global Power Competition

English: Panel Discussion - Africa's Position in the New Global Power Competition

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India's Foreign Policy and interests in Africa

As a rising power with great power ambitions, India is investing strategically in increasing its economic, diplomatic, and strategic cooperation with the world, with the African continent as a key focus for policymakers in New Delhi. A key focus of Indian foreign and trade policy regarding Africa is gaining access to the growing African market to boost its own domestic industry through exports and gain strategic leverage over the fast-growing population and economies across Africa. While New Delhi's great power ambitions are a key driver for increasing its cooperation with Africa, the role of China, India's key competitor, also plays a role in its strategic calculations.

The research will focus on how the Indian foreign policy sees the African continent as a theatre of transformation, the opportunities Africa opens up in the 21st century, and how India reacts to the growing Chinese influence on the continent. As a case study, the research will also focus on the Indian-Chinese rivalry in Ethiopia and how the two Asian powers are trying to partner with the rising African nation.

Keywords: India, Africa, foreign policy, trade policy, power ambitions

English: Panel Discussion - Africa's Position in the New Global Power Competition

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From the Periphery to the Periphery: The Perspectives of US's Africa-Policy after 2024

Some analysts and African politicians have high hopes as regards to the upcoming US Presidential elections, expecting landslide transformation in the Africa-policy of the US. Nevertheless, it seems unrealistic that either Kamala Harris or Donald Trump would bring significant changes. In spite of slight differences, the US's foreign policy has been more or less consistent towards Africa for decades, independently from the party affiliation of the president. The US has been watching the continent through the prism on counter-terrorism efforts, geopolitical competition, and the source of raw materials. Though perhaps Trump could follow a more pragmatist while Harris a more normative foreign policy, both candidates – and their parties' African experts – have very similar perception on the continent. The small differences are in the following topics: the recognition of Somaliland, the military presence in Somalia, the amount and conditionality of US aids and development assistance, and the importance of the promotion of democracy and human rights in Africa.

The paper uses more than three dozen interviews made in Addis Ababa, Budapest, Cairo, Nairobi, Tripoli, Washinton, D.C. with experts, diplomats and politicians between 2020-2024 as well as strategic documents and articles. In the meantime, it involves secondary sources (monographs, journal articles, policy papers).

Keywords: Africa, US, periphery, foreign policy,

English: Panel Discussion - Africa's Position in the New Global Power Competition

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East Asian–African Relations in the 21st Century

The talk deals with several Asian actors and their foreign policies towards Africa. The focus will be laid on the 'non-usual suspects', i.e. beyond the imaginaries of what China has been doing in Africa and the Sino-African context at large, therefore, Japan and the two Koreas will be compared in terms of their African engagements in a historical perspective.

The geopolitical analysis will shed light on a number of dimensions of engagement, including political, ideological commitments, infrastructure development, trade, humanitarian assistance, as well as the usage of soft power, for instance, in the form of popular culture. The Japanese approach towards 'inclusive development' and local ownership will be at the core of understanding any of these engagements, in particular, looking at the rise of the so-called 'African agency', which can find 'African solutions to African problems'.

Keywords: East Asia–Africa Relations, foreign policy, geopolitics, soft power, African agency



Hungarian Session 1: International Relations and Human Rights Diplomacy

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In a Double Mirror: Minority Protection and Interstate Tensions in Hungarian-Ukrainian Relations / Kettős tükörben: kisebbségvédelem és államközi feszültségek a magyar-ukrán kapcsolatokban

A kárpátaljai magyar közösség helyzete rávilágít arra, hogy a nyelvi és kulturális identitás védelme nem csupán közösségi, hanem nemzetközi jelentőséggel is bír. A nyelvhasználat szabadsága, az anyanyelvi oktatás, valamint a kulturális önkifejezés lehetőségei egyaránt érintettek a térségben zajló politikai és társadalmi változásokban. A magyar és ukrán állam közötti viszony alakulása közvetlen hatással van a kisebbségi jogok gyakorlati érvényesülésére. A mindennapi tapasztalatok – a nyelvhasználat szűkülése, az oktatási intézmények működésének akadályozása, valamint a társadalmi bizalmatlanság erősödése – azt mutatják, hogy a közösség egyre nehezebb körülmények között próbálja megőrizni identitását. Ebben a helyzetben Magyarország támogatási politikája fontos szerepet tölt be, ugyanakkor újabb feszültségeket is generálhat a kétoldalú kapcsolatokban, különösen akkor, ha a támogatás nem illeszkedik az ukrán belpolitikai narratívákhoz. A kulturális kötéds fenntartása egyszerre szolgálja a közösségi megmaradást és válhat politikai viták tárgyává. A kisebbségi jogok biztosítása nem csupán törvényi kérdés, hanem érzékeny diplomáciai, társadalmi és identitáspolitikai folyamat, amely hosszú távon befolyásolja a regionális stabilitást, a társadalmi kohéziót és az európai integráció esélyeit.

Kulcsszavak: kisebbségi jogok, kárpátaljai magyarság, magyar–ukrán viszony, identitásvédelem, nyelvpolitika

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Challenges of Climate-Induced Migration from the Pacific Islands in Australia and New Zealand / A Csendes-óceáni-szigetokről érkező klímamigráció kihívásai Ausztráliában és Új-Zélandon

A tengerszint emelkedése, az aszályok, a part menti erózió és a szélsőséges időjárási események egyre több embert kényszerítenek otthonuk elhagyására, amely országon belüli vándorlást, valamint nemzetközi migrációt eredményez. A klímaváltozás okozta migráció egyre jelentősebb kihívást jelent Ausztrália és Új-Zéland számára, elsősorban a Csendes-óceáni-szigetek lakossága érintett. Ausztráliában a klímamigráció következtében a népesség egyes területeken kiemelten magas, ami fokozott nyomást gyakorol az infrastruktúrára és a közszolgáltatásokra. Ezek a folyamatok tovább mélyíthetik a meglévő társadalmi egyenlőtlenségeket. A helyi önkormányzatoknak egyre gyakrabban kell szembenézniük szociális feszültségekkel, lakhatási problémákkal és munkanélküliséggel, különösen az érintett régiókban. Új-Zéland humanitárius vízumprogramokkal – mint például a Pacific Access Category – igyekszik reagálni a helyzetre, azonban ezen politikák hosszú távú fenntarthatósága kétséges. Az érintett országok számára kiemelt kihívás a klímamigránsok jogi státuszának elismerése, társadalmi integrációjuk, valamint az ezzel kapcsolatos biztonsági kihívások kezelése. Az előadás célja a Csendes-óceáni-szigetokről érkező klímamigráció bemutatása, a komplex kihívások feltérképezése és a jövőbeli scenáriók elemzése a két érintett országban, Ausztráliában és Új-Zélandon.

Kulcsszavak: klímamigráció, Ausztrália, Új-Zéland, Csendes-óceáni szigetek, klímaváltozás

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The Relations between Italy and the Vatican City State in the 20–21. Centuries / Olaszország és a Vatikán kapcsolatainak alakulása a 20–21. században.

Olaszország és a Vatikán kapcsolatainak alakulása – Vatikán városállam elhelyezkedéséből kifolyólag – vallási és diplomáciai tekintetben egyaránt jelentős. Miután 1870-ben Róma olasz csapatok általi elfoglalása véget vetett a Pápai Állam létezésének, az olasz állam és a pápaság viszonya átmenetileg megromlott. A kapcsolatokat csak évtizedekkel később, a lateráni szerződések aláírásával (1929) sikerült rendezni, amely elismerte Vatikánváros függetlenségét. A szerződések egyike az olasz állam és a Vatikán viszonyát szabályozó konkordátum, amely mindmáig meghatározza a két fél kapcsolatait. Az olasz–vatikáni viszony a megállapodást követően sem volt mentes a kisebb súrlódásoktól: a fasizmus idején egyfajta versengés bontakozott ki az ifjúság nevelésének kérdésében, mert ezt a privilégiumot mindkét fél magának kívánta megszerezni. A fasizmus bukása után a katolikus egyház tevékeny társadalompolitikai szerepet vállalt, igyekezett alternatívaként szolgálni a Közép-Európában mindinkább teret nyerő, és Olaszország bizonyos köreiben is növekvő népszerűségű kommunizmussal szemben. Az előadás ezen pontok mentén, elsősorban a vatikáni levéltárakban található forrásokra támaszkodva mutatja be Olaszország és a Vatikán kapcsolatainak alakulását.

Kulcsszavak: Olaszország, Vatikán, diplomáciai kapcsolatok, katolikus egyház, olasz külpolitika

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Planned Healthcare in the European Union: Legal Framework and Practical Challenges / A tervezett egészségügyi ellátások az Európai Unióban: jogi keretek és gyakorlati kihívások

Az Európai Unió egységes belső piacának egyik alapelve a személyek szabad mozgása, amely kiterjed az egészségügyi szolgáltatások határon átnyúló igénybevételére is. A 883/2004/EK rendelet és a 2011/24/EU irányelv értelmében az uniós polgárok bármely Európai Gazdasági Térséghez tartozó tagállamban és Svájcban is egyenlő esélyű hozzáférést kapnak az egészségügyi szolgáltatásokhoz, a járulékfizetés helye szerinti tagállam társadalombiztosítási rendszerének finanszírozása mellett. A szabályozás kiterjed a nem tervezett, azaz sürgős ellátások, illetve a tervezett ellátások igénybevételére is. A nem tervezett egészségügyi ellátások igénybevétele az Európai Egészségbiztosítási Kártya birtokában egy viszonylag akadálymentes útnak tekinthető, ugyanakkor a tervezett egészségügyi ellátások esetében számos gyakorlati akadály merülhet fel. Az előadás célja a tervezett egészségügyi szolgáltatások elméleti és jogi hátterének áttekintése mellett, a gyakorlati működés kapcsán felmerülő kérdések tisztázása – kitérve a rendszer működésének előnyeire és kihívásaira is. Emellett bemutatásra kerülnek a területet érintő aktuális technológiai fejlesztések is, amelyek – lépést tartva a digitalizáció rohamos mértékű fejlődésével – elősegítik a tagállamok közötti kommunikációt, a betegek adataihoz való határon átívelő biztonságos hozzáférést, valamint a társadalombiztosítási jogosultságok ellenőrzését

Kulcsszavak: egészségügy, egészségügyi ellátás, Európai Unió, szabad mozgás, szociális biztonság

Hungarian Session 1: International Relations and Human Rights Diplomacy

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EU Human Rights Diplomacy – Is there anything to talk about? / Az EU emberi jogi diplomáciája – Van miről beszélni?

Az Európai Unió külügyi jelenlétének egyik alapköve – a demokrácia és a jogállamiság mellett – az emberi jogok globális érvényre juttatása minden kifelé irányuló tevékenységben. Ennek megfelelően az emberi jogi diplomáciájának is ez kell, hogy a sarokköve legyen. Minden olyan esetben, amikor az Európai Unió emberi jogokról kommunikál harmadik államokkal való kapcsolataiban, e törekvésnek kell érvényesülnie. Az elmúlt évtizedekben azonban számos olyan kritika érte az Európai Uniót, amely szerint hiteltelen a szervezet, hiszen másként beszél az emberi jogokról, mint ahogy az gyakorlatából látszik. Vajon ez az Európai Unió “hibája”, következetlensége? Az előadás olyan kérdésekre keresi a választ, mint hogy a) vannak-e uniós emberi jogi normák? b) van-e egyetértés az Európai Unió tagjai között ezen emberi jogi normák értelmezésében, és végül c) meg tudja-e pontosan fogalmazni az Európai Unió emberi jogi diplomáciája, hogy más – vele kapcsolatban álló – államoktól milyen szándékok alkalmazását várja el? Az előadás a szisztematikus problémákra kívánja felhívni a figyelmet, nem felmenteni szándékozik az Európai Uniót!

Kulcsszavak: Emberi jogi diplomáciai, Európai Unió, demokrácia, jogállamiság



Hungarian Session 2: International Relations, Geopolitics and Military Diplomacy



Hungarian Session 2: International Relations, Geopolitics and Military Diplomacy

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Geopolitical competition in the Arctic / Geopolitikai versengés az Északi-sarkvidéken

A globális felmelegedés, valamint a jég rétegek gyorsuló olvadása miatt az Északi-sarkvidék környezete átalakul, új lehetőségek nyílnak meg a régióban érdekelt államok számára a kereskedelem, illetve nyersanyag-kitermelés terén. Ezen lehetőségek szorosan összekapcsolódnak a sarkvidéki országok területi követeléseiével, kiemelt tekintettel a Lomonoszov-hátság feletti joghatóságra. A hidegháború vége óta a térség a területi viták és a nagyhatalmak földrajzi közelsége ellenére is mentes a fegyveres konfliktusoktól, az érdekelt felek eddig – Oroszország is – békés eszközökkel törekedtek a területszerzésre. Előadásunk célja, hogy bemutassa az Északi-sarkvidék legfőbb adottságait, amelyek a térségen kívüli államokat is érdekeltté teszik. Továbbá, hogy a sarkvidéki országok katonai stratégiája a térség kapcsán, hogy alakult az elmúlt évtizedekben, változott-e a 2022-es orosz-ukrán háború hatására. Kutatásunk módszertana az aktuális tengerjogi szabályozás (UNCLOS) elemzését, szakirodalmi áttekintést, illetve statisztikai adatok és térképek gyűjtését foglalja magába. Előadásunk legfőbb következtetése, hogy az utóbbi évtizedekben népszerűvé vált „High North, Low Tension” szlogen ma már nem állja meg a helyét a térségben zajló hadgyakorlatok, valamint a kibontakozó orosz-kínai szövetség miatt. Az előadás felhívja a figyelmet, az Északi-sarkvidék jelentőségére, továbbá a szakértők, a politikai döntéshozók együttműködésére és a békés vitarendezés fontosságára.

Kulcsszavak: Északi-sarkvidék, Lomonoszov-hátság, kereskedelmi útvonalak, nyersanyag-kitermelés, katonai stratégia

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Russia and the Birth of a Multipolar World / Oroszország és a többpólusú világ születése

A múlt század második felében és különösen az elmúlt négy évtizedben alapvető és történelmi változások zajlottak le a világban és a világ három félperifériás régiójában: Latin-Amerikában, Dél-Európában és Közép-Kelet-Európában. A kétpólusú világ véget ért, és megkezdődött a többpólusú világ kiépítésének folyamata. Közép- és Kelet-Európában és Euráziában megszűnt a Szovjetunió és Moszkva közép-európai birodalma. Ideiglenesen egyetlen szuperhatalom maradt - az Egyesült Államok -, és a világ egypólusúvá vált. Azonnal megindult azonban a küzdelem a többpólusú világ megteremtéséért. Napjainkban a világgazdasági és világpolitikai befolyás megszerzéséért folyó küzdelemben bekapcsolódtak a BRICS –országok,- különösen Kína és Oroszország – valamint az Európai Unió is. Nemzetközi pozícióinak megszilárdítása érdekében az Orosz Föderáció 1991-ben létrehozta a Független Államok Közösségét, és ezzel újjászervezte a volt Szovjetunió országai közötti szövetséget és együttműködést. Az Orosz Föderáció által vezetett másik új szervezet az Eurázsiai Gazdasági Unió (EEU), amely 2015. január 1-jén jött létre. Oroszországban új fogalom és új koncepció született: a közel külföld, avagy közeli szomszédság. Ez azt jelenti, hogy Oroszország abban érdekelt, hogy megőrizze politikai, gazdasági, katonai, kulturális befolyását és hegemóniáját az újonnan létrejött államokban, a Szovjetunió korábbi tagállamaiban és a Független Államok Közösségében (FÁK) egyaránt. Más szóval: meghirdetésre került az „orosz Monroe-doktrína.” Moszkva birodalmi politizálásba kezdett. Az orosz vezetés érvelése szerint az ország nem eshet a regionális hatalom csapdájába. Oroszország csak nagyhatalomként létezhet. Mindezen változások és átalakulások következményeként kiéleződtek az ellentmondások és felerősödött a küzdelem a feltörekvő nagyhatalmak (Oroszország és Kína) és a „berendezkedett” és domináns hatalom (az Egyesült Államok) között a világhatalomért és hegemóniáért. Az előadás célja, hogy megvizsgálja és elemezze Vlagyimir Putyin 2000. március 26-i hatalomra kerülése óta folytatott orosz külpolitika birodalmi stratégiáját.

Kulcsszavak: orosz geopolitikai gondolkodás, neoeurázsiai gondolkodás és Alekszandr Dugin



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The Role and Place of Military Diplomacy in the Assessment of the Security Environment / A katonai diplomácia helye és szerepe a biztonsági környezet értékelésében

Az előadás a katonai diplomácia szerepét és helyét vizsgálja a biztonsági környezet értékelésében, különös tekintettel a gyakorlatban szerzett tapasztalatokra. Az előadó több mint három évtizedes szakmai múlttal rendelkezik a biztonság- és védelempolitika területén, és 2016–2020 között Szlovákia Magyarországra és Szlovéniába akkreditált véderőattaséjaként szolgált. E gyakorlati tapasztalatokra építve az előadás célja bemutatni a katonai diplomácia sajátos szerepét a klasszikus diplomáciai eszközrendszeren belül, különösen a biztonságpolitikai döntéshozatalhoz nyújtott információs és kapcsolattartási funkciók tükrében. Az előadás során az előadó röviden kitér a katonai diplomácia történeti és intézményi beágyazottságára, majd konkrét példákon keresztül elemzi a véderőattasé tevékenységi körét, formáit, valamint azok jelentőségét a nemzeti és nemzetközi biztonságpolitikai érdekérvényesítésben. Az előadó elsősorban a külföldi szakirodalomra és saját tapasztalataira támaszkodva betekintést nyújt a véderőattasé munkájának mindennapjaiba, rámutatva azokra a gyakorlati kihívásokra és dilemmákra, amelyek a katonai diplomácia sajátos működését jellemzik. Ugyanakkor arra próbál összpontosítani, hogy körülírja a véderőattasé helyét és szerepét a biztonsági környezet értékelésében, különös tekintettel az általuk küldött információk (inputok) értelmezésére és felhasználhatóságára a stratégiai szintű döntéshozatal támogatásában. Az előadás célja, hogy reflektáljon a katonadiplomácia aktuális kihívásaira, és megvilágítsa e sajátos diplomáciai eszköz jelentőségét a korszerű biztonsági környezet értékelésében.

Kulcsszavak: katonai diplomácia, véderőattasé, biztonságpolitika, nemzetközi kapcsolatok, biztonsági környezet értékelése



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The Current Trends and Strategies of the Visegrád Countries / A visegrádi országok aktuális trendjei és stratégiái

A visegrádi országok (Csehország, Lengyelország, Magyarország, Szlovákia) jelenleg több gazdasági kihívással néznek szembe. Ezek közé tartozik a lakosság elöregedése és a nyugdíjrendszerek fenntarthatósága, különösen Csehországban, ahol a nyugdíjkiadások gyorsan nőnek. Emellett a gazdasági növekedés üteme lassul, a beruházások elmaradnak, a külkereskedelem és az export is bizonytalanabbá vált a geopolitikai feszültségek és az ellátási láncok sérülékenysége miatt. További problémát jelent az infláció, az államadósság növekedése, a kutatás-fejlesztés alacsony szintje és a népességfogyás, különösen Magyarországon. A régió országai számára fontos feladat a gazdasági szerkezet korszerűsítése, az innováció ösztönzése és a pénzügyi egyensúly megőrzése a fenntartható fejlődés érdekében. Ez a tanulmány a visegrádi országok gazdasági kapcsolataira összpontosít a napjainkban. A földrajzi közelség, a közös történelmi múlt és a kulturális hasonlóságok hozzájárulnak a visegrádi országok közötti gazdasági kapcsolatok erősödéséhez és folyamatosságához. A tanulmány hat szakaszra oszlik. Az első szakasz az elméleti keretet vázolja fel, míg a második a tanulmány módszertanát mutatja be. A harmadik szakasz a visegrádi országok Európai Unióhoz való csatlakozásával kapcsolatos tényezőket vizsgálja. Ezt követően a negyedik szakasz az aktuális időszakot elemzi, kitérve a gazdasági, társadalmi és integrációs szempontokra. Az ötödik szakasz a gazdasági kapcsolatok perspektíváit vizsgálja a vizsgált időszakban, majd a legfontosabb megállapításokat összefoglaló utolsó szakasz zárja. A kutatás módszertana a társadalomtudományokban szokásos megközelítést követi. Ez magában foglalja a korábbi kutatásokon alapuló elméleti keret felvázolását, a legfontosabb elméleti és empirikus szakirodalom összefoglalását, hipotézisek megfogalmazását, a kutatási kérdések operacionalizálását, az elemzési dimenziók meghatározását és végül a következtetések levonását.

Kulcsszavak: V4, gazdasági kapcsolatok, innováció, trendek, stratégiák

Hungarian Session 3: International Crisis and Diplomacy

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**The Impact of International Crises on the Recruitment Activities of the French Foreign Legion
/ A nemzetközi válságok hatása a Francia Idegenlégió toborzási tevékenységére**

Annak ellenére, hogy a közel 200 éve tevékenykedő Francia Idegenlégió messze a legismertebb és a leghíresebb alakulata a francia fegyveres erőknek, tevékenységének számos aspektusáról viszonylag kevés információ került be a köztudatba. Miközben az alakulat harctéri bevetéseiről, valamint az egység kötelékében szolgálatot teljesítő híresebb vagy kiemelkedőbb katonai pályát bejáró személyekről könyvtárnyi irodalom áll rendelkezésre, mint ahogy rendszeresen ki szoktak térni a jelentkezők kiválasztásának folyamatára is, a Légió toborzási politikájának bemutatása már jóval kisebb figyelmet szokott kapni. Az előadás arra tesz kísérletet, hogy ezt a hiányosságot pótolja, mivel ennek a fontos elemnek az ismerete nélkül nehezen lehet reálisan értékelni az alakulat felépítését, személyi összetételét és tevékenységét. Tekintettel arra, hogy a Légió életre hívását is egy nemzetközi konfliktusnak (az észak-afrikai francia gyarmatosítás megindításának) köszönheti, nem meglepő, hogy az ezekben való részvétele határozta meg egész fennállása során azt a „keresletet”, amelyet az alakulat a nemzetközi térben támasztott újoncokra. Ugyanakkor ennek az igénynek a kielégítése nagymértékben függött attól a „kínálattól”, amelyet azok az újoncok jelentettek (és jelentene ma is), akik valamilyen kényszerűen elhagyták hazájukat és jelentkeztek az Idegenlégióba. Előadásunkban azokra koncentrálunk, akik esetében egyértelműen megfigyelhető, hogy nemzeti vagy nemzetközi szintű válságok hatására hozták meg döntésüket.

Kulcsszavak: Francia Idegenlégió, nemzetközi válságok, konfliktusok, toborzás, külföldi önkéntesek

Hungarian Session 3: International Crisis and Diplomacy

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Argentin Security and the Changing Geopolitical Realities in the 21st Century / Argentína biztonsága és a megváltozó geopolitikai realitások a 21. században

Az előadás középpontjában Argentína külső biztonsági környezetének átalakulása és a globális geopolitikai változásokból fakadó kihívások állnak. Latin-Amerika egyre inkább a nagyhatalmi versengés színterévé válik: Kína növekvő gazdasági és infrastrukturális jelenléte, valamint az Egyesült Államok térségbeli befolyásának újradefiniálása közvetlen hatást gyakorol az argentin kül- és biztonságpolitikára. Emellett az Antarktisz stratégiai jelentőségének növekedése és a dél-atlanti térség militarizációja – különös tekintettel a brit jelenlétre a Falkland-szigeteken – új típusú biztonságpolitikai kérdéseket vet fel. Az előadás elemzi Argentína védelmi doktrínájának jelenlegi állapotát, a regionális biztonsági együttműködés (pl. UNASUR, CELAC) szerepét, valamint azt, hogy a gazdasági sérülékenység és a politikai instabilitás milyen mértékben korlátozza a stratégiai válaszok mozgásterét. A cél, hogy átfogó képet adjunk arról, milyen külső tényezők formálják jelenleg Argentína biztonságpolitikai prioritásait, és hogyan illeszkedik az ország a globális erőviszonyok átrendeződésébe.

Kulcsszavak: Argentína, biztonságpolitika, geopolitika, Latin-Amerika

Hungarian Session 3: International Crisis and Diplomacy

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Sheltered Hedging: Hungary's Connectivity Strategy / Védett hintapolitika: Magyarország konnektivitás

2022 végén Orbán Viktor magyar miniszterelnök bemutatta kormánya új konnektivitás stratégiáját, amelynek célja Magyarország versenyképességének és politikai befolyásának biztosítása a kialakulóban lévő multipolaritás és a régi iskola nagyhatalmi versenyének visszatérése közepette. Első pillantásra ez a stratégia nagyon hasonlít a hintapolitikára, amely egyre népszerűbb külpolitikai opció a kis és közepes méretű államok számára. Ez a tanulmány a magyar konnektivitás stratégia mélyreható elemzésével fejleszti ki a védett hintapolitika fogalmát, mint olyan költséges, vegyes elemekből álló külpolitikai stratégiát, amelynek célja új partnerségek ápolása a rivális hatalmi központokkal, miközben minimális elkötelezettséget tart fenn a jelenlegi szövetségekkel szemben. Ezeket azért tartják fenn, mert még mindig járnak bizonyos előnyökkel és tartalék pozícióként szolgáló menedéket nyújtanak. A tanulmány amellet érvel, hogy bár Magyarország NATO- és EU-tagsága súlyosan korlátozza a hintapolitikára való képességét biztonságpolitikai szempontból, gazdasági és diplomáciai kérdésekben ambivalens igazodást jelezhet, hogy engedményeket kérjen a konkurens hatalmaktól.

Kulcsszavak: hintapolitika, konnektivitás, külpolitika, Magyarország, Orbán Viktor

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100 years of Diplomatic Relations between Mexico and Hungary Shared Challenges, Common Objectives / A Mexikó és Magyarország közötti diplomáciai kapcsolatok felvételének 100. évfordulója. Közös kihívások és célok

2026-ban lesz a Mexikó és Magyarország közötti diplomáciai kapcsolatok felvételének 100. évfordulója. Két ország nagyon eltérő kulturális, történelmi, gazdasági és politikai háttérrel. A földrajzi távolság ellenére azonban sok közös vonás van a két ország között. Legyen szó akár a nemzetközi kereskedelemben betöltött szerepről, a globális értékláncokról, a külföldi működőtőkevonásról, vagy a gazdasági uniókhöz, kereskedelmi övezetekhez való kapcsolódásról, Mexikónak és Magyarországnak hasonló kihívásokkal kell megküzdenie. A gazdasági megfontolások mellett a két országnak számos egyidejű kihívással szembesül, beleértve az illegális migráció áramlását és a Trump-elnökségből eredő geopolitikai változásokat. A fenti kihívások közül sok a két ország földrajzi elhelyezkedéséből fakad. Ez egy perifériának tekinthető pozíció, Magyarország és Mexikó egyaránt gazdasági és politikai erőközpontok – centrumországok – szomszédságában helyezkedik el. Ezenkívül mindkét ország közvetítő vagy híd szerepet tölt be, összekapcsolva egy fejlett régiót egy sokkal kevésbé tehetős országcsoporttal. Az előadás betekintést nyújt abba, hogy milyen szerepet játszanak a két ország a mai globális gazdasági és politikai környezetben, kiemelve a hasonlóságokat és a különbségeket is. Az előadás nemcsak a kihívásokat, hanem a politikai és politikai válaszokat is számba veszi majd. A közelgő évforduló jó alkalmat ad arra, hogy áttekintsük a két ország, valamint a két ország kapcsolatának jelenlegi helyzetét és jövőjét.

Kulcsszavak: kétoldalú kapcsolatok, Mexikó, Magyarország, geopolitika, migráció, centrum-periféria modell

Hungarian Session 3: International Crisis and Diplomacy

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A Realist Turn? Germany's Arms Export Policy after 2022 / Realista fordulat? Németország fegyverexport-politikája 2022 után

Németország fegyverexport-politikája hagyományosan szigorított. A politikai irányelvek értelmében a kormány fegyverexportokat az Európai Unión és NATO-n kívüli, úgynevezett harmadik országokba csak különleges esetekben, konfliktusövezetekbe irányuló exportokat pedig egyáltalán nem engedélyezhet. Az elmúlt 15 évben azonban a német fegyver- és hadianyagkivitel elsődleges célországai egyre inkább harmadik országok lettek, sőt Németország a háborúban álló Ukrajna egyik legfontosabb támogatója lett. A német fegyverexport-politikában bekövetkezett változások azonban messze túlmutatnak az ukrajnai háborún: Berlin a fegyverexportokat egyre inkább a hatalmi egyensúly és az elrettentés, továbbá az államok feletti befolyásyakorlás eszközének tekinti. Ezen hangsúlyeltolódás figyelemre méltó, tekintve, hogy korábban a fegyver- és hadianyag kivitel elsősorban a hazai hadiipar fenntartását szolgálta. Kérdés azonban, hogy a fordulat mennyire marad tartós, mivel a hatékony elrettentéshez és a befolyásyakorláshoz következetes és kiszámítható biztonságpolitikára, illetve megfelelő hadiipari kapacitásra van szükség. Utóbbi tényező kiemelten kihívást jelent, tekintve, hogy az ukrajnai háború kitörését követően a német hadiiparnak már nem csak a harmadik országok, hanem az európai szövetségesek keresletét is fedezni kell. Az előadás célja, hogy bemutassa, miként jelent meg a fegyverexport-politika az ukrajnai háború kitörését követően a német stratégiai gondolkodásban, milyen intézkedéseket hoztak a kormányok és hogy a fegyverexport-politikai fordulat miként értelmezhető a nemzetközi kapcsolatok realista elméletén keresztül.

Kulcsszavak: Németország, fegyverexport, hadiipar, biztonságpolitika, orosz-ukrán háború



Hungarian Session 4: International Relations and International Crises

Hungarian Session 4: International Relations and International Crises

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The Hashim Thaci-case / A Hashim Thaci-ügy

Hashim Thaci, Koszovó volt elnökének /miniszterelnökének ügye az egyik legfrissebb eset, ami háborús bűnöket és emberiség elleni bűnöket érint. Thaci kulcsszerepet játszott a Koszovói Felszabadítási Hadsereg [’KLA’] által elkövetett bűncselekményekben, hiszen ő volt az egyik vezetője. Az 1998-1999-ben elkövetett tettei miatt most a Koszovói Különleges Bíróság előtt [’KSC’] felel. A vádpontok között szerepel gyilkosság, kínzás és még eltűnések megrendezése is. Az ügy relevanciáját Hashim Thaci döntése adja, hiszen a Koszovóban történő felelősségre vonás helyett a volt elnök kifejezetten kérte, hogy Hágában, egy nemzetközi törvényszék döntsön az ügyében. Az ügy jelenleg még az előzetes tárgyalási szakaszban van.

A kutatásomban körbejárom, hogy az ügyet miért nem az Nemzetközi Büntetőbíróság vagy a Jugoszláviai Törvényszék vizsgálta. Ezután kitérek a Koszovói Különleges Bíróság felépítésére, hatáskörére. Továbbá vizsgálom az államfői immunitás kérdéskörét, végül pedig exkurzus keretében összehasonlítom más államfői felelősséget érintő ügyekkel.

Kulcsszavak: Hashim Thaci, Koszovó, nemzetközi jog, nemzetközi büntetőjog, hibrid törvényszék



Hungarian Session 4: International Relations and International Crises

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Educational Management in the International Space / Oktatásirányítás a nemzetközi térben

Az elmúlt évtizedekben sok országban megfigyelhető volt az oktatási rendszerek döntéshozatali, erőforrás-elosztási és oktatási szabványainak nemzeti szintre emelése. A tendencia mögött rendszerint több tényező is áll: hatékonyságjavítás, minőségi standardok egységesítése, egyenlő esélyek biztosítása, nemzetközi versenyképesség fokozása, politikai kontroll erősítése. A centralizációban az alapvető és meghatározó döntések a központi kormányzat hatáskörébe tartoznak. Elsődleges szempontként az egységes oktatási rendszer létrehozását célozzák, amely biztosítja a következetességet, ezáltal csökkentve az oktatási egyenlőtlenségeket. Míg a decentralizáció helyi rugalmasságot, jobb minőségű információt és autonómiát kínál, a legújabb nemzetközi értékelések eredményei azt mutatják, hogy az oktatás nemzeti centralizációja gyakran erősebb, méltányosabb oktatási eredményekhez vezet. A decentralizált modellekben a helyi önkormányzatok vagy régiók jelentős önállósággal rendelkeznek az oktatási döntések felett, ami az erőforrások egyenlőten elosztásához vezethet. A szegényebb körzetek olyan kihívásokkal néznek szembe, mint a túlszűfolt tantervek, az alulképzett tanárok és a minőségi tananyagokhoz való korlátozott hozzáférés. Ezzel szemben a centralizált rendszerek biztosítják az eszközöket annak érdekében, hogy minden diák hasonló erőforrásokhoz és magas színvonalú oktatáshoz férjen hozzá, függetlenül a lakóhelyétől. A központosított rendszerek országos értékeléseken keresztül képesek elszámoltathatóvá tenni az oktatási intézményeket. Nemzetközi oktatási rendszereket elemezve, a tapasztalatok azt mutatják, hogy a piaci mechanizmusok alkalmazása, mint például a kötelezettségvállalás intézményi szintre történő telepítése, versenyt vezet be a szolgáltatásnyújtásban, a költségek csökkentését eredményezi, mindamelllett a szolgáltatások minősége javul és a fiskális stressz enyhül. Fontos azonban felismerni, hogy a szervezeti változások nem mindig vezetnek a teljesítmény vagy a szolgáltatásnyújtás javulásához. A hatékonyság, azaz az eredményesség mérése összetett feladat. Alapvetően befolyásolja, hogy mikor tekintünk egy oktatási rendszert hatékonnak. Az átszervezés okozhat céleltolódást, a személyzeti morál romlását, ami növeli a fluktuációt.

Kulcsszavak: oktatásirányítás, térbeli eredményesség, esélyegyenlőség, teljesítménymérés, kormányzási korlátok

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Fragile Neutrality: The Limits of Kuwait's Neutral Policy and Its Role in Regional Mediation Processes / Törékeny semlegesség: Kuvait neutrális politikájának korlátai és szerepe a térségi mediáció folyamatában

Kuvait a Perzsa-öböl északi partvidékén hármasszorításban (Irak, Irán és Szaúd-Arábia) van, ez a körülmény pedig már az 1961-es függetlenség óta meghatározza a politikai elit döntéshozatali mechanizmusát. Az ország arra törekedett, hogy a szuverenitása megőrzése érdekében egyensúlyi helyzetet érjen el. Az 1990-es iraki invázió rávilágított, hogy a függetlenség fenntartása mennyire törékeny ebben a struktúrában, ezért a korábbi politikáját felváltotta, hogy az Egyesült Államok védelmi-biztonsági garanciájára törekedjen. Ezen felül pedig igyekeztek tevékenyen hozzájárulni a Közel-Kelet vitáinak megoldásában, Kuvait közvetítőként jelenik meg a konfliktusok rendezéséhez. Az ország mérete és nemzetközi kapcsolatrendszerben betöltött pozíciója viszont jelentősen korlátozza a lehetőségeit, ez pedig csökkenti az ország súlyát a párbeszédeknél. Az előadás bemutatja, hogy mik a kuvaiti külpolitika elsődleges szempontjai a mediációs törekvéseknél, illetve milyen eredményeket értek el a béketeremtő tevékenységükkel. A térségi hatalmi dinamikák turbulens változásai a 2020-as években átalakították az erőviszonyokat, ebben pedig Kuvait egyre inkább háttérbe szorulni látszik, mivel az ugyanilyen megfontolások mentén politizáló államok szintén arra törekednek, hogy ebben a térben érvényesüljenek. Az ország régi-új kihívásai mellett a belpolitikai feszültségek egyaránt hátráltatják a politika sikerességét, ez pedig erősen megkérdőjelezi a stratégia relevanciáját az országban.

Kulcsszavak: Kuvait, diplomácia, békéltető stratégia, regionális feszültség, nemzetstratégia

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Climate Change – Just a Certain Trajectory Toward Humanitarian Disaster, or a Way Out of Isolation? / Klímaváltozás – csupán egy biztos út a humanitárius katasztrófa felé, vagy kiút az elszigetelődésből?

A Tálibán 2021-es hatalomátvételével Afganisztán és az afgán lakosság élete sok szempontból megváltozott. Bár a statisztikák azt mutatják, hogy a fizikai erőszak – különösen a terrortámadások – mértéke jelentősen lecsökkent, a társadalom egyes csoportjaival (nők, vallási és etnikai kisebbségek) szembeni diszkriminatív és erőszakos fellépések megnövekedtek. Az államszerkezet átalakult; iszlám köztársaságból extrémisták által vezetett teokráciává alakult át, mely a törékeny állam jellegén nem változtatott, sőt, politikailag elszigetelődést hozott a nemzetközi szinten. A társadalom elszegényedése, az éhínség és alultápláltság mértéke nőtt. Az elmúlt két évtizedet jellemző segélyezési politika is átalakult; a korábbi donorországok megszüntették, vagy jelentős mértékben lecsökkentették az ország irányába induló humanitárius segélyeket. Az egyre bekeményedő rezsim pedig mind kevesebb lehetőséget nyújt a nemzetközi szervezetek és NGO-k országon belüli (zavartalan) működésére. A turbulens változások közepette azonban egy dolog változatlan maradt; a klímaváltozás és annak a lakosságra néző végzetes hatásai. A Tálibán kormányzat bár továbbra sem képes a lakosság számára az elemi szolgáltatások teljes körű biztosítására, a klímaváltozás negatív hatásainak kivédésére úgy tűnik mégis kiemelt feladatként tekintenek. Az előadás azt a kérdést vizsgálja meg, hogy az Afganisztánt évtizedek óta sújtó környezeti változások következtében folyamatosan jelen lévő humanitárius válság belső és nemzetközi szinten való kezelése mennyiben tud hozzájárulni a tálib rezsim nemzetközi elszigeteltségéből való kitöréséhez

Kulcsszavak: Tálibán, klímaváltozás, nemzetközi elszigetelődés, nemzetközi együttműködés



Hungarian Session 5: Crises management, Water Governance and Local Security



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**Italy's participation in EU and NATO crisis management and defense-related initiatives /
Olaszország EU és NATO válságkezelésben, illetve védelmi jellegű kezdeményezésekben való
részvétele**

A modern békefenntartás 1948-ban, az ENSZ égisze alatt kezdődött és jelentős fejlődésen ment keresztül, a bipoláris világrend végét követő zenitjén még más nemzetközi szereplők (NATO, majd EU, sőt közép- és nagyhatalmak) is beszálltak a tevékenységbe. Napjainkra a békeműveletek egyre inkább elhanyagolódnak, pedig aktualitásukból és jelentőségükből semmit sem vesztek – a válságok és törekeny államok ugyanúgy jelen vannak, mint korábban. Emellett az EU és NATO keretében biztonsági és védelmi jellegű kooperációk, fejlesztési programok is indultak, melyek a békefenntartással együttesen egy középhatalom legfőbb kvalitatív jellemzőit adják. Olaszország válságkezelése főleg EU és NATO kereteken belül zajlik, ugyanakkor az olasz békefenntartók szignifikáns mértékben vesznek részt ENSZ missziókban és uni-, bi-, tri-, de egyéb multilaterális válságkezelő műveletekben is. Emellett az EU és a NATO keretében számos védelmi jellegű együttműködést, kutatás-fejlesztést is indítottak a tagállamok, melyek szintén prioritásként jelennek meg Olaszország számára. Aktuális kutatásomban elemeztem Olaszország részvételét mind az EU és a NATO keretében indított humanitárius- és békeműveletekben, mind ezen két szervezett keretrendszerében, illetve az azokon kívüli, de hozzájuk szorosan kötődő biztonsági és védelmi együttműködésekben, programokban is. A kevert módszertanú dolgozatban dokumentumelemzést és komparatív esettanulmányt alkalmaztam, statisztikai adatokkal is megerősítve állításaimat. Ezen túlmenően pedig létre is kívántam hozni egy békefenntartási hozzájárulást – a tevékenységet végző állam képességeihez arányosan – mérő indexet, amit kvantitatív adatokból hoztam létre, függő és független változók alkalmazásával. A változókból kapott arányokat emellett súlyozással láttam el, hogy amelyik tényező jelentősebb, annak értéke is jelentősebb súllyal jelenjen meg a képletben. Összegzésként egyértelműen látható Olaszország jelentős részvétele mind a nemzetközi békefenntartásban, mind a védelmi jellegű programokban, ugyanakkor Magyarország részvétele sem elhanyagolható – képességeihez mérten a közép-kelet-európai régió egyik legtevékenyebb állama.

Kulcsszavak: békefenntartás, Olaszország, Magyarország, védelmi fejlesztések, középhatalom



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Local Security and Resilience in Less Developed NUTS 3 Regions: A Cohesion Policy Perspective / Helyi biztonság és ellenállóképesség a kevésbé fejlett NUTS 3 régiókban az EU kohéziós politikájának tükrében

A jelenlegi nemzetközi válsághelyzetek rámutatnak arra, hogy a biztonság kérdését nemcsak globális vagy nemzeti, hanem helyi és regionális szinten is kezelni kell. A kevésbé fejlett NUTS 3 régiók gyakran korlátozott kapacitásokkal rendelkeznek a társadalmi, gazdasági vagy infrastrukturális kihívások kezelésére, így különösen kiszolgáltatottak a válságokkal szemben. Előadásom arra világít rá, hogy a kohéziós politika milyen módon járulhat hozzá ezen térségek ellenállóképességének erősítéséhez, és miként integrálható a biztonságpolitika helyalapú megközelítése a 2025–2026-os EU-elnökségi trió célkitűzéseibe. A hozzászólás célja nem empirikus kutatás bemutatása, hanem egy szakpolitikai megközelítés vázolása: hogyan lehet a helyi önkormányzatokat, közszolgáltatásokat és partnerségeket felkészíteni a válságokra úgy, hogy azok ne csak túléljenek, hanem aktív szereplőként járuljanak hozzá az EU stratégiai stabilitásához. A megközelítés illeszkedik a kohéziós politika teljesítményalapú fejlesztésének irányához, és hangsúlyozza a több szintű kormányzás biztonságpolitikai jelentőségét. Ez különösen fontos ott, ahol az állami kapacitás korlátozott, és a helyi szereplők mozgástere kiemelt szerepet kap. Az előadás rávilágít arra, hogy a biztonság és fejlesztés nem választható el egymástól a területi kohézióban. A decentralizált válságkezelési képességek megerősítése az EU stratégiai autonómiájának egyik feltétele lehet.

Kulcsszavak: regionális biztonság, NUTS 3, kohéziós politika, ellenállóképesség, helyalapú megközelítés



Hungarian Session 5: Crises management, Water Governance and Local Security

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Niche diplomacy in water governance: Small and middle powers in a changing global order / A niche diplomácia lehetőségei a vízdiplomáciában: kis és közepes államok szerepe az átalakuló globális térben

A vízhez való hozzáférés biztonsága a 21. század egyik legfontosabb globális kihívásává vált, amely egyre hangsúlyosabb szerepet kap a nemzetközi kapcsolatokban is. Ebben a kontextusban a niche diplomácia – azaz kisebb és közepes államok célzott szakpolitikai fókuszú külpolitikai stratégiája – új lehetőségeket kínál a nemzetközi befolyásgyakorlásra. Az előadás azt vizsgálja, hogyan használható a vízdiplomácia a külpolitika tudatos eszközeként, különösen Magyarország példáján keresztül. Magyarország az elmúlt évtizedben következetesen építette fel vízpolitikai imázsát, multilaterális és kétoldalú fórumokon egyaránt aktív szerepet vállalva a fenntartható vízgazdálkodás, kapacitásfejlesztés és technológia-transzfer terén. A kutatás kvalitatív esettanulmányra épül, amelynek módszertana magában foglalja a külpolitikai dokumentumok, stratégiai anyagok és szakpolitikai nyilatkozatok szövegelemzését. Emellett diszkurzív elemzés segítségével feltárom, hogyan jelenik meg a víz kérdése a magyar külpolitikai narratívában, és milyen értelmezési kereteket alkalmaz a hivatalos diskurzus. A kutatás célja annak feltárása, hogy Magyarország vízpolitikai törekvései mennyiben tekinthetők sikeres niche diplomáciai stratégiának, és hogyan járulhatnak hozzá az ország regionális és nemzetközi pozíciójának erősítéséhez egy átalakuló, válságokkal terhelt globális térben.

Kulcsszavak: vízdiplomácia, külpolitikai eszközök, globális vízbiztonság, niche diplomácia, Magyarország külpolitikája



Spanish Session 1: International Relations and International Crises

Spanish I: International Relations and International Crises

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**Migration and Human Rights of Undocumented Minors in Norte de Santander, Colombia /
Migración y derechos humanos en menores no determinados norte de Santander, Colombia**

El estudio examina el fenómeno de los migrantes menores no acompañados en Norte de Santander, Colombia, dentro del contexto de la crisis migratoria colombo-venezolana, enfatizando los desafíos humanitarios, legales y sociales que enfrenta esta población vulnerable. El enfoque principal es analizar las circunstancias de estos menores para formular recomendaciones legales y políticas que mejoren su protección integral y aseguren su trato humano. La metodología utilizada es cualitativa a través de revisiones bibliográficas, análisis normativo y de políticas utilizando la comparación de casos particularmente con España, y un enfoque de derechos humanos que incorpora el análisis de género. Los hallazgos destacan la brecha entre la política y la práctica con respecto a la ejecución de leyes nacionales como la Ley 1098 de 2006 y el Estatuto Temporal de Protección, junto con la falta de recursos e infraestructura adecuados en Norte de Santander. La propuesta aboga por que Colombia adopte un sistema de protección integral desarrollado a partir de prácticas europeas positivas que incluyan identificación, tutela legal, reunificación familiar y colaboración inter/institucional mejorada. Finalmente, se enfatiza que la política, los mecanismos legislativos y de aplicación de Colombia necesitan alinearse urgentemente para salvaguardar efectivamente a los menores no acompañados dentro del marco del mejor interés del niño.

Palabras clave: derechos humanos, explotación, migración, menores no acompañados, protección

Spanish 1: International Relations and International Crises

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“Lives that don't Matter”: Hierarchies, Exclusion and Dehumanisation of Certain Migrants / “Vidas que no importan”: jerarquías, exclusión y deshumanización de ciertos migrantes

Este trabajo surge de una preocupación ética y política: ¿por qué en pleno siglo XXI se sigue tratando a ciertas vidas como si fueran prescindibles? Partiendo del concepto de aporofobia propuesto por Adela Cortina, se sostiene que lo que a menudo motiva el rechazo hacia los migrantes no es su condición de extranjeros, sino su pobreza. Esta lógica se pone de manifiesto en políticas como la «visa dorada», que abre las puertas a los migrantes ricos mientras cierra violentamente las de quienes huyen del hambre o la guerra. Judith Butler complementa este análisis preguntándose por qué algunas vidas se lloran públicamente y otras desaparecen en el silencio de las estadísticas. Lo que no se llora no se reconoce como valioso. Por su parte, Tevanian y Stevens desmontan un discurso que, bajo la apariencia del pragmatismo, despoja a los migrantes de su identidad, su historia y su derecho a existir. El Tapón del Darién se convierte aquí en un espejo que refleja no solo el drama de quienes lo cruzan, sino también las grietas de los sistemas que permiten y perpetúan esta exclusión. Hablar de migración en este contexto es hablar de humanidad, dignidad y del deber urgente de no mirar hacia otro lado.

Palabras clave: migración, aporofobia, precariedad, deshumanización, seguridad humana

Spanish I: International Relations and International Crises

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Crisis and Cooperation: Haiti / Crisis y cooperación: Haití

Haití ocupa un lugar único en la historia mundial como el primer país independiente de América Latina (el segundo en el continente americano después de los Estados Unidos) y la primera república negra del mundo. Su revolución y posterior guerra de independencia contra Francia constituyen una de las luchas más notables de la era moderna: una confrontación liderada por esclavos africanos y mulatos libres contra el dominio colonial blanco. Durante décadas, Haití fue una de las colonias más prósperas, generando grandes riquezas para Francia. Hoy en día, sin embargo, es el país más pobre del hemisferio occidental. Haití comparte la isla de La Española con la República Dominicana. Tras la declaración de independencia en 1804, el país atravesó diversos regímenes políticos—fue simultáneamente un reino y una república—para luego convertirse en víctima de una serie de golpes de Estado, dictaduras e intervenciones extranjeras. A estas dificultades políticas se sumaron desastres naturales y ecológicos, como el devastador terremoto de 2010 que afectó gran parte del país. En la actualidad, Haití enfrenta profundas problemáticas estructurales: pobreza extrema, falta de saneamiento, analfabetismo y corrupción endémica. Estas condiciones se han agravado hasta el punto de que el país es cada vez más considerado un “Estado fallido”, con su capital, Puerto Príncipe (Pòtoprens), en gran parte bajo el control de bandas armadas. A pesar de los esfuerzos de cooperación internacional, especialmente por parte de la ONU y la OEA, la crisis haitiana sigue siendo uno de los desafíos más complejos y urgentes para el Caribe, América Latina y la comunidad internacional.

Palabras clave: Revolución haitiana, guerra de independencia, inestabilidad política, cooperación internacional, Estado fallido

Spanish 1: International Relations and International Crises

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Foreign Military Bases as a Possible Solution to Organized Crime in Ecuador / Bases militares extranjeras como posible solución al crimen organizado en Ecuador

Ecuador en los últimos cuatro años ha tenido un incremento en las estadísticas de muertes violentas, tráfico de drogas, extorsiones, masacres carcelarias, corrupción en instituciones públicas y judiciales, etc. Entre 1999 y 2009 hubo en Ecuador presencia militar estadounidense para combatir el narcotráfico a través de la base aérea –Eloy Alfaro- en Manta. Este acuerdo no fue renovado por el gobierno de Rafael Correa (2007-2017). El artículo 5 de la Constitución de la República (2008) prohíbe expresamente establecer o ceder de bases militares para fuerzas armadas o seguridad extranjeras. El gobierno de Daniel Noboa (2023 y reelecto hasta 2029) ha propuesto el llamado de –fuerzas militares especiales- a países aliados para combatir el –narcoterrorismo-, así como el envío de una reforma constitucional para modificar la Constitución y permitir la entrada de bases militares extranjeras que colaboren en la lucha contra el narcotráfico y delitos transnacionales (principalmente enfocado hacia ayuda de los Estados Unidos de América). Se buscará en esta investigación analizar el contexto de la instalación anterior de bases militares extranjeras en Ecuador, su salida luego de la actual Constitución, las motivaciones para reformar la Constitución, así como las implicaciones para la soberanía del Estado, por el riesgo de un crecimiento de injerencia extranjera y entrada del país en las luchas geopolíticas del mundo multipolar actual.

Palabras clave: bases militares, inseguridad, narcotráfico, delito transnacional, reforma constitucional

Spanish I: International Relations and International Crises

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Citizenship and Migrant Integration: A Comparison of Chile, Hungary and Spain / Ciudadanía e integración de migrantes: una comparación entre Chile, España y Hungría

En el siglo XXI, la migración se ha convertido en un tema clave demográfica y políticamente, que influye en los mercados laborales, las políticas sociales y las identidades nacionales. A medida que el envejecimiento de la población ejerce una presión creciente sobre los sistemas de pensiones, muchos países se enfrentan al reto de alinear sus políticas migratorias con la sostenibilidad económica a largo plazo. Este estudio examina las políticas de ciudadanía e integración de Chile, España y Hungría, centrándose en tres aspectos fundamentales: La adquisición de la ciudadanía por parte de los descendientes de nacionales que viven en el extranjero, los procesos de naturalización facilitada para inmigrantes residentes en cada país y la integración de migrantes, destacando tanto las diferencias como las similitudes. Para ello, se emplea un enfoque metodológico mixto que incluye una revisión bibliográfica, el análisis de la legislación vigente, y la recopilación de datos estadísticos e índices internacionales, entre otras fuentes. El estudio analiza cómo los factores históricos, políticos y sociales han influido en las leyes de nacionalidad y en las estrategias de integración de migrantes en Chile, España y Hungría. Al comparar estos tres casos, el estudio ofrece una visión más amplia sobre las implicaciones de las políticas de ciudadanía, la migración y la cohesión social. Los resultados demuestran que estas políticas no solo determinan el acceso a la identidad nacional y los derechos políticos, sino que también desempeñan un papel crucial en la dinámica social, el desarrollo económico y la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de los sistemas de pensiones.

Palabras clave: Ciudadanía, Integración de Migrantes, Chile, Hungría, España, Sistemas de Pensiones



Spanish Session 2: International Relations and Migration

Spanish 2: International Relations and Migration

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The Securitization of Migration in the European Union: Challenges, Contradictions, and the Need for a Comprehensive Approach / La securitización de la migración en la unión europea: retos, contradicciones y la necesidad de un enfoque integral

En las últimas décadas, la migración se ha convertido en uno de los temas más debatidos y complicados en las relaciones internacionales, especialmente en la región del Mediterráneo y Europa. Queremos mostrar cómo ha cambiado la forma en que entendemos la migración, pasando de ser principalmente una cuestión humanitaria y social a un enfoque más centrado en la seguridad, algo que ha sido influenciado por ciertos cambios políticos y geopolíticos después de la Guerra Fría. Con un análisis crítico, revisamos las políticas y estrategias que los países europeos han implementado para controlar los flujos migratorios, señalando sus fallos, contradicciones y el impacto que han tenido en las personas. También profundizamos en cómo la idea de que la migración puede ser una amenaza tanto demográfica como cultural ha llevado a medidas restrictivas y de seguridad que, en muchas ocasiones, no abordan las causas reales del fenómeno. Estas políticas han aumentado la vulnerabilidad de los migrantes y han contribuido a crear una brecha cada vez mayor entre Europa y los países del sur del Mediterráneo. Nuestro trabajo no solo busca poner en duda las ideas que predominan sobre la migración, sino también invitar a reflexionar sobre la necesidad de estrategias que sean integrales, que combinen la seguridad con el respeto por los derechos humanos y fomenten la cooperación en la región. En un mundo con crecientes desigualdades y múltiples crisis, pensar en la migración desde una perspectiva más justa y sostenible construir un futuro en el que todos puedan tener más estabilidad y justicia en la cuenca mediterránea.

Palabras clave: Unión Europea, securitización, derechos humanos, políticas migratorias, cooperación internacional

Spanish 2: International Relations and Migration

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Protectionism: Energy Transition and Climate Change under the Current Trump Administration / Proteccionismo: Transición energética y cambio climático bajo el actual gobierno de Trump

Son las tendencias del proteccionismo y la necesidad de competir con China que dominan la política del presidente Trump para frenar la transición energética y abandonar las causas del cambio climático. La hipótesis de este trabajo es que, a pesar de sus esfuerzos en este sentido, la transición energética que ya está en marcha tanto en los Estados Unidos como en el mundo hacia la energía verde va a seguir y solo logrará modificarse su dinámica y velocidad del avance.

Para ello, se revisará en detalle la política energética y climática desde la administración Biden hasta el momento actual de Trump a la luz de sus logros y limitaciones. Se evalúa la capacidad real del gobierno de Trump para revertir las políticas anteriores y, en cambio, fomentar la producción, el consumo y la exportación de los combustibles fósiles, así como la capacidad de los poderes legislativos, judiciales y fuerzas sociales de resistir los cambios propuestos.

Palabras clave: transición energética, cambio climático, proteccionismo, Trump

Spanish 2: International Relations and Migration

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Lithium on the Chile-Argentina Bilateral Agenda: Opportunities for Cooperation/Conflict? / El litio en la agenda bilateral Chile-Argentina: ¿oportunidades de cooperación/conflicto?

Esta presentación se ocupa de abordar la dinámica de la relación entre Chile y Argentina en relación con el litio en el contexto del Tratado Minero que en el año 2024 cumplió 40 años de existencia. Al respecto, la presentación mostrará que la relación bilateral, pese al cambio de contexto político en estos años, no ha logrado impulsar acuerdos binacionales que permitan una mayor integración en el desarrollo de la minería entre ambos países. En este contexto, y pese a los esfuerzos diplomáticos, se observa desde el lado chileno, cierta comodidad en el impulso de acuerdos y desde el lado argentino, una conducta escasamente dialogante con Chile en materia minera. De mantenerse esta dinámica, en corto plazo se prevé una fuente de competencia entre los dos países en torno al litio y una mayor vulnerabilidad para el mundo local.

Palabras clave: litio, Chile, Argentina, diplomacia, Siglo XXI

Spanish 2: International Relations and Migration

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The Arts as an Intercultural Bridge / Las artes como puente intercultural

En tiempos de crisis global, las artes han demostrado ser espacios fértiles para el encuentro entre culturas, especialmente en contextos atravesados por migraciones, desplazamientos forzados y rupturas sociales profundas. Esta ponencia aborda cómo las prácticas artísticas, en particular aquellas desarrolladas desde la colaboración horizontal entre comunidades diversas y personas en movimiento, pueden generar vínculos interculturales significativos más allá de los marcos institucionales establecidos. A partir de experiencias con música, performance, instalación y narrativas sonoras creadas por artistas en tránsito o en situación de desarraigo, se explora cómo el arte puede traducir afectos, memorias, conocimientos y visiones del mundo entre personas de orígenes distintos, incluso cuando no comparten un idioma común. Estas prácticas no solo permiten crear un lenguaje compartido en medio de la diferencia, sino que también abren caminos para la empatía, el reconocimiento mutuo y la construcción de futuros posibles desde una perspectiva sensible y situada. En lugar de imponer discursos homogéneos, el arte colaborativo emerge como una herramienta para resignificar la pertenencia, generar espacios de cuidado colectivo y dar lugar a expresiones que resisten al olvido, al silencio y a la fragmentación. De este modo, las prácticas artísticas devienen en tejido social en un mundo en constante movimiento.

Palabras clave: Arte, diálogo intercultural, migración, performance, prácticas colaborativas



Spanish Session 3: International Relations and Global Crises

Spanish 3: International Relations and Global Crises

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Implications of Residual Organized Armed Groups in Putumayo, on the Peru-Colombia border. / Implicancia de los Grupos Armados Organizados Residuales en el Putumayo, frontera Perú-Colombia

Las fuerzas revolucionarias en América del Sur han sido una constante en la evolución sociopolítica de la región, trascendiendo fronteras bajo una ideología marxista-socialista. En muchos casos, la respuesta social ha adoptado la lucha armada como medio para alcanzar el poder. Actualmente, estas dinámicas se concentran en sectores específicos, con especial atención en la región nororiental del Perú, en el área de Putumayo, frontera con Colombia. En esta zona, remanentes de las fuerzas revolucionarias colombianas se han reorganizado como grupos armados organizados residuales (GAOR). Estos grupos buscan afianzar su control territorial mediante actividades ilícitas, siendo el narcotráfico su principal fuente de financiamiento. Participan activamente en la producción de drogas, así como en la protección y logística para su transporte y comercialización, lo que les garantiza ingresos económicos inmediatos. Esta situación ha motivado a una parte significativa de la población local a involucrarse en estas actividades ilegales, impulsados por la falta de oportunidades laborales, el acceso limitado a la educación, la carencia de infraestructura vial, y la escasa o nula presencia del Estado. Todo ello crea un entorno propicio para la expansión de otras amenazas como la tala ilegal, minería ilegal, contrabando, trata de personas, y el lavado de activos, entre otras.

Palabras clave: Fuerzas revolucionarias, Putumayo, control territorial, narcotráfico, exclusión social

Spanish 3: International Relations and Global Crises

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Evaluation of the Efficiency of Traditional and new Diplomatic Approaches to Address Current Global Crises: the case of Ukraine / Evaluación de la eficacia de los enfoques diplomáticos tradicionales y nuevos para abordar las crisis globales actuales: el caso de Ucrania

Los esfuerzos diplomáticos y de mediación que han tenido lugar hasta ahora en conflictos clave como el de Ucrania, ponen en relieve los desafíos para llegar a acuerdos negociados que lleven a una paz duradera. Esto nos lleva a examinar las causas de esta falla en los métodos actuales, entre los cuales encontramos las muchas y variadas barreras con las que se ve el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas para actuar de forma decisiva en cuestiones críticas. Pese a que los enfoques diplomáticos tradicionales siguen siendo necesarios, debemos admitir las limitaciones de los mismos para resolver situaciones complejas como las que se pueden ver en los conflictos actuales. Es por ello necesario prestar atención a la diplomacia digital, y el potencial de las plataformas sociales para crear un nuevo espacio en el que los países puedan interactuar y transformen la gestión de crisis. En este artículo se analiza y compara brevemente la eficacia de los mecanismos tradicionales y se contraponen con los virtuales para la resolución de conflictos y, finalmente, daremos una serie de recomendaciones para la aplicación de enfoques más eficaces en mediación y gestión de crisis globales.

Palabras clave: Mediación, diplomacia digital, crisis globales, diplomacia tradicional, resolución de conflictos

Spanish 3: International Relations and Global Crises

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Korea and Ukraine – Colombian Participation in two Wars of Attrition / Corea y Ucrania – participación colombiana en dos guerras de desgaste

Cuando el Batallón Colombia llegó a Corea a mediados de 1951, la cúpula militar estadounidense y, por ende, la comandancia de la ONU ya estaba implementando una cautelosa estrategia operacional de desgaste, dirigida a maximizar las bajas entre los voluntarios chinos, numéricamente superiores, y minimizar las pérdidas propias y las de sus aliados. Como consecuencia, el Batallón, cuyos integrantes habían recibido entrenamiento de instructores norteamericanos en Colombia o en Estados Unidos, fue insertado en uno y, luego, en otro regimiento estadounidense. Tras penetrar en Ucrania, ante todo para proteger a la población civil étnicamente rusa, las fuerzas armadas de Rusia adoptaron una estrategia de desgaste similar. Los contratistas colombianos llegaron, cuando las fuerzas ucranianas aún estaban realizando una vigorosa contraofensiva que alcanzó su clímax a fines de 2022. Luego, la tendencia iba invirtiéndose gradualmente, conforme las fuerzas rusas afirmaban su superioridad numérica y material, a pesar de las escaladas occidentales mediante suministros de armas modernas. Como consecuencia, las bajas entre los colombianos, causadas en gran parte por drones y bombas planeadoras, aumentaron excesivamente en 2024, incluso comparadas con la significativa cuota colombiana de muertos en la Guerra de Corea. La mayoría de los supervivientes ya regresó a Colombia, pues muchos tenían contratos de seis meses, otorgados por el Ministerio de Defensa de Ucrania para formalizarlos como voluntarios, más que mercenarios. Esta ponencia traza varias otras comparaciones relativas a los participantes colombianos en las dos guerras y a su tratamiento por sus gobiernos.

Palabras clave: guerra de desgaste, soldados, contratistas, voluntarios, mercenarios colombianos

Spanish 3: International Relations and Global Crises

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Public Insecurity in Mexico and its Impact on the Relationship with the United States / La inseguridad pública en México y su impacto en la relación con Estados Unidos

Desde la segunda mitad del siglo XX, la producción y tráfico de drogas ha estado presente en la agenda de la relación México-Estados Unidos. Sin embargo, en lo que va del actual siglo, esta problemática ha escalado a partir del incremento en la incidencia delictiva en México, la mayor parte de ella asociada al crimen organizado y al tráfico de nuevas drogas que, a su vez, están causando miles de muertes en la Unión Americana. En México, la violencia ha registrado un rápido crecimiento en los últimos lustros. Durante los más recientes gobiernos, el número de homicidios se ha elevado de manera significativa, con una tasa de impunidad muy alta. La poca acción de los gobiernos locales y federal ha generado preocupación en el gobierno de Estados Unidos, que ha utilizado el argumento de los aranceles para obligar a México a actuar y lograr avances en el combate a la delincuencia organizada. El enfoque de esta presentación parte de la teoría de la interdependencia compleja y asimétrica, tomando en cuenta la diversidad de temas en la agenda bilateral y las diferencias en la capacidad de influencia entre ambas naciones, destacando el potencial de conflicto y la necesidad de cooperación.

Palabras clave: violencia, interdependencia, relación México-Estados Unidos, conflicto, cooperación



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South America and the Changes in the World Order / América del Sur y los cambios del Orden Mundial

América latina en general, y Sudamérica en especial experimentan los embates de la lucha por la hegemonía que vive el planeta. En especial esto se expresa en el hecho de que la República Popular China se ha transformado para varios países sudamericanos en su principal socio comercial. Esta relación convive con la histórica relación de continente americano con los países occidentales. ¿Podrán estos países mantener este doble vínculo en el futuro cercano? Vale en especial para Brasil, Chile, Perú y Argentina. En un principio esta relación comercial con la RPCH se dio en materia comercial, pero ha ido evolucionando hacia inversiones, especialmente en infraestructura, y hoy explora temas de alta tecnología como cableado submarino, inversiones satelitales y observatorios astronómicos. WDC resiente de estos vínculos. En el contexto de “América primero”. A su vez, la dinámica reorganización del poder mundial le plantea desafíos a los sudamericanos. ¿Pueden crearse nuevas oportunidades y alianzas con terceras potencias? ¿Cuánto impactará a su modelo de desarrollo aperturista a los países que optaron por una plena incorporación al mercado global? ¿Podrán los mecanismos de integración construir una propuesta común?

Palabras clave: Integración, hegemonía, inversiones, oportunidades, reorganización

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Public Insecurity in the Region: An Obstacle to Development /Inseguridad ciudadana en la región: Un freno para el desarrollo

Vivimos una época de transformaciones geopolíticas aceleradas y disruptivas. En este contexto volátil, la diplomacia enfrenta márgenes cada vez más estrechos entre el éxito y el fracaso, generando escenarios de paz frágil, crisis recurrentes o conflictos intensos. América Latina no escapa a esta realidad. La inseguridad es uno de sus desafíos más urgentes, afectando sectores clave como la economía, la educación y la cohesión social. La persistente desigualdad, el bajo crecimiento económico, el aumento de la pobreza extrema, la migración forzada y el auge de economías ilegales han fortalecido al crimen organizado, vinculado al narcotráfico. Ecuador, antes considerado una “isla de paz”, ahora registra una de las tasas de homicidios más altas de la región. ¿Qué explica este cambio? ¿Qué políticas de seguridad se abandonaron? ¿Qué lecciones pueden extraerse? Ante este panorama, varios gobiernos han adoptado medidas de mano dura. Una “bukelización”, como la de El Salvador, ofrece resultados inmediatos, pero plantea riesgos para los derechos humanos, la democracia y su sostenibilidad. La región enfrenta un dilema: optar por estrategias represivas de corto plazo o avanzar hacia un enfoque integral que combine control del delito con inversión social. Solo un modelo equilibrado puede recuperar la paz ciudadana, fortalecer la democracia y garantizar estabilidad duradera.

Palabras clave: Desarrollo, inseguridad, riesgos, integración, democracia



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