

Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

VI. South America International Conference

*Defense and Security in South America:
Local and Global Context*

February 27-28

Budapest, Hungary

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
2026



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Keynote Speech of the Conference

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The International Rights of Nature Tribunal – Path to a South American Utopia or Rebranded Activism?

Rooted in the 2010 Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth and springing to life 4 years later in 2014 in Quito, Ecuador, The International Rights of Nature Tribunal aims to re-define environmental protection in a unique, South American manner. By adopting judicial nomenclature, this entity and the movement surrounding it has made it its goal to treat nature not as an object prone to human whims, but as a living subject with (legal) personality. The concept of Pachamama or Mother Nature is deeply rooted in nearly all cultures but modern constitutional developments in Bolivia and Ecuador have elevated the special status of the environment to a new level, causing environmental activism to re-ignite. Fuelled by increasing de-forestation, fracking, drilling, mining and indigenous peoples losing their ancestral lands, the continent is filled with a myriad of issues requiring international aid and cooperation. The presentation sets out to ascertain what the Tribunal and the related movements have achieved over the last decade and whether they have pushed countries toward a better, more harmonious future with the environment or whether it has become a mouthpiece for zealous activist groups.

Keywords: *Nature Tribunal, Mother Earth, Protection of the environment, Bolivia, Ecuador, Activism*



Onsite Session: Hungarian 1. Memory, Security, Security Perceptions

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Holocaust Museums in Latin America – The Difficult Heritage of Remembrance in Buenos Aires

The memory of the Holocaust is a "difficult heritage," the presentation of which confronts us with the most challenging and sensitive questions of human existence and its most extreme life situations. This remains true even as the memory of the Holocaust transitions from a vivid, "hot" collective memory into a part of historical-cultural memory due to the continuous decline in the number of survivors. With the destruction of individuals and communities, collective memory was severed at many points; a gulf has opened between the present and a past left scarred by the loss of these communities. To preserve remaining traces and reconstruct memory, a specific institution has been integrated alongside traditional Jewish modes of mourning and remembrance to house documents and authentic artifacts: the museum. Rabbi Irving Greenberg draws a parallel between the Holocaust and the destruction of the Second Temple, noting that both historical cataclysms resulted in the emergence of a new Jewish institution—synagogues and Holocaust museums, respectively. To explore whether this holds true within the Latin American context, the presenters focus on the example of the Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires (*Museo del Holocausto de Buenos Aires*).

Keywords: *Holocaust, Memorial museum, Buenos Aires*

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

Holokauszt múzeumok Latin-Amerikában – Az emlékezés nehéz öröksége Buenos Aires-ben

A holokauszt emlékezete nehéz örökség, „difficult heritage”, amelynek bemutatásakor az emberi lét legnehezebb, legérzékenyebb kérdéseivel, legkiélezettebb élethelyzeteivel szembesülünk. Akkor is igaz ez, ha a holokauszt túlélőinek folyamatos megfogatkozásával az eleven és forró csoportemlékezetből a holokauszt emlékezete a történelmi-kulturális emlékezet részévé válik. Az emberek, a közösségek elpusztításával a közösségi emlékezet számos ponton megszakadt, az elveszett közösségekkel kicsorbult múlt és a jelen közé szakadék került. A megmaradt nyomok megőrzésére, az emlékezet rekonstruálására, a hagyományos zsidó gyász- és emlékezésmódok mellé beépült a dokumentumokat és autentikus tárgyakat őrző intézmény: a múzeum. Rabbi Irving Greenberg a holokausztot a második szentély pusztulásával hozza párhuzamba, amennyiben mindkét történelmi katalizma egy-egy új zsidó intézmény kialakulását eredményezte; a zsinagógákét és a holokauszt múzeumokét. Hogy valóban így van-e ez holokauszt a latin-amerikai kontextusát tekintve, az előadók a buenos aires-i Emlékmúzeum példáját állítják a középpontba.

Kulcsszavak: *Holokauszt, Emlékmúzeum, Buenos Aires*

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Migration as a Political Tool: The Representation of the Venezuelan Migration and Refugee Crisis in Political Communication in Peru between 2021 and 2026

The presentation examines the political instrumentalization of Venezuelan migration in Peru between 2017 and 2026, focusing on how migration became a central issue in electoral campaigns and party political discourse. As a result of the Venezuelan crisis, Peru rapidly emerged as one of the largest host countries in Latin America, generating significant social and political tensions within an already unstable political system. The paper analyses how Peruvian political actors – particularly right-wing populist and left-wing forces – framed Venezuelan migration through distinct discursive and rhetorical strategies, linking it to issues such as public security, labour market competition, and state capacity. While the research does not constitute a legal analysis, it also considers legislative reactions by different administrations, emphasizing the importance of comparing political responses in opposition and in government. The study is based on a qualitative methodology, drawing primarily on the analysis of political speeches, campaign materials, media content, and public opinion surveys. Special attention is given to the political communication effects of the January 2026 Maduro incident, which introduced new narratives regarding the economic role of Venezuelan migrants, particularly through memes circulating on social media platforms. The findings contribute to broader international debates on the politicization of migration and populist political communication.

Keywords: Migration, Political communication, Populism, Peru, Venezuelan crisis

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

Migráció, mint politikai eszköz: A venezuelai migrációs- és menekültválság megjelenése a politikai kommunikációban Peruban 2021 és 2026 között

Az előadás a venezuelai migráció perui belpolitikai instrumentalizációját vizsgálja 2017 és 2026 között, különös tekintettel arra, hogy a migráció kérdése miként vált a választási kampányok és a pártpolitikai diskurzusok meghatározó elemévé. A venezuelai válság következtében Peru rövid időn belül Latin-Amerika egyik legnagyobb befogadó országává vált, ami jelentős társadalmi és politikai feszültségeket generált egy eleve instabil politikai rendszerben. Az előadás azt elemzi, hogy a perui politikai szereplők – különösen a jobboldali populista és a baloldali politikai erők – milyen diskurzív és retorikai stratégiákon keresztül tematizálták a venezuelai migrációt, és miként kapcsolták azt olyan kérdésekhez, mint a közbiztonság, a munkaerőpiaci verseny vagy az állami kapacitások túlterheltsége. A kutatás nem jogszabályi áttekintés, ugyanakkor figyelembe veszi az egyes adminisztrációk törvényhozási reakcióit is, mivel elengedhetetlen az ellenzéki és kormányzati pozícióban tett politikai lépések összevetése. A vizsgálat kvalitatív módszertanon alapul, elsősorban politikai beszédek, kampányanyagok, médiatartalmak és közvélemény-kutatások elemzésére építve. Az előadás külön figyelmet szentel a 2026 januárjában történt Maduro-ügy politikai kommunikációs hatásainak, amely új narratívákat vezetett be a migráció gazdasági szerepéről, elsősorban a közösségi médiában megjelenő mémeken keresztül. Az eredmények hozzájárulnak a migráció politikai tematizálásáról és a populista kommunikációról szóló nemzetközi diskurzushoz.

Kulcsszavak: Migráció, Politikai kommunikáció, Populizmus, Peru, Venezuelai válság

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Military Realities Behind the “Donroe Doctrine”, Comparing the United States Armed Forces with the Armed Forces of Latin American Countries

The new National Security Strategy of the United States of America, published in 2025, has thoroughly rearranged Washington's regional strategic priorities. In the NSSs published since the turn of the millennium, the Western Hemisphere (which practically means the countries of the American continent) was in fourth or fifth place, behind (East) Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and sometimes even Africa. In the latest NSS, however, it is already in the first place. This change came from the recognition – also stated in the strategy – that in recent decades – when Washington focused other regions of the world – Russian and especially Chinese influence in Latin America has significantly increased. The new American administration wants to reverse this unfavourable trend. Moreover, by capturing (kidnapping) the Venezuelan president, Washington clearly indicated that, in addition to the previously used soft power, it would place great emphasis on raw military solutions and the threat of them. The presentation examines whether Washington has the necessary capabilities and dominance through a comparison of the measurable military capabilities (manpower, defence budget, force projection platforms) of Latin American countries and the United States of America. It also presents the limitations of the US military capabilities, which countries have reason to fear a possible military intervention by Washington, and which ones are too strong for this to happen.

Keywords: Force projection, Defense budget, Force projection platforms, United States of America, Latin America

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

Katonai realitások a „Donroe doktrína” mögött, az Amerikai Egyesült Államok Fegyveres Erőinek összevetése a latin-amerikai országok fegyveres erőivel

Az Amerikai Egyesült Államok 2025-ben kiadott nemzeti biztonsági stratégiája alaposan átrendezte Washington regionális stratégiai prioritásait. Az ezredforduló óta kiadott NBS-ekben a nyugati félteke (ami praktikusán az amerikai kontinens országait jelenti) a negyedik-ötödik helyen állt (Kelet-)Ázsia, Európa, a Közel-Kelet, sőt néha még Afrika mögött. A legújabb NBS-ben viszont már az első helyen szerepel. Ebben nyilván szerepet játszik az a – stratégiában is leszögezett – felismerés is, hogy az elmúlt évtizedekben – amikor Washington a világ tőle távolabb eső térségekre koncentrált – jelentősen megnőtt az orosz és különösen a kínai befolyás Latin-Amerikában. Ezt a számára kedvezőtlen trendet akarja az új amerikai adminisztráció megfordítani. Washington ráadásul a venezuelai elnök elfogásával (elrablásával) egyértelműen jelezte, hogy a korábban használt puha erő mellett nagyon hangsúlyt fog helyezni a nyers katonai megoldásokra, illetve az ezekkel való fenyegetésre. Az előadás a latin-amerikai országok, illetve az Amerikai Egyesült Államok mérhető katonai képességeinek – létszám, védelmi költségvetés, erőketítő platformok – összevetésén keresztül vizsgálja, hogy Washington rendelkezik-e az ehhez szükséges képességekkel, illetve erőfölénnyel. Bemutatja az USA katonai képességeinek korlátait is, mely országoknak van okuk tartani egy esetleges washingtoni katonai beavatkozástól, illetve melyek azok, akik túl erősek ahhoz, hogy erre sor kerüljön.

Kulcsszavak: Venezuela, Egyesült Államok, Migráció, Migrációs politika, Kitoloncolás

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The New Theatre of War: Perception Operations and Philosophical Challenges in 21st-Century Conflicts in Latin America

In the 21st century, war is increasingly waged not on kinetic battlefields but within the information domain, where control over narratives and perception becomes the central dimension of conflict. Classical political-philosophical frameworks—rooted in thinkers such as Carl Schmitt and Clausewitz, who defined war through physical force and political confrontation—are undergoing profound transformation. Perception operations and narrative warfare reveal a shift from material destruction to the conquest of collective reality. Latin America offers striking examples of this transition: in Brazil, electoral disinformation and political polarization under Bolsonaro illustrate the tactical use of contested narratives, while in Venezuela, Maduro's regime practices informational authoritarianism through systematic control of perception and discourse. This study examines how the concept of war is being restructured when the essence of conflict is no longer annihilation, but influence—raising fundamental philosophical questions about the political nature of war in the age of digital information and strategic communication.

Keywords: *Brazil, information warfare, narrative conflict, perception operations, political philosophy, Venezuela*

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

A háború új színtere: percepció műveletek és filozófiai kihívások a 21. századi latin-amerikai konfliktusokban

A 21. század háborúi egyre kevésbé a kinetikus hadszíntereken, és egyre inkább az információs térben zajlanak, ahol a konfliktus központi dimenziójává a narratíva és az észlelés feletti kontroll válik. A klasszikus politikai filozófiai keretek – amelyek Carl Schmitt vagy Clausewitz nyomán a háború politikai természetét a fizikai erőszak monopóliumához kötötték – ma radikális újraértelmezés alatt állnak. A percepció műveletek és narratívaháborúk azt jelzik, hogy a háború fogalma a materiális térből az immateriális befolyásolás szférájába tolódik át. Latin-Amerika esetében különösen markáns ez a tendencia: Brazíliában a választási dezinformáció és a politikai polarizáció (Bolsonaro), Venezuelában pedig az információs autoritarizmus és állami narratívakontroll (Maduro) mutat rá az információs hadviselés politikai természetére. Az előadás célja, hogy feltárja: miként változik a háború fogalma a politikai filozófia horizontján, amikor a konfliktus lényege már nem a fizikai megsemmisítés, hanem a kollektív valóságérzékelés meghódítása.

Kulcsszavak: *Brazília, információs hadviselés, narratívaháború, percepció műveletek, politikai filozófia, Venezuela*



Onsite Session: English 1.

(Geo)politics through Markets and Meals



Onsite Session: English 1. – (Geo)politics through Markets and Meals

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Hungarian Cold War Loan Policies in Latin America: The Case of Peru

After its commercial opening to the continent in 1967, Hungary provided loans worth more than \$100 million to Latin American countries to incentivize the purchase of its machinery exports. But who accepted these loans, in what situations, what goods they were used for, and how did these policies interact with the overall Soviet Bloc strategy in Latin America? In my presentation, I intend to cover the case of Hungarian loans offered to Peru during the regime of Juan Velasco Alvarado (1968-1975) from an international development perspective. The Hungarian decision-making process for setting the loan terms and its overall imperative will be explained, as will the Peruvian willingness to accept these loans and use them for infrastructure development. I will demonstrate how the use of these loans fit into the regime's development concept and what economic impact they had in the long run. Finally, I will present how the parties managed to reschedule Peruvian debts to Hungary in later periods after the Velasco regime, and what the whole story reveals about the opportunities and structural defects of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Bloc and Latin American regimes cooperating with it.

Keywords: *Cold War, International development, Bilateral trade, Debt crisis, Military regimes*



Onsite Session: English 1. – (Geo)politics through Markets and Meals

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U.S. International Economic Policy and Its Effects on Peru: Trade, Investment, and Geopolitical Repercussions (2017–2025)

This literature review examines the effects of U.S. international economic policy on Peru during the period 2017–2025, synthesising evidence from 30 peer-reviewed academic sources. The analysis focuses on five interrelated dimensions: bilateral trade relations and trade agreements, foreign direct investment flows, economic policy impacts, geopolitical repercussions, and bilateral economic diplomacy.

The U.S.–Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA), in force since 2009, provides the institutional framework for bilateral economic relations. The reviewed literature shows that the agreement has contributed to trade expansion, growth of non-traditional exports, increased foreign direct investment in non-commodity sectors, and deeper economic integration between the two countries. However, the evidence also identifies persistent challenges, including limited export diversification, institutional capacity constraints, and increasing geopolitical complexity associated with China’s growing economic presence in Peru.

The review highlights important gaps in the literature, particularly the limited analysis of post-2017 developments, insufficient attention to distributional effects, and inadequate examination of how U.S.–China rivalry influences Peru’s economic policy choices. It concludes that while U.S.–Peru economic relations have generated measurable benefits, Peru faces strategic challenges in balancing relations with competing global powers while pursuing inclusive and sustainable economic development.

Keywords: *U.S. international economic policy, U.S.–Peru economic relations, Trade and foreign direct investment, Geopolitical repercussions, U.S.–China rivalry*



Onsite Session: English 1. – (Geo)politics through Markets and Meals

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American-Chinese Strategic Competition in Latin America

The presentation would initiate from a brief historic perspective and explain why Washington considers Latin America as its 'back yard'. Furthermore, it will explain how Washington misinterpreted its new role after the Cold War and created a vacuum, which China persistently filled in the region during the last ten years. China's move is concentrated on the investment and control of strategic and 'dual-use' infrastructures, rare-earth minerals and the modernization of information flows, while using coercive diplomacy and chaining credit-hungry regional countries to itself. The presentation will highlight the results of this Chinese strategy in Latin America and how the current US administration and its new National Security Strategy is aiming to fight it.

Keywords: *Global and regional competition, Strategic infrastructure, Chokepoints, Dual-use ports*



Onsite Session: English 1. – (Geo)politics through Markets and Meals

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Soft Power on a Plate: The Role of Gastrodiplomacy in Mexico and Peru

Gastrodiplomacy is an innovative field, as it is not only about national cuisine, but also a tool that countries use to represent their identity and strengthen their international presence and relations. Gastrodiplomacy is part of soft power, and an important branch of public diplomacy, alongside cultural diplomacy and nation branding.

The study compares Mexico, whose traditional cuisine has been inscribed on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2010, and Peru, whose ceviche was added to the list in 2023. In both cases gastrodiplomacy plays an important role in forming foreign policy strategies.

After introducing both countries separately, focusing on how they use their national cuisine as a diplomatic tool, how states manage it and how foreign audiences perceive the initiatives, a comparative analysis will be presented based on the three-dimensional framework of resources, instruments and outcomes. As a conclusion, the goal is to demonstrate how gastrodiplomacy contributes to a broader understanding of soft power strategies.

Keywords: *Gastrodiplomacy, Soft power, Nation branding, Public diplomacy, Cuisine*



Onsite Session: Hungarian 2. Beyond South America

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Predictive Rituals in Hispanic America: An Essential Component of Aboriginal Cultures since Pre-Columbian Periods

Native cultures due to their absolute dependence on natural conditions and limited capabilities to influence the natural conditions of their habitat have been practicing different rituals for two major purposes. One, to forecast the divine will influencing on their immediate life and also on their life expectations for the future, two, to influence on the divine decision beforehand in favor of the tribe, or community. To achieve at least one of these goals they have been applying different procedures of permanent elements including the use of psychoactive substances. Due to the different natural components the mechanisms of effects of these substances may impact in different ways. Among them there are well known and widely used ones like ayahuasca, mushrooms containing psilocybin, barks of different plants and herbs. There is also a wide range of ways of using psychoactive substances beginning from its inhalation through consumption of special liquid substances up to the controlled use of herbal or animal venoms. Although many studies on Latin American ethnography have already analyzed the rites of the major and well-known cultures much smaller attention had been paid to other less known tribes and communities even within the large cultural unites. Nevertheless, the rites of these smaller ethnic units may have been of specific interest for the community of experts of Latin America. The present short study is aimed to demonstrate the variety of predictive rituals and psychoactive substances used by some of the less known aboriginal tribes in Latin America.

Keywords: *Habitat, Conditions, Prediction, Tribe, Substance*

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

Prediktív rituálék a spanyol ajkú Amerikában: az őslakos kultúrák alapvető eleme a Kolumbusz előtti idők óta

Az őshonos, természeti kultúrák, abszolút mértékben függenek élőhelyük természeti körülményeitől, és korlátozottan képesek csak befolyásolni azokat. Kultikus tevékenységük során két fő célból gyakoroltak különböző rituálékot. Egyrészt, hogy előre „kifürkésszék”, kitalálják az isteni akaratot, amely befolyásolja közvetlen életüket, valamint a jövőbeli életviszonyaikat, másrészt, hogy előzetesen, preventív módon befolyásolják az isteni döntést a törzs vagy közösség javára. E célok legalább egyikének elérése érdekében különböző, állandó elemeket tartalmazó eljárásokat alkalmaztak, beleértve a pszichoaktív anyagok használatát is. A különböző természetes összetevők miatt ezeknek az anyagoknak a hatásmechanizmusa is eltérő módon jelenhet meg. Az alkalmazott szerek között vannak jól ismert és széles körben használt anyagok, mint például az ayahuasca, a psilocibint tartalmazó gombák, különböző növények és növények kérge. A pszichoaktív anyagok felhasználásának is számos módja van, a belélegzéstől a speciális folyékony anyagok fogyasztásán át a növényi vagy állati mérgek ellenőrzött használatáig. Bár számos latin-amerikai néprajzi tanulmány elemezte már a nagyobb és jól ismert kultúrák rítusait, sokkal kevesebb figyelmet fordítottak más, kevésbé ismert törzsekre és közösségekre, még a nagyobb kulturális egységeken belül is. Mindazonáltal ezeknek a kisebb etnikai egységeknek a rítusai különösen érdekesek lehetnek a latin-amerikai szakértői közösség számára. A jelenlegi rövid tanulmány célja, hogy bemutassa a prediktív rituálék és pszichoaktív szerek sokféleségét, amelyeket néhány kevésbé ismert latin-amerikai őslakos törzs használt, vagy használ a mai napig.

Kulcsszavak: *élőhely, körülmények, predikció, törzs, anyag*

Onsite Session: Hungarian 2. – Beyond South America

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"Please write to Mexico, adding the following to the address: Austrian volunteers in the Mexican army, because we will be in constant contact with Mexico": The Lifestory of Sándor Babarczy and his Correspondence from Mexico (1864-65)

During Emperor Maximilian's reign in Mexico (1864–1867), several Hungarian soldiers served in the distant country, including Imperial hussar officer Sándor Babarczy. After graduating from the Military Academy in Wiener Neustadt, Babarczy served in the Habsburg army and later accompanied Maximilian Habsburg on his Mexican expedition in 1864. His letters to his father, written in German and describing his journey to Mexico as well as his experiences there, have been preserved in the collection of the Hungarian National Library (Országos Széchényi Könyvtár); the sources were found in the estate of Lajos Tardy. The correspondence traces events from Babarczy's departure from Ljubljana to his arrival in the Mexican city of Puebla, providing insight into the daily life of the Austrian Volunteer Corps in Mexico as well as local conditions. We prepared a professional Hungarian translation of the letters and, in addition to examining the original texts using traditional historical methods, also subjected them to linguistic analysis. Through stylistic, orthographic, and syntactic analysis, we mapped Babarczy's language use, his relationship to contemporary letter-writing norms, and the peculiarities of his polyglotism. This linguistic approach made it possible to complement the data obtained through traditional historical methods with new perspectives, thereby offering a more nuanced picture of Sándor Babarczy's personality and his experiences in Mexico.

***Keywords:** Emperor Maximilian of Habsburg, Emperor of Mexico, Second Mexican Empire, Austrian Volunteer Corps in Mexico*

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

„Kérlek Mexikóba írjatok, a címzéshez fűzzétek hozzá: osztrák önkénteseknél a Mex. hadtestben, mert Mexikóval állandó kapcsolatban leszünk”: Babarczy Sándor életútja és mexikói levelezései (1864-65)

Miksa császár mexikói uralkodása idején (1864–1867) több magyar katona teljesített szolgálatot a távoli országban, köztük Babarczy Sándor cs. kir. huszártiszt is. Babarczy a bécsújhelyi Katonai Akadémia elvégzését követően a Habsburg-hadseregben szolgált, majd 1864-ben elkísérte Habsburg Miksát a mexikói expedícióra. Mexikói útjáról és ottani tapasztalatairól édesapjának írott, német nyelvű levelei az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár gyűjteményében maradtak fenn; a forrásokra Tardy Lajos hagyatékában bukkantunk rá. A levelezés a Ljubljanából történő elutazástól a mexikói Puebla városában való berendezkedésig követi nyomon az eseményeket, betekintést nyújtva a Mexikói Osztrák Önkéntes Hadtest mindennapjaiba és a helyi viszonyokba. Elkészítettük a levelek magyar nyelvű szakfordítását, az eredeti szöveget pedig a történettudomány hagyományosnak mondható



módszereivel történő vizsgálat mellett, nyelvészeti elemzésnek is alávetettük. A stilisztikai, helyesírási és mondattani vizsgálat révén feltérképeztük Babarczy nyelvhasználatát, a korabeli levélírási normákhoz való viszonyát, valamint poliglottizmusának sajátosságait. A nyelvészeti megközelítés lehetővé tette, hogy a hagyományos történeti módszerekkel nyerhető adatokat új szempontokkal egészítsük ki, és árnyaltabb képet kapjunk Babarczy Sándor személyéről és mexikói tapasztalatairól.

Kulcsszavak: *Habsburg Miksa mexikói császár, II. Mexikói Császárság, Mexikói Osztrák Önkéntes Hadtest*



Onsite Session: Hungarian 2. – Beyond South America

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In Defense of the Revolution: A Brief History of the Cuban People Militia (1959–1963)

Following the victory of the Cuban revolution on January 1, 1959, the new revolutionary government began organizing the Cuban People's Militia (in Spanish: Milicias Nacionales Revolucionarias, MNR), whose purpose was to defend the revolution against internal reactionary forces and – with the help of the island nation's professional armed forces – against the attack of the foreign enemies, primarily the United States. In my presentation, I would like to describe the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the organization, its operation, its tasks, and its social and gender composition, based on relevant Hungarian and foreign primary sources and literature, covering the period between 1959 and 1963, as indicated in the title. This period was not chosen arbitrarily, as the organization's importance declined after 1963, following the strengthening of the professional Cuban army, the Revolutionary Armed Forces (in Spanish: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias, FAR).

Keywords: *Armed forces, Revolution, Cuba, Militia, Defense policy*

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

A forradalom védelmében: a kubai Népi Milícia rövid története (1959–1963)

A kubai forradalom 1959. január 1-i győzelmét követően, az új forradalmi kormány a szóban forgó év október 26-án kezdte meg a kubai Népi Milícia (spanyolul: Milicias Nacionales Revolucionarias, MNR) megszervezését, amelynek célja a forradalom védelme volt a belső, az ún. reakciós erők, illetve – a szigetország hivatásos haderejét megsegítve – a külső ellenség, elsősorban az Amerikai Egyesült Államok támadásaival szemben. Előadásomban a szervezet felállításának körülményeit és működését, feladatait, valamint annak társadalmi és nemi összetételét kívánom bemutatni a vonatkozó hazai és külföldi primerforrások, illetve szakirodalom nyomán, a címben is szereplő 1959 és 1963 közötti időintervallumra vonatkozóan. Az időkeret meghatározása nem önkényes alapon történt, ugyanis a szervezet fontossága 1963-tól háttérbe szorult, miután a hivatásos kubai hadsereg, a Forradalmi Fegyveres Erők (spanyolul: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias, FAR) megerősödött.

Kulcsszavak: *fegyveres erők, forradalom, Kuba, milícia, védelempolitika*

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South American Cocaine Trafficking in Europe: Montenegro as a Strategic Hub (2022–2025)

As South American cocaine trafficking expands across Europe, the Western Balkans – and Montenegro in particular – have become key transit zones. This presentation examines how Montenegro has evolved into a strategic logistical hub for Latin American drug trafficking. It highlights that violent conflicts and score-settling between local organized crime groups, primarily the Škaljari and Kavač clans, erupted in 2014 as a consequence of struggles over control of European transit routes for South American cocaine smuggling networks.

Examining the period from 2022 to 2025, the presentation demonstrates that the intensity of these vendettas and the adaptability of criminal organizations affect not only the stability of Montenegro, but also that of the entire Western Balkans region. The presentation also sheds light on the involvement of the Montenegrin judiciary and senior law enforcement leadership. In its 2025 country report, the European Commission stipulated that Montenegro must increase its efforts to prevent organized crime from infiltrating law enforcement agencies and the judiciary.

It underlines that domestic political instability in Montenegro, shortcomings in judiciary and security sector reforms, and criminal groups' cooperation with Latin American networks pose a transnational security risk that hinders the country's European integration and directly threatens the European Union's internal security.

Keywords: South American cartels, Montenegro, Drug trafficking, Transnational crime, EU security

Abstract in Hungarian (Presentation Language):

Dél-amerikai kokainkereskedelem Európában: Montenegró mint stratégiai csomópont (2022–2025)

A latin-amerikai kokainkereskedelem európai terjeszkedése során a Nyugat-Balkán, különösen Montenegró vált kulcsfontosságú tranzitvonalává. Az előadás bemutatja, hogy Montenegró hogyan vált a dél-amerikai droggereskedelem stratégiai logisztikai csomópontjává. Az elemzés rávilágít, hogy a helyi szervezett bűnözői csoportok- elsősorban a Škaljarski és Kavački klánok- közötti konfliktusok és leszámolások a latin-amerikai kokaincsempészeti hálózatok európai tranzitvonalai feletti ellenőrzés következményeként robbantak ki 2014-ben. A 2022–2025 közötti időszak vizsgálata rámutat, hogy a leszámolások intenzitása és a bűnszervezetek adaptációs készsége nemcsak Montenegró, hanem az egész nyugat-balkáni régió stabilitását is befolyásolja.

Az előadás rávilágít a montenegrói igazságszolgáltatási és rendészeti felsővezetés érintettségére. Az Európai Bizottság 2025. évi országjelentésében meghatározta, hogy Montenegrónak fokozott erőfeszítéseket kell tennie a szervezett bűnözés bűnüldöző szervekbe és igazságszolgáltatásba való beszivárgásának megakadályozására. Az előadás rámutat arra, hogy a montenegrói belpolitikai instabilitás, az igazságszolgáltatást és biztonsági szektort érintő reformok hiányosságai, a bűnszervezetek latin-amerikai hálózatokkal való együttműködése transznacionális biztonsági kockázatot jelent, amely nemcsak az ország európai integrációját akadályozza, hanem az Európai Unió belső biztonságát is közvetlenül fenyegeti.

Kulcsszavak: dél-amerikai kartellek, Montenegró, kábítószer-kereskedelem, transznacionális bűnözés, EU-biztonság



Onsite Session: Hungarian 2. – Beyond South America

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Rhetoric, Realignment, and Constraints: Javier Milei and Argentina's Repositioning in the International System

Has Milei redefined Argentina's position in the international system—particularly in relation to the US, China, Mercosur, and multilateral institutions? The election of Javier Milei has posed profound questions about Argentina's international alignment. Openly breaking away from the pragmatism of traditional foreign policy, Milei has sided ideologically with the US; rhetorically distanced Argentina from China; questioned Mercosur's pertinence and mocked multilateral institutions. This article considers whether Milei's presidency in and of itself represents a radical re-definition of Argentina's place in the international system or would be first and foremost a discursive rupture limited by structural dependency. Focusing on foreign policy pronouncements, early diplomatic acts, trade relations and institutional tie-ins, the article unpacks this tension between ideological shifting and economic compulsion. Special focus is placed on Argentina's dependency with Chinese trade and finance, its insertion within regional integration schemes, and its continued interface with multilateral lenders like the IMF. The paper contends that, while Milei has radically recast the symbolic and normative frame of Argentine foreign policy, material constraints and international interdependence circumscribe the degree of strategic change. Under Milei, Argentina's global position is now in a sort of hybrid state: radical in rhetoric, selective in action- and owing much to old geopolitical and economic realities.

Keywords: *Argentina's foreign policy, Javier Milei, International realignment, Multilateral institutions, Geopolitical constraints*



Onsite Session: English 2.

Security Landscape



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Latin America and the World in a Process of Systemic Reconfiguration

The initial hypothesis of this paper is based on the fact that the world today increasingly faces diverse problems, especially large-scale security issues. Consequently, this phenomenon is rapidly replacing other issues (agendas): political or economic conditioning and changing them by the force of hegemony. As a result, the issues of globalization, trade, and integration, which were of central importance in the previous period, are increasingly questioned, weakened, or obstructed, giving rise to a new and dominant trend: the international system is being rapidly reconfigured around threats and pressures of various kinds, including armed conflicts aimed at establishing a new military balance as a decisive factor of a new global geopolitics and geoeconomics.

The understanding of these changes is fundamental for a new analytical framework for studying Latin America's place in today's world, characterized by increasing conflict that relegates global dynamics and established trends within the global market thus establishing the primacy of new geopolitics with new geoeconomic projections.

Taking all these into consideration, the evaluation of Latin America's current international position requires analyzing the various internal and external variables that directly or indirectly influence Latin America's potential on the international stage. The internal factor that undoubtedly deserves more detailed evaluation is Latin America's subregional, regional, and interregional integration, since, despite its different concepts and ideologies manifested throughout history, it has always been an additional driver for the growing regional international positioning. The current fragmented structure of regional integration, as well as the ideological differences that are difficult to coexist or reconcile, would further weaken and reduce Latin America's potential on the international stage. This fact is especially important when analyzing current relations between Latin America and the United States, which are undergoing profound redefinition in entirely new international circumstances. With regard to external actors, the potential for dialogue between Latin America and the main hegemonic power centers will be analyzed, as well as with the EU, the Asia-Pacific region, and emerging powers or new power groups that are oriented to support the formation of a new international order.

Keywords: *Latin America, International system, Geopolitical and geoeconomic reconfigurations, Deglobalization, Multilateralism*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

América Latina y el mundo en proceso de reconfiguración sistémica

La hipótesis inicial de la ponencia se basa en el hecho de que el mundo actual enfrenta cada vez más los diferentes problemas y, en especial, los de seguridad a gran escala. Consecuentemente, parece que dicho fenómeno está reemplazando aceleradamente otras agendas (políticas o económicas) y las está condicionando y cambiando por fuerza de la hegemonía. Como consecuencia, los temas de la globalización, el comercio o la integración, que fueron centrales en el periodo anterior, se cuestionan, debilitan u obstaculizan cada vez más perfilándose una nueva y dominante tendencia: el sistema internacional se está reconfigurando rápidamente en torno a las amenazas y presiones de diversa índole, conflictos bélicos con miras de establecerse un nuevo equilibrio militar como factor decisivo de una nueva geopolítica y geoeconomía mundial.



Entender estos cambios es fundamental para definir un nuevo marco analítico para estudiar el lugar de América Latina en el mundo actual caracterizado por la conflictividad creciente que relega a un segundo plano las dinámicas globales y sus tendencias establecidas dentro del mercado global y establece claramente la primacía de la nueva geopolítica con nuevas proyecciones geoeconómicas. Al tener en consideración estas aclaraciones, evaluar la posición internacional actual de América Latina requiere de análisis de las diversas variables internas y externas que influyen directa o indirectamente al potencial latinoamericano en el escenario internacional. El factor interno que merece una evaluación más detallada es indudablemente la integración subregional, regional e interregional de América Latina puesto que a pesar de sus diferentes conceptos e ideologías manifestados durante la historia siempre ha sido una fuerza adicional que impulsaba la creciente afirmación internacional de la región. La actual y fragmentada estructura de integración regional, así como las diferencias ideológicas difíciles de cohabitar o conciliar, debilitan y reducen aún más el potencial latinoamericano en el escenario internacional. Este hecho es especialmente importante cuando se analizan las relaciones actuales entre América Latina y Estados Unidos, que están en proceso de redefinirse profundamente en circunstancias internacionales completamente nuevas. En lo que se refiere a los actores externos se analiza el potencial del dialogo de América Latina con los principales centros de poder hegemónicos, pero también con la UE, Asia-Pacífico, incluyendo potencias emergentes o nuevos grupos de poder que intentan influir en la formación de un nuevo orden internacional.

Palabras claves: *América Latina, Sistema internacional, Reconfiguraciones geopolíticas y geoeconómicas, Desglobalización, Multilateralismo*



Onsite Session: English 2. – Security Landscape

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Academic Complicity? Ibero-American Scholars and Venezuelan Political Propaganda

This research examines the propagandistic strategies employed by a network of Ibero-American academics and intellectuals during the July 2024 Venezuelan elections. It explores how their narratives evolved over time, consistently aligning with and legitimizing the Venezuelan authoritarian regime. Using Public Diplomacy as a theoretical framework and a mixed-methods approach, the study integrates quantitative and qualitative content analysis, reinforced by Social Network Analysis (SNA). The primary dataset consists of all activity on X (formerly Twitter) from the selected scholars between July 15 and August 1, 2024. The findings illuminate the role of academic and intellectual networks in the dissemination of disinformation, demonstrating how these figures act as amplifiers of authoritarian propaganda. The chapter underscores the urgent need for further scholarly inquiry into authoritarian influence within academic circles and calls for rigorous measures to counteract the spread of disinformation in democratic societies.

Keywords: *Venezuela, Propaganda, Public diplomacy, Elections, Authoritarianism, Disinformation*



Onsite Session: English 2. – Security Landscape

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Bashar al-Assad’s Silent Network: Syrian Influence Operations in Latin America

This presentation will examine the former Bashar al-Assad regime’s foreign public relations (PR) as a form of transnational authoritarian public diplomacy that had constrained accountability and sustained authoritarian governance models. Moving beyond analyses that focused solely on regime self-legitimation, the study will investigate how Syrian PR had simultaneously advanced the legitimacy and strategic objectives of allied regimes. Framed within critical public relations scholarship, the study will treat Syrian authoritarian, state-led propaganda as political PR. The latter had, to some extent, shaped international discourse, influenced foreign public opinion, and rebranded authoritarian governance as a “sustainable” and “desirable” order that prioritised stability over democratic rights.

Keywords: *Syria, Latin America, Public diplomacy, Authoritarianism, Propaganda, Political PR*



Onsite Session: English 2. – Security Landscape

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Ecuador – In the Shadow of Violence

Ecuador has been taken over by violence in the last few years, and criminal groups rule the country. Daily murders, bombings and kidnappings became commonplace in Ecuador. Several factors have played a role in the process, in which organized crime and drug trafficking became primary factors. In this paper, the causes of the downfall of public safety in Ecuador is analysed. Surrounded by the world's biggest cocaine producer countries – Peru and Colombia –, it was only a question of time when Ecuador will be a part of the drug trafficking business. Drug cartels control the prisons, therefore authorities cannot be effective and harsh with punishments as it would be necessary. In 2023, Ecuador had the highest drug trafficking rate per 100.000 people in the region. The main problem is the fight of the cartels for the control of smuggling roads, and it is causing the nationwide spread of violence. The research starts from the presidency of Rafael Correa, up until the current president, Daniel Noboa. Measures are examined that have been taken by the leadership of the country to reduce violence. The structure and operation of most significant criminal organizations in Ecuador are also included in the analysis, namely Los Lobos and Los Choneros. The paper also collects the violent actions since 2021 that contributed to the current state of public safety. As drug trafficking also affects our continent, emphasis was given on its possible consequences on Europe, and the intervention of the European Union.

Keywords: *Ecuador, Violence, Organized crime, Drug-trafficking, Public safety, EU*

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Securitization of International Cooperation in Ecuador (2007–2024): Geopolitics, Crisis, and Human Security

This work examines international cooperation data for development categorized under security in Ecuador during the period from 2007 to 2024. Based on information from 273 projects, with a total accumulated amount exceeding USD 154 million, it analyzes the historical patterns and evolution in this area, highlighting the concentration, volatility, and selectivity of funding, as well as its geopolitical anchors. The analysis indicates that, although security was not the primary focus of development aid funding, there is currently a growing securitization of this instrument. Peaks in funding are evident in contexts of fragility, violence, and social crisis, where development is redefined as dependent and subordinate to security. These dynamics rely on a few donors, with the U.S., China, and the UN contributing nearly 75% of the funding during the period, creating dependency and volatility. The concept of security is questioned by exposing the social roots of crime. Amid crises and changes in international aid in Latin America, the study suggests integrating human security as a cross-cutting approach to prevent securitization of aid in Ecuador from prioritizing only short-term stability, while neglecting social investment, development, and comprehensive security.

Keywords: *Development cooperation, Securitization, Geopolitics, Human security, Ecuador*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

Securitización de la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo en Ecuador (2007–2024): geopolítica, crisis y seguridad humana

El estudio examina los datos de cooperación internacional para el desarrollo clasificados en la categoría de seguridad en Ecuador durante el período de 2007 a 2024. A partir de información sobre 273 proyectos, cuyo monto acumulado supera los USD 154 millones, se analizan los patrones históricos y la evolución en esta temática, evidenciando la concentración, la volatilidad y la selectividad del financiamiento, así como sus anclajes geopolíticos. El análisis indica que, aunque la seguridad no fue el principal enfoque del financiamiento de la ayuda al desarrollo, actualmente se observa una creciente securitización de este instrumento. Se evidencian picos de financiamiento en contextos de fragilidad, violencia y crisis social, donde el desarrollo se redefine como dependiente y subordinado a la seguridad. Estas dinámicas dependen de unos pocos donantes, con EE.UU., China y la ONU aportando casi el 75% del financiamiento en el período, creando dependencia y volatilidad. El concepto de seguridad se cuestiona al exponer las raíces sociales del crimen. En medio de crisis y cambios en la ayuda internacional en América Latina, el estudio sugiere integrar la seguridad humana como enfoque transversal para evitar que la securitización en Ecuador priorice solo la estabilidad a corto plazo, descuidando inversión social, desarrollo y seguridad integral.

Palabras clave: *Cooperación internacional, Securitización, Geopolítica, Seguridad humana, Ecuador*



Online Session: Spanish 1. International Relations and Security



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The Question of International Disarmament within the Framework of the Interwar International System: General Perspectives of Chilean and Mexican Diplomacy (1932-1937)

The International Disarmament Conference represents the most ambitious undertaking of the interwar period, as well as its most progressive and inevitable failure, running parallel (1932-1937) to the international conflicts and crises that would determine the decline of the utopian multilateralism preceding the Second World War. The involvement of Mexico and Chile with the League of Nations as full members during the Disarmament Conference provides us with the opportunity to present their respective criteria, positions, concerns, and willingness to cooperate as the Conference progressed, with increasing difficulty, toward a basic procedural proposal for an unmanageable international convention on the subject during the critical years before the war. The preparation of this paper will draw upon the diplomatic archives recently gathered in Geneva, Chile, and Mexico, particularly those pertaining to the participation of both Latin American countries in the International Disarmament Conference.

Keywords: *International disarmament, Interwar period, League of Nations, Chile, Mexico*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

La cuestión del desarme internacional en el ámbito del sistema internacional de entreguerras: perspectivas generales de la diplomacia chilena y mexicana (1932-1937)

La Conferencia Internacional del Desarme representa el compromiso más ambicioso del periodo de entreguerras, así como su más progresivo e inevitable fracaso, al correr en un largo paralelo (1932-1937) con los conflictos y crisis internacionales que determinarían el ocaso del multilateralismo utópico que antecedió a la segunda guerra mundial. El involucramiento de México y Chile con la Sociedad de Naciones como miembros de pleno derecho durante los trabajos de la Conferencia del Desarme nos brinda la oportunidad de exponer sus respectivos criterios, posturas, inquietudes y ánimo de cooperación conforme la misma avanzó con complicación hacia una propuesta básica de procedimiento en torno a una inmanejable convención internacional sobre la materia en los años críticos de anteguerra. La preparación de esta ponencia aprovechará los archivos diplomáticos reunidos recientemente en Ginebra, Chile y México, tocantes particularmente a la participación de ambos países latinoamericanos en la Conferencia Internacional del Desarme.

Palabras clave: *Desarme internacional, Periodo de entreguerras, Sociedad de Naciones, Chile, México*

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Israeli Relations with Chile, Colombia and Venezuela: A Regional Perspective (1948–1990)

Many Latin American countries cultivated strong relations with Israel during the 20th century (apart from Nicaragua, Guyana, Cuba, Bolivia, and Venezuela, which strongly opposed the violent events in the Middle East). In fact, most Latin American countries supported the United Nations partition plan for Palestine, which guaranteed international political legitimacy for the creation of the State of Israel in May 1948. Furthermore, since the early 1950s, Israel has been an important source of technological, scientific, and agricultural knowledge, as well as a significant supplier of military equipment in the region since the 1970s. A paradigm shift occurred in Latin America's perspective toward Israel, especially since the first decade of the 2000s, when the engagement took two opposite directions: a closer relationship or alienation and rupture. However, the aim of this paper is to highlight the relations between Israel and Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela in the second half of the 20th century, emphasizing their relevance and the different perspectives that have been recorded. These include connections with dictatorships, collaborations to guarantee social security, and tensions in response to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Keywords: *Israel, Latin America, International relations, Cold War, Diplomacy*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

Las relaciones israelíes con Chile, Colombia y Venezuela: una perspectiva regional (1948-1990)

Resumen (200 palabras) Numerosas naciones en América Latina cultivaron intensas relaciones con Israel durante el siglo XX (aparte de Nicaragua, Guyana, Cuba, Bolivia y Venezuela que se opusieron con fuerza a los eventos violentos ocurridos en Oriente Próximo). De hecho, la mayoría de los países latinos apoyaron el plan de partición de las Naciones Unidas para Palestina que garantizaba la legitimación política internacional para la creación del Estado de Israel en el mayo 1948. Además, desde el principio de los años cincuenta, Israel ha sido una fuente importante de conocimientos tecnológicos, científicos y agrícolas, así como un proveedor significativo de material militar en la región desde los años setenta. Un cambio de paradigma se registró en la perspectiva de América Latina hacia Israel, especialmente desde la primera década de los años 2000, cuando el compromiso tomó dos direcciones opuestas: una relación más estrecha o una alienación y ruptura. Sin embargo, el objetivo de esta ponencia es poner de relieve las relaciones entre Israel y Chile, Colombia y Venezuela en la segunda mitad del siglo XX, subrayando su relevancia y las diferentes visiones registradas. Se trata de conexiones con dictaduras, colaboraciones para garantizar la seguridad social y tensiones como respuesta al conflicto árabe-israelí.

Palabras clave: *Israel, América Latina, Relaciones internacionales, Guerra Fría, Diplomacia*

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Stands, Public Order, and Political Contestation: The Latin American Stadium as a Site of Mobilization and Control (2000–2023)

In Latin America, the football stadium is both a dense symbolic space and a site shaped by public-order governance. This paper examines stadiums as arenas of mobilization and as targets of control from 2000 to 2023, linking supporter practices to broader security dynamics. Three analytical axes are proposed: (1) the stands as platforms for political expression and protest (chants, banners, collective rituals and their mediated circulation); (2) institutional responses through securitization (access policies, surveillance, criminalization and “risk” narratives attached to organized fan groups); and (3) the struggle over spatial legitimacy, in which clubs, authorities and supporter organizations negotiate visibility, reputation and territorial control. The paper adopts a comparative perspective supported by press analysis (2000–2023), academic literature on supporter cultures and football-related violence, and illustrative cases across the region. The core argument is that the stadium functions as a “conflict barometer”: it can amplify collective grievances while concentrating coercive and symbolic forms of control, revealing persistent tensions between popular participation and securitized governance.

Keywords: *Stadium, Protest, Securitization, Supporter groups, Latin America*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

Gradas, orden público y disputa política: el estadio latinoamericano como escenario de movilización y control (2000–2023)

En América Latina, el estadio de fútbol opera como un espacio social de alta densidad simbólica y, a la vez, como un dispositivo de orden público. Esta ponencia analiza el estadio como escenario de movilización y como objeto de control en el periodo 2000–2023, conectando prácticas de hinchada con dinámicas de seguridad y gobernanza. Se proponen tres ejes: (1) la grada como plataforma de protesta y comunicación política (cánticos, pancartas, rituales colectivos y su circulación mediática); (2) la respuesta institucional mediante securitización (políticas de acceso, vigilancia, penalización y narrativas de “peligro” asociadas a barras o hinchadas); y (3) la disputa por la legitimidad del espacio, donde los clubes, autoridades y grupos organizados negocian visibilidad, reputación y control territorial. La ponencia adopta un enfoque comparado con apoyo en análisis de prensa (2000–2023), literatura académica sobre culturas de hinchas y violencia asociada, y casos ilustrativos en la región. El argumento central es que el estadio actúa como “termómetro” de conflicto social: amplifica demandas colectivas, pero también concentra respuestas de control que revelan tensiones persistentes entre participación popular y gestión securitaria.

Palabras clave: *Estadio, Protesta, Securitización, Hinchadas, América Latina*



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Coups d'etat in Latin America in the 21st Century. "Neogolpismo" and the Military Factor Transformation

The report discusses the issue of coups in Latin America. It argues that the practice of forcefully removing elected leaders is a recurring feature of the region's political landscape, both in the 20th century and the present day. The article provides an overview of coup d'état dynamics over the past century, with a particular focus on the role of the military in these events. The author argues that while traditionally the military played a central role in classical coups, their involvement in modern-day coups is often more peripheral and indirect. Nevertheless, the armed forces continue to be an integral part of these events, as the report explores the concept of "neo-golpismo", which describes modern coup attempts. Specific examples of coups that have taken place in Latin America since the beginning of the 21st century are also analyzed, providing a deeper understanding of the current state of affairs in this region.

Keywords: Latin America, Coup d'état, Neogolpismo, Military

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

Golpes de estado en América Latina en el siglo XXI. El "neogolpismo" y la transformación del factor militar

El informe se centra en el fenómeno de los golpes de estado en América Latina. Se ha demostrado que la práctica de derrocar por la fuerza a los presidentes legítimamente elegidos es una constante de la política regional tanto en el siglo XX como en el período actual. Se hace una revisión de la dinámica de los golpes de estado en el siglo pasado. Se hace especial hincapié en la evaluación del factor militar. Se ha demostrado que, si bien en los golpes de estado clásicos, los militares desempeñaron un papel central en el derrocamiento de los jefes del poder ejecutivo, en la etapa actual están al margen de este proceso y ya desempeñan un papel indirecto. Sin embargo, las fuerzas armadas siguen siendo un elemento orgánico de los modernos golpes de estado. El informe realizó un análisis teórico del concepto de "neogolpismo", que describe la práctica moderna de derrocar a los presidentes. Se analizan los principales casos de golpes de estado en América Latina en el siglo XXI.

Palabras clave: América Latina, Golpe de Estado, Neogolpismo, Militar



Online Session: Spanish 2. International Relations and Security

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Chile–Bolivia Relations in the Period 2022–2025: Outcomes of a Functional Approach

Following the conclusion of two disputes before the International Court of Justice and a prolonged silence marked by the pandemic, the government of President Gabriel Boric succeeded in re-establishing dialogue with the Bolivian state on practical border issues. Between 2022 and 2025, two meetings of the Border and Integration Committee (XV in Arica and XVI in La Paz) addressed matters such as border facilitation, integrated controls, customs cooperation, phytosanitary and zoosanitary measures, migration management, police coordination and the fight against smuggling, alongside initiatives for border development in health, tourism, transport and disaster response.

This functional rapprochement was built upon the deliberate omission of highly sensitive strategic issues. On the Chilean side, a more frontal treatment of narcotrafficking and its border impact was avoided; on the Bolivian side, the question of landlocked status was set aside. This paper aims to analyse the trajectory of two politically aligned governments and to explore the implications of privileging a functional neighbourhood policy over permanent strategic concerns.

Drawing on a case study based on agenda analysis, official records, press coverage and state reports, the presentation demonstrates the importance of maintaining institutional channels in foreign policy and highlights the need to train specialists in neighbourhood relations. Such expertise constitutes an effective tool for sustaining permanent dialogue between states, capable of managing historical disputes without paralysing everyday cooperation.

Keywords: *Foreign policy, Chile, Bolivia*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

La relación de Chile y Bolivia en el período 2022–2025: resultados de un acercamiento funcional

Tras el cierre de dos litigios en la Corte Internacional de Justicia y un prolongado silencio marcado por la pandemia, el gobierno del presidente Gabriel Boric logró reactivar el diálogo con el Estado boliviano en torno a temas prácticos de frontera. Entre 2022 y 2025 se celebraron dos reuniones del Comité de Frontera e Integración (XV en Arica y XVI en La Paz), que abordaron asuntos de facilitación fronteriza, controles integrados, cooperación aduanera, medidas fito y zoonosanitarias, gestión migratoria, coordinación policial y lucha contra el contrabando, además de iniciativas de desarrollo fronterizo en salud, turismo, transporte y atención de desastres.

Este acercamiento, de carácter funcional, se construyó sobre la base de omitir deliberadamente cuestiones estratégicas de alta sensibilidad. En el caso de Chile, se evitó un tratamiento frontal del narcotráfico y sus impactos en la frontera; en el caso de Bolivia, se dejó en segundo plano la reivindicación de la mediterraneidad. La conferencia propone analizar la trayectoria de dos gobiernos políticamente afines y examinar las implicancias de privilegiar una política vecinal funcional por sobre los temas estructurales. A partir de un estudio de caso sustentado en el análisis de agendas, actas oficiales, prensa y documentos de Estado, se demuestra la relevancia de mantener canales institucionales activos en política exterior y la necesidad de formar especialistas en relaciones vecinales. Ello constituye una herramienta efectiva para sostener una conversación permanente entre los Estados, capaz de gestionar la conflictividad histórica sin paralizar la cooperación cotidiana.

Palabras clave: *Política exterior, Chile, Bolivia*

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New Paradigm of the Donroe Doctrine: Return of Gunboat Diplomacy and Tariffs Strife

The world of today is turning to yet unclear directions. Passing from rhetorics the very first days of 2026 came the astonishing strike over Caracas. Kidnapping of the acting president Maduro was explained as a pure police action. Following we face new targets in the region combining fierce economic strangulation and old good piracy with harsh tariffs` strife. Even NATO allies never imagined that they would face the Donroe Doctrine over legitimate European territory.

This paper analyses the internal logic of Trump's policy, the legal framework of his actions and structured interests. Current dynamics of the US foreign policies are difficult to be predicted but a realistic assessment of the global trends is necessary to be pointed out. Most experts tent to claim that the world order has been drastically turned over, but what actions should be taken to reestablish the harmony in international relations?

Keywords: *Donroe Doctrine, Venezuela, Trump policy, Gunboat diplomacy, Tariffs, World order*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

Nuevo paradigma de la Doctrina Donroe: regreso de la diplomacia de las cañoneras y conflictos arancelarios

El mundo actual toma rumbos aún inciertos. A principios de 2026, el asombroso ataque a Caracas dejó de ser un simple discurso. El secuestro del presidente interino Maduro se explicó como una acción puramente policial. A continuación, nos enfrentamos a nuevos objetivos en la región, que combinan un feroz estrangulamiento económico y la tradicional piratería, junto con una dura lucha arancelaria. Ni siquiera los aliados de la OTAN imaginaron que se enfrentarían a la Doctrina Donroe sobre territorio europeo legítimo.

Este artículo analiza la lógica interna de la política de Trump, el marco legal de sus acciones y sus intereses estructurados. La dinámica actual de la política exterior estadounidense es difícil de predecir, pero es necesario realizar una evaluación realista de las tendencias globales. La mayoría de los expertos tienden a afirmar que el orden mundial ha sufrido un cambio drástico, pero ¿cuáles deberían ser las acciones para restablecer la armonía en las relaciones internacionales?

Palabras clave: *Doctrina Donroe, Venezuela, Política de Trump, Diplomacia de las cañoneras, Conflictos aranceles, Orden mundial*



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Suicide Missions (SM): A Gender Perspective

This paper addresses the complexities of women's presence in non-state armed groups, offering clarifying reflections on gender; the link between gender and war; women's presence in armed conflicts; and delving deeper into women's participation in non-state armed groups, with an emphasis on terrorist groups that have made extensive use of suicide missions (SM) carried out by women, seeking to establish the motivations for such actions.

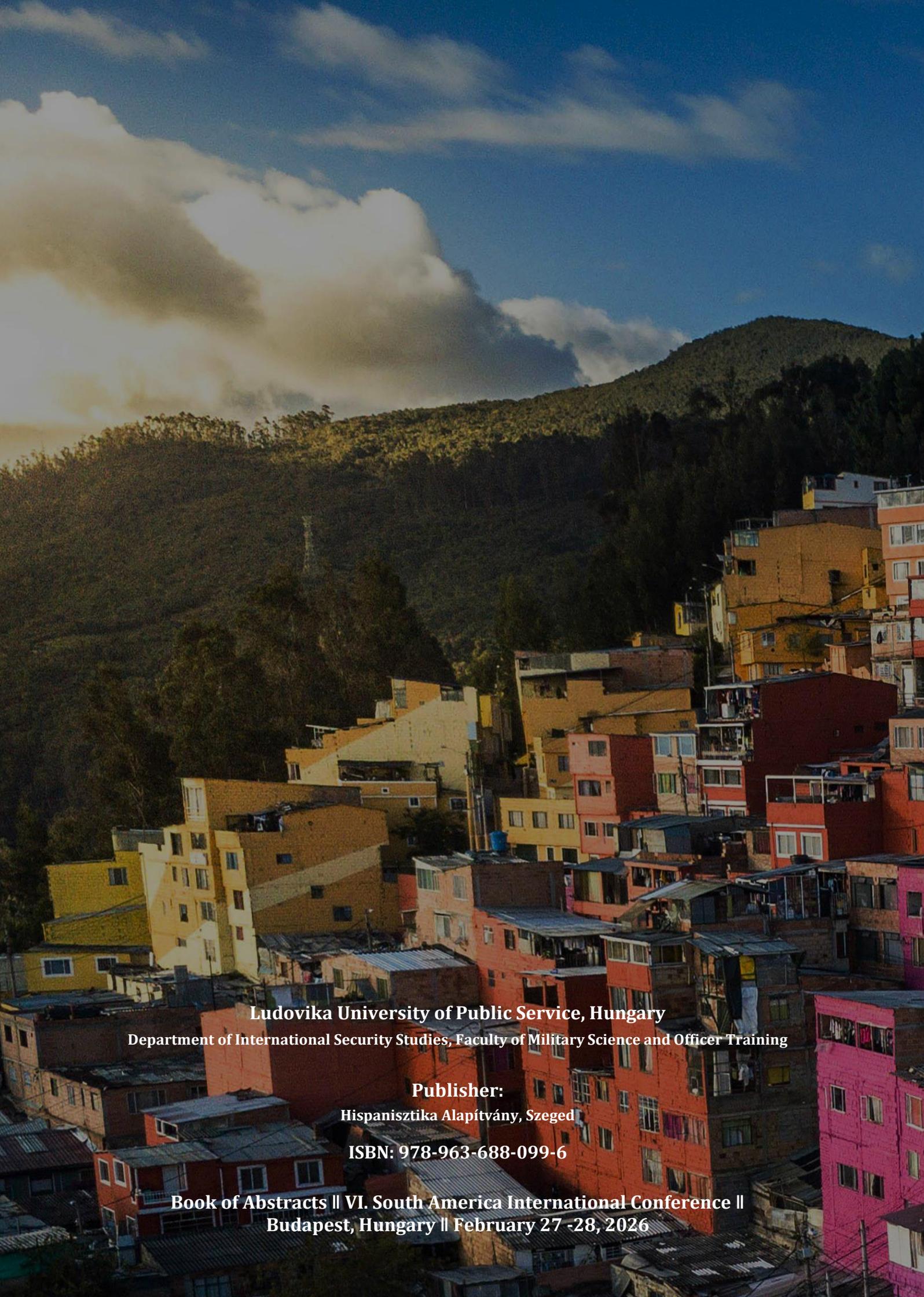
Keywords: *Gender and war, Women and non-state armed groups, Female terrorism, Suicide missions*

Abstract in Spanish (Presentation Language):

Las Misiones Suicidas (MS). Una perspectiva de género

Abordar la complejidad de la presencia de mujeres en los grupos armados no estatales, realizando reflexiones aclaratorias referidas al género; al vínculo existente entre el género y la guerra; a la presencia de la mujer en los conflictos armados; y profundizando la participación de la mujer en los grupos armados no estatales, con énfasis en aquellos grupos terroristas que han hecho amplio uso de las misiones suicidas (MS) a cargo de mujeres, buscando establecer las motivaciones para tales actuaciones.

Palabras clave: *Género y guerra, La mujer en los grupos armados no estatales, Terrorismo femenino, Misiones suicidas*



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