

Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

II. International Relations and Diplomacy Conference

*“Challenges, Cooperation and
Multilateralism in a Changing Global Order”*

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

2026



October 1-3, 2026

Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

II. International Relations and Diplomacy Conference

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Thomázy, Gabriella

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The Department of International Relations and Diplomacy of
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English Session 1: Global Challenges and Cooperation	22
Yousafzai, Nauman; Fedun, Rostyslav	23
U.S. Absence as Strategic Ambiguity: The Federal Reserve's Non-Adoption of a Sustainable Finance Taxonomy and Climate Club Negotiations	23
Popa, Flavius; Turcu, Mihai-Vlad.....	24
Shared Threat, Divided Response and Security Cooperation in the Baltic and Black Sea Regions after 2022	24
Michvocíková, Veronika; Svrček, Miloš; Kováč, Ernest.....	25
International Relations – the Future of University Education by the View of Secondary School Students.....	25
Aykac Yanardag, Aslihan.....	26
City Diplomacy and Democratic Backsliding: The Case of Turkey	26
Sáfrán, József	27
Legal personhood without borders? Rethinking the Guardian Role of artificial intelligence in nature's legal representation in the European Union	27
English Session 2: Security, Governance and Geopolitical Challenges.....	28
Palombi, Anna.....	29
Behind the Scenes of Europe: Jean Monnet, the Functionalist Method, and the Origins of ECSC and EDC.....	29
Sedeeq, Omid Saeed Sedeeq.....	30
How do hybrid threats reshape the Kurdistan Region's security environment and diplomatic role within an increasingly fragmented Middle Eastern order?.....	30
Szabóné Gál, Marianna	31
Enforcement Without Teeth: The Compliance Gap in Multilateral Anti-Corruption Governance	31
Csiki Varga, Tamás.....	32
Changing governments and policy courses. The strategic evaluation of Hungarian security and defence policies under the Orbán and Magyar governments	32
English Session 3: Geopolitics and Global Security	33
Datta Chowdhury, Anuveeta	34
The Weaponisation of Sanitary Standards: SPS Measures as Instruments of Geopolitical Pressure in a Fragmented Global Order	34
Glodes Blum, Gustavo	35
The Spatial Dimension of the Escalation of International Politics: Geopolitics and the Discipline of Territorial Dynamics at the Global Level since 2016	35
Herath, Nalin.....	36



Hybrid Warfare and Cognitive Security: Challenges for Multilateral Cooperation in an Era of Geopolitical Fragmentation	36
Almaee, Reza	37
Geopolitical Disputes in the Middle East: Implications for EU Foreign Policy and Security (Case of the Arab Israeli Conflict).....	37
English Session 4: Migration, Conflict and International Politics	38
Alinovi, Elide	39
Legal Status and Labor Misallocation: Regularization as Economic Governance in Spain	39
Chattioui, Maroua	40
Legitimacy Without Recognition: Strategic Narratives and Diplomatic Practices in the Moroccan Sahara and Abkhazia	40
Fattah, Abdul	41
From Migration Aspirations to Post-Migration Realities: Progress Toward an Aspiration–Reality Gap Framework.....	41
Jakab, Levente Béla	42
Populist (dis-)Engagement and Membership in the ICC	42
Szakonyi, Dániel Zoltán	43
International Dimensions of Ethnic Conflict Management: Northern Ireland and South Tyrol.....	43
English Session 5: AI in Foreign and Security Policy I	44
Berkes, Rudolf	45
Middle Power Strategies in the Global AI Competition: A Comparative Analysis of Diverging Foreign Policy Approaches	45
Mbuthi, Lilian Njeri	46
Algorithmic Non-Alignment: Can Africa Refuse the New AI Cold War?.....	46
Naz, Uzma	47
AI-Assisted Diplomacy: Changing Dynamics of Conflict Resolution and International Mediation	47
Zaalouni Mohamed Aziz	48
How International Organizations Shape Business Diplomacy Administration in Tunisia and United Arab Emirates?	48
Bandara, Rajapaksha Mudiyansele Chamila Prabhodhani	49
National AI Strategies in Developing Countries: Digital Governance Transformation and International Cooperation - Comparative Insights from Sri Lanka, India and Rwanda ..	49
English Session 6: Multilateralism and Global Governance	50
Nemeth, Balazs	51
Deadlock of the EU: Change Course in the 24th Hour?	51



Hamdi, Houssein Eddine	52
The WTO reform, Mega-Regional Trade Agreements and the Future of Global Economic Governance	52
Batsikadze, Giorgi	53
The Democratic Republic of Georgia and the Challenges of Multilateral Diplomacy, 1918–1921	53
Pigliucci, Michele.....	54
The European Union: Polycrisis of a Fading Global Player.....	54
Kiss, Fanni.....	55
Stolen Childhoods, Silenced Cultures: Indigenous Child Removal in Canada and Australia	55
English Session 7: Central and Eastern Europe in a Changing International Order. 56	
Lou, Zhenyu.....	57
Uploading Bilateralism: Small-State Power and EU Enlargement Conditionality in the Bulgaria–North Macedonia Dispute	57
Marciniak, Piotr	58
Why Decentralization and Functional Deregulation in Economy Require Chambers of Commerce	58
Strausz, Peter.....	59
Economic Interest Representation and Political Reorientations: Chambers of Economy in Hungary after 1990	59
Zachar, Peter Krisztán	60
Institutional Reform and Political Transition: The Case of Hungarian Chambers of Commerce, 2024–2026.....	60
English Session 8: Central Europe: Political and Historical Perspectives	61
Fiktus, Pawel	62
Customary law in public international law - observations from Polish science.....	62
Horváth, Emőke.....	63
The 1967 Visits of Hungarian Government and Goodwill Delegations to Latin America and Cuba's Attitude toward Them	63
Bobay, István Zoltán; Madaras, Márton.....	64
The Travel Diary of István Burián, a Hungarian Hussar Officer, from Maximilian of Habsburg's "Mexican Adventure".....	64
Zolotarev, Fedor.....	65
Geopolitics of Nuclear Energy: SWOT-Analysis of Nuclear Visegrad Group Member States.....	65
Holányi, Ákos.....	66



Hedging under conditions of shelter: Hungarian foreign policy under the Orbán regime (2010-2026)	66
English Session 9: AI in Foreign and Security Policy II.	67
Raynaldi, Muhammad, Baudry, Marc, Pratama, Cakra Diaz.....	68
Electricity Trading Strategies to Mitigate Financial Risk under the CBAM Definitive Phase Implementation.....	68
Hajdu, Gábor	69
The Rise of Digital Trade Agreements: Alternate Forms of International Cooperation .	69
Zraidi, Siham.....	70
Learning from the Symphony: China's AI Governance Model, the World AI Cooperation Organization, and the Case for Selective Adoption.....	70
Szegedi, Péter; Lechner, Zoltán	71
Artificial Intelligence in Foreign Policy Decision-Making: A Comparative Study of Estonia and Greece	71
Kacziba, Péter	72
Supporting foreign policy decisions through artificial intelligence: design, testing and limitations	72
English Session 10: Geopolitics and the Changing Global Order	73
Neira Fajardo, Brian Heriberto	74
The Lithium Triangle and the Reordering of Global Power in the Post-Combustion Age	74
Mezei, Tibor	75
The Security Implications of the Trilateral Cooperation Between China, Russia and North Korea.....	75
Nagy, Réka	76
Geopolitics of Water in the Jordan River Basin	76
Edl, András	77
Geopolitical Consequences of the U. S. Space Activity since 2020.....	77
Deák, Máté.....	78
Rhetoric, Realignment, and Constraints: Javier Milei and Argentina's Repositioning in the International System	78
English Session 11: AI in Foreign and Security Policy III.....	79
Igesha, Peter Mauti.....	80
Leveraging on Blockchain Technology to Combat Tax Evasion at One Stop Border Points in East Africa	80
Merlet Echavarría, Alfredo Agustín.....	81
Artificial Intelligence and Geopolitical Power Reconfiguration: A Framework for Strategic Fragmentation in the Changing Global Order	81



Özoflu, Melek Aylin	82
The European Self and Its Autocratic Other: Discursive Constructions of Russia in EU Foreign and Security Policy	82
Ejaz, Zahra	83
Cybersecurity Threats in a Changing Global Order: Challenges, Cooperation, and the Future of Multilateralism	83
Urbanovics, Anna	84
From Decision Support to AI Agents: The Agencification of Foreign Policy Decision-Making	84
English Session 12: Contemporary Security and Humanitarian Challenges I	85
Chemelil, Pamela	86
The Geopolitics of Humanitarian Aid in a Changing Global Order: Lessons from Tigray	86
Farkas, Marcell	87
From Decision Support to AI Agents: The Agencification of Foreign Policy Decision-Making	87
Kasse Getaye, Mulugeta; Morgado Valentim, Albino Nuno	88
The Geopolitics of the Nile in the Horn of Africa: Egypt from Securitization to Strategic Encirclement	88
Mete, Emre	89
Projectification of the Humanitarian Aid Sector: Syrian Refugee Projects in Türkiye, Jordan, and Lebanon	89
Bálint, Áron	90
Changes in the Peacekeeping Posture of the Italian Armed Forces.....	90
English Session 13: Indo-Pacific and Middle East Geopolitical and Security Challenges	91
Talebi, Reza; Asker, Ali	92
From Strategic Depth to Strategic Retrenchment? Rethinking Iran's Regional Doctrine after the Iran-Israel War	92
Khalid, Muhammad Munib	93
Middle East Geopolitics after the Gaza War: Implications for Regional Stability and International Diplomacy	93
Rath, Saroj Kumar	94
The Fallacy of the Promise of Indo-Pacific: India is Sandwiched between Strait of Hormuz and Strait of Malacca	94
Csicsmann, László	95
China's Iran Dilemma and the Demise of the US-led Order in the Middle East	95
Nagy, Stephen	96



Economic Statecraft and the Quest for Strategic Autonomy in the Indo Pacific: A Comparative Study of Japanese and Chinese Economic Security Policies	96
English Session 14: Contemporary Security and Humanitarian Challenges II.	97
Csepcsényi, Georgina Zsófia	98
Kosovo in the Spotlight of International Justice.....	98
Mikó, Lili Dorottya.....	99
Negotiation as an exercise of power: manipulation and encouragement in Serbian-Kosovar dialogue.....	99
Handelman, Sapir	100
Changes in the Peacekeeping Posture of the Italian Armed Forces.....	100
Tan, Bann Seng	101
Old Enemies, New Regimes: Testing Democratic Peace in Rivalries.....	101
Hárs, András	102
Between conservative consensus-seeking and pragmatic development– The ‘ASEAN-way’ of regulating artificial intelligence.....	102
English Session O-1: Global Governance and Emerging Challenges.....	103
Afri, Obbie	104
Economic Security over Sustainability? The EU's Strategic Turn and the Future of Global ESG Governance.....	104
Mahmud, Jafrin	105
Holding the Line: Gendered Parenting, Societal Security, and the Search for Stability in a Changing Bangladesh	105
Singh, Amrita	106
BRICS Expansion and the Transformation of Global Governance: Reforming International Institutions or Challenging the Liberal International Order?	106
Su, Xueji; Svetlicinii, Alexandr	107
The Dual-Use Dilemma: Bridging Trade and Security in International Governance ...	107
Mishra, Upasna.....	108
Strategic Critical Minerals and the New Geopolitics: Challenges for International Cooperation and Multilateral Governance.....	108
English Session O-2: Africa in a Changing Global Order.....	109
Ferede, Wuhibegezer	110
The Future of Africa in the Changing Global Order	110
Njiru, Fridah	111
Climate Diplomacy, Multilateralism and Energy Transition in Africa: How Global Institutional Pressures Shape Kenya's Renewable Energy Pathway	111
Mostarda, Matteo.....	112



The Mattei Plan: A Tool for Redefining Relations with the African Continent.....	112
Marsai, Viktor	113
Eye in the Sky – The Effectiveness of Airstrikes against Terrorist Groups in Africa...	113
English Session O-3: AI in Foreign and Security Policy	114
Duarte, Paulo	115
Digital Sovereignty in Practice: Institutional Capacity and Cyber Governance in China and South Korea.....	115
Macías Marruecos, Esther	116
Digital Sovereignty and Governance in the European Union’s External Projection.....	116
Koppel, Olena; Parkhomchuk, Olena; Parkhomchuk, Anastasiia	117
Artificial Intelligence in a Changing Global Order: A Fractal Approach to Security, Rivalry and International Cooperation.....	117
Velgan, Tatiana	118
Artificial Intelligence and the European Union's Economic Security Strategy.....	118
English Session O-4: ASEAN and Global Politics	119
Farhadi, Zeynab	120
Great Power Competition and the Strategic Agency of the Global South: A Case Study of Southeast Asia.....	120
Suyastri, Cifebrima	121
Reimagining Social Citizenship for Refugees in Non-Signatory Countries: Lessons from Indonesia and Beyond.....	121
Ji, Li	122
China-EU Economic Cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative: Challenges and Policy Implications	122
Saraswati, Haruming Sekar	123
Papua New Guinea’s Bid for ASEAN Full-Membership Versus ASEAN’s Enlargement Fatigue	123
Páldi, Zoltán	124
The European Union’s Place in ASEAN’s External Partnerships.....	124
English Session O-5: Japan and Regional Security Cooperation	125
Morgado, Nuno; Hosoda, Takash	126
Geomisguidance and Strategic Culture: An Analytical Geopolitical Explanation of Japan’s and Taiwan’s Security Weaknesses	126
Elif Sercen Nurcan	127
Cooperation for Security: Japan's Cybersecurity Capacity Building with ASEAN	127
Winberg, William	128
Japan’s Free and Open Indo-Pacific: Diplomacy for Uncertain Times.....	128



Mestemacher, Garrett	129
From Defense Doctrine to Security Paradigm: Rethinking Japan's post-9/11 Strategic Evolution through the Lens of Integrated Security	129
English Session O-6: Contemporary Challenges and Transformations in Hungary	130
Kalotsa, Gergely	131
Current issues of Economic Mobility in Hungary	131
Hossain, MD Shakhawoat	132
Intergenerational Leadership Development in Hungarian Law Enforcement: Integrating Millennial Experience with Generation Z Digital Competencies	132
Szijártó, Jácint	133
Conflict to Normalisation? The Transformation of German-Hungarian Relations under the Merz and Magyar Governments	133
Tanács-Mandák, Fanni	134
Nation branding in Hungary – 30 years of experience	134
English Session O-7: Geoeconomics and the Changing Global Economic Order	135
Dolmány, Kíra Zsuzsanna	136
From Liberalization to Geoeconomics: EU Trade Policy in a Fragmenting World Economy	136
Moura, Gustavo	137
Economic Intelligence and the Paradigm of Permanent Economic Warfare: What IR Theory Is Missing	137
Szabó, Ildikó	138
The Impact of a Global minimum tax on Geopolitical Stability	138
Rigi, Hanifeh	139
BRICS and the Challenges to Multipolar Order in the New Global Era	139
English Session O-8: Geopolitics and Regional Security	140
Gulamirli, Fatima	141
The Role of Multilateralism in the South Caucasian Security	141
Huseynli, Huseyn	142
The Zangezur Corridor and TRIPP: Türkiye's Connectivity Strategy and the Transformation of the South Caucasus Regional Order	142
Madaminova, Feruza	143
More Than Bystanders: Small State Agency and Strategic Autonomy in Central Asia	143
Iqbal, Muhammad Zahid	144
Mecca Joint Defence Agreement and Erosion of U.S. Security Guarantees in the Gulf	144
Şahinboy, Kerem; Sevimli, Melike Sercan	145



Ukraine's Logistics Resilience and Strategic Autonomy: The Role of Türkiye and the Middle Corridor in Post-War Reconstruction.....	145
English Session O-9: Geopolitics and Strategic Challenges	146
Abagaro, Galgalo.....	147
Evolving Patterns of Terrorism in Kenya: Trends, Drivers, and Counterterrorism Responses (2000–2024).....	147
Badalov, Elmir	148
Energy Security after the Russia–Ukraine War: Divergence and Solidarity among Eastern European Member States	148
Gatti, Chiara Caterina.....	149
The Hubris of Liberal Hegemony: The ‘Standardization Trap’ as a Strategic Failure in the Face of Anarchic Reality	149
Maher, Nora.....	150
The Post-War Gulf: Pragmatism and Survival After the US-Israel War on Iran	150
Hisham Alghamdi	151
The Evolution of International Relations in the Post-unipolar era: USA, EU China and Russia. Grand Strategies, Alliance Politics and Military Operations	151
English Session O-10: Security and Societal Resilience.....	152
Guimarães Vaz, Luísa	153
The Concept of Crisis Used in Migration Issues and its Impacts on National Defense in Brazil and Spain: A Comparative Study	153
Klein, Grzegorz	154
Strengthening Societal Resilience to Information Threats in the European Union	154
Gualberto Vagetti, Vitória; Carta Winter, Luís Alexandre	155
Brazil in Global AI Governance: Trade interests, Human Rights, and Diplomatic Action	155
Tavares, João; Tavares, António	156
The approval of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic of 1976 under the light of the Neoliberal Theory of International Relations	156
Valarezo, Juan Carlos.....	157
Constructing Belonging in Times of Uncertainty: Migrant Advocacy, Social Movements, and the Reconfiguration of International Cooperation in Ecuador.....	157
English Session O-11: Conflict, Security and Governance in a Changing Global Order	158
Dinca Andreea Cristina	159
From Brussels to Nairobi: AI Governance as EU Diplomacy, Norm Localization and Human Security in Kenya.....	159
Hamidi, Somayeh.....	160



The United Nations' Crisis of Effectiveness in Contemporary Conflicts	160
Núñez Guerra Paula María	161
Jihadist Propaganda as a Non-state Actor in Europe's Deteriorating Security Environment	161
Mestemacher, Evelyn	162
Resolving Conflict through Development? China's Security-Development Nexus in East Africa	162
Vlachadi, Maria; Tsoulos, Ioannis	163
Migration Flows and Management Policies in the Security Area	163
Hungarian Session 1: Contemporary Diplomacy and Security	164
Berki, Marianna	165
From Minority to Actor: The Agency of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Community in Hungarian Ukrainian Relations / Kisebbségből szereplő: a kárpátaljai magyar közösség mozgásteret a magyar–ukrán kapcsolatokban	165
Hamerli, Petra	166
Italy's Geopolitical Strategy from Unity to the Present / Olaszország geopolitikai stratégiája az egységtől napjainkig	166
Kovács, Attila	167
100 Years of Diplomatic Relations between Hungary and Mexico through Personal Stories / Magyarország és Mexikó diplomáciai kapcsolatainak 100 éve személyes történeteken keresztül	167
Pásztor, Ladislav	168
Has Europe's Regional Security Complex Changed? Reassessing the Buzan–Wæver Modelitl / Átalakult-e Európa regionális biztonsági komplexuma? A Buzan–Wæver-modell újraértékelése	168
Hungarian Session 2: Europe in a Changing World	169
Bernát, Sarolta	170
Critical Raw Materials and Green Extractivism: Challenges for Cooperation in a Changing Global Order / Kritikus nyersanyagok és zöld extraktívizmus: az együttműködés kihívásai a változó világrendben	170
Biróné Malustyik, Brigitta	171
Determining the Medically Justifiable Time Limit in EU Patient Mobility: EU Legal Requirements and Challenges in Hungarian Administrative Practice / Az orvosiilag indokolt ellátási idő meghatározása az uniós betegmobilitásban – uniós jogi követelmények és hazai jogalkalmazási kérdések	171
Csapó, Zsuzsanna	172
Justice for Peace – Justice against Peace? Where Should Aggressors and War Criminals Stand: in the Dock or at the Negotiating Table? / Igazságszolgáltatás a béke érdekében –	



igazságszolgáltatás a béke ellenében? Avagy hol a helyük az agresszoroknak, háborús bűnösöknek: a vádlottak padján vagy a tárgyalóasztalnál?	172
Veres, Violetta	173
Survival in the Antechamber of NATO – The History of German Military Specialized Language Teaching at the Partnership for Peace Military Language Training Centre / Túlélés a NATO előszobájában – A német katonai szaknyelvoktatás története a Békepartnerségi Katonai Nyelvképzési Központban.....	173
Speck, Gyula	174
A Turning Point for the German Defence Industry? The Changing Role of the Defence Industry in German Security Policy after the Zeitenwende / Korszakováltás a német védelmi iparban? A védelmi ipar változó szerepe a német biztonságpolitikában a Zeitenwende után.....	174
Hungarian Session 3: Global Politics in a Changing World I.	175
Göttler, Viktoria Brigitta	176
French as a Specialized Military Language Teaching at the NATO Partnership for Peace Military Language Training Centre / Francia katonai szaknyelv-oktatás a NATO Békepartnerségi Katonai Nyelvképzési Központban.....	176
Balatoni, Monika	177
Feed Literacy as a New Strategic Competence for Democratic Resilience: Challenges of Platform Governance and AI in the Visegrád Countries / A feed-műveltség mint a demokratikus reziliencia új stratégiai kompetenciája – A platformkormányzás és az AI kihívásai a visegrádi országokban	177
Kiss, Mercédesz Kira	178
The European Union’s Presence in the Indo-Pacific: The Geopolitical Significance of the French Overseas Territories / Az Európai Unió indo-csendes-óceáni jelenléte: a francia tengerentúli területek geopolitikai jelentősége	178
Szilágyi, István.....	179
State of Exception and Exceptional State in Contemporary Democracy: Theoretical and Historical Interpretations / Kivételes állapot és kivételes állam a jelenkori demokráciában: elméleti és történelmi értelmezések	179
Bene, Krisztián	180
The Role of Franco-Hungarian Military Relations during the Second World War in the Context of Bilateral Diplomatic Relations / A második világháborús francia–magyar katonai kapcsolatok szerepe a bilaterális diplomáciai viszonyrendszerben	180
Hungarian Session 4: Global Politics in a Changing World II.	181
Hargitai, Bálint.....	182
The Geopolitics of the Intelligence Explosion and Europe’s Opportunities / Az intelligenciatarobbanás geopolitikája és Európa lehetőségei	182
Tóth, Lili.....	183



Organizational Responses to the Digitalization of Ministries of Foreign Affairs: Trends in Small Central and Eastern European States / Szervezeti megoldások a külügyi szféra digitalizációjára: trendek a közép-kelet-európai kisállamokban	183
Tamás, Szintia	184
The Role of the V4 in the Changing Central European Security and Energy Policy Environment / A V4 szerepe a megváltozott közép-európai biztonsági és energiapolitikai környezetben	184
Horváthné Varga, Polyák Csilla.....	185
Dimensions of China's Global AI Expansion and Its Expected International Impact / A kínai AI globális térnyerésének dimenziói és várható nemzetközi hatásuk	185
Gal, Istvan	186
Geopolitical Vulnerabilities in the Automotive Supply Chain: Navigating Structural Dependencies in a Changing Global Order	186
Hungarian Session O-1: New Challenges in Security and International Relations ..	187
Balogh, Péter	188
Insights into the Conflict Escalating around Iran in 2026: Threat Partnerships and Patterns of Client-Based Organization / Adalékok az Irán körül 2026-ban eszkalálódó konfliktushoz: fenyegetési partnerségek és kliensi szerveződésű mintázatok.....	188
Rémai, Dániel.....	189
From the Start-Up Nation to AI Sovereignty: The Role of Israel's New Artificial Intelligence Programme in Strengthening National Resilience / A Start-Up Nationtól az AI-szuverenitásig: az új izraeli mesterségesintelligencia-program szerepe a nemzeti reziliencia erősítésében	189
Madácsi-Lázár, Leila Mária	190
NATO's Public Diplomacy as an Instrument of Multilateral Diplomacy / From the Start-Up Nation to AI Sovereignty: A NATO nyilvános diplomáciája, mint a multilaterális diplomácia eszköze	190
Spanish Session 1: International Relations and International Crises I.....	191
De Almeida Paim, Rodrigo	192
The Integrated Application of Diplomacy and Other Instruments of National Power as a Strategic Vector for Brazil's Security and Defense in the Face of the Challenges of the 21st Century / La aplicación integrada de la diplomacia con los demás instrumentos del poder nacional como vector estratégico para la seguridad y la defensa de Brasil frente a los desafíos del siglo 21	192
González Saquero, Pablo	193
Spanish Immigration Policy from 2018 to 2026: Legal and Geopolitical Implications / La política española en materia de inmigración de 2018 a 2026: implicaciones jurídicas y geopolíticas	193
Vianna Junior, Antonio João	194



Geopolitics, technological duality, and strategic autonomy: a perspective on the Brazilian Defense Industrial Base / Geopolítica, dualidad tecnológica y autonomía estratégica: la Base Industrial de Defensa de Brasil como vector de poder nacional	194
Thomázy, Gabriella.....	195
Migration Policies, Integration and Securitization: A Comparative Perspective between Central Europe and South America / Políticas migratorias, integración y securitización: una perspectiva comparada entre Europa Central y América del Sur	195
Spanish Session 2: International Relations and International Crises II.	196
Grieb, Alba.....	197
The Lithium Triangle: Strategic Relevance, Value Chains, Extraction, and Bi-Regional Cooperation with the European Union / El Triángulo del Litio: relevancia estratégica, cadenas de valor, extracción y cooperación birregional con la Unión Europea	197
Deák, Ágnes.....	198
From Regional Security to Rural Microenterprise: Violence as a Neglected Dimension of Multidimensional Poverty in Colombia / De la seguridad regional a la microempresa rural: la violencia como dimensión olvidada de la pobreza multidimensional en Colombia..	198
Lilón, Domingo Antonio	199
Haiti: A “Failed State”/ Haití: un “Estado fallido”	199
Reile, Zsolt.....	200
American-Chinese strategic competition in Latin America: The Contest for Geopolitical Influence and Strategic Positioning / La competencia estratégica entre Estados Unidos y China en América Latina: La disputa por la influencia geopolítica y el posicionamiento estratégico	200
Tilinger, Krisztina.....	201
Securing the Invisible: Submarine Infrastructure and Space Assets as Critical Global Infrastructure / Asegurando lo invisible: infraestructura submarina y activos espaciales como infraestructura global crítica	201
Spanish Session O-1: Contemporary Security and New Challenges	202
Gonzalez Botija, Fernando	203
Drones and Security: New Risks and Challenges for Public Authorities / Drones y seguridad: nuevos riesgos y desafíos para las autoridades públicas	203
Ehrenfeld Rohland, Evelyn.....	204
Multidimensional Security and the Consolidation of the Military’s Role in Combating Organized Crime in Post-Pandemic Chile / Seguridad multidimensional y consolidación del rol militar frente al crimen organizado en el Chile postpandemia.....	204
Doñate Sanz, María Pilar.....	205
Security Culture in Formal Education: The Cases of Spain and France / La cultura de seguridad en la educación formal. Los casos de España y Francia	205
Roca Durán, Miguel Ángel	206



Operationalizing the European Union Mutual Assistance Clause (Article 42.7 TEU) to Effectively Respond to Hybrid Threats / Operativizando la Cláusula de Asistencia Mutua de la Unión Europea (art. 42.7, TUE) para responder eficazmente a las amenazas híbridas	206
Da Silva Soares, Evandro.....	207
AI Sovereignty, Strategic Competition, and Security Governance in NATO / Soberanía de la Inteligencia Artificial, competencia estratégica y gobernanza de seguridad en la OTAN	207
Spanish Session O-2: Geopolitical and Security Challenges	208
Abdulwahhab Shakir, Raaqa	209
The Migration Crisis in Ceuta and Melilla: Between Border Securitization and Human Rights Violations / La crisis migratoria en Ceuta y Melilla: entre la securitización fronteriza y la vulneración de derechos humanos.....	209
Macías Urbano, Borja	210
The Geoeconomic Dimensions of the Hegemonic Struggle between the United States and China: When Power Struggles Are Waged through Economic Means / Las dimensiones geoeconómicas de la lucha hegemónica entre EE. UU. y China: cuando las luchas de poder se libran por medios económicos	210
Feo Valero, Jordi.....	211
Crespo Alcázar, Alfredo; Ramos Josa, Pedro Francisco; Pazos Seoane, Marta.....	211
Conflict Management and Peacebuilding in Africa from the EU Perspective / Gestión de conflictos y construcción de la paz en África desde la perspectiva de la UE	211
Camarena Romero, Luz Celina	212
Cooperation Networks of the Jalisco New Generation Cartel and the Sinaloa Cartel with European Criminal Organizations / Redes de cooperación del Cártel Jalisco Nueva Generación y el Cártel de Sinaloa con organizaciones criminales europeas	212
Rudowski, Tomasz	213
Towards the End of ALBA? The Transformation of the Venezuela–Cuba Axis under the Donroe Doctrine / ¿Hacia el fin de la ALBA? La transformación del eje Venezuela–Cuba bajo la Doctrina Donroe.....	213
Spanish Session O-3: Geopolitics, Critical Minerals and Energy Transition	214
Ramos Josa, Pedro Francisco	215
Crespo Alcázar, Alfredo; Feo Valero, Jordi; Pazos Seoane, Marta.....	215
Transatlantic Relations in a Changing World / Las relaciones trasatlánticas en un mundo en cambio	215
Díaz Barahona, Francisco Ignacio	216
South Korea and Chile’s Hydrogen Strategies: Opportunities for Bilateral Cooperation / Estrategias de hidrógeno de Corea del Sur y Chile: Oportunidades para la Cooperación Bilateral.....	216
Freites, Andrea.....	217



Critical Minerals and a Changing Global Order: China's Presence in Chile's Energy Transition / Minerales Críticos y Orden Global en Transformación: La presencia China en la Transición Energética de Chile	217
Legrand, Fernando	218
From Neglect to Securitization: Critical Minerals and the Expansion of Latin American Defence Capabilities under the Donroe Doctrine / De la desatención a la securitización: minerales críticos y ampliación de capacidades de defensa latinoamericanas bajo la Doctrina Donroe	218
Borquez, Andrés	219
The Latin Pacific: Latin America and the Emerging Pacific Order / El Latino-Pacífico: América Latina ante el emergente orden del Pacífico	219
Spanish Session O-4: International Cooperation and Geopolitical Challenges	220
Herrero, María Belén; Peixoto, Juliana	221
Triangular Cooperation and the New Geopolitics of Development: A Structural Trilemma in Global Climate Governance / Cooperación triangular y la nueva geopolítica del desarrollo: un trilema estructural en la gobernanza climática global	221
Quiñones, Francisco Javier	222
Strategic culture as an interpretive variable of Russian strategic behavior in the near abroad / La cultura estratégica como variable interpretativa de la conducta estratégica rusa en el extranjero próximo	222
Restituyo Grullón, Annette Virginia	223
Mediation, Cooperation and Surveillance: An Approach to Bilateral Relations between Mexico and the Dominican Republic / Mediación, colaboración y vigilancia: una aproximación a la relación bilateral entre México y la República Dominicana	223
Martínez Serrano, Alejandro	224
Trump 2.0 and the New Global Landscape: Geopolitical Challenges in a Changing International System / Trump 2.0 y el nuevo tablero global: desafíos geopolíticos en un sistema internacional en transición	224
Ayala Castiblanco, Lizeth Vanessa	225
Cooperation as an Object of Study in the Discipline of International Relations / La cooperación como objeto de estudio en la disciplina de Relaciones Internacionales....	225
Spanish Session O-5: Latin America in a Changing International Order	226
Guerrero-Salgado, Efrén	227
From the "Internal Armed Conflict" to the Permanent Exception: the Hollowing Out of International Law in Ecuador / Del "conflicto armado interno" a la excepción permanente: vaciamiento del derecho internacional en Ecuador /	227
Guerrero, Gilda	228
Foreign Policy Narratives: Ecuador's Geopolitical Identity and Strategic Adaptation to the Russo-Ukrainian War (2022-2025) / Narrativas de la política exterior: identidad	



geopolítica y adaptación estratégica de Ecuador frente a la guerra ruso-ucraniana (2022-2025)	228
Antal, Edit	229
North America: Economic Integration in Crisis / Norteamérica: integración económica en crisis	229
Lozada, Paola	230
Contribution to peace and conflict studies from Latin America and Caribbean and FLACSO Ecuador / Contribuciones a los estudios de paz y conflictos desde América Latina y el Caribe y FLACSO Ecuador	230
Sánchez-Inzunza, Jesús Abel	231
Between Pragmatism and Ideology: Mexican Foreign Policy in the Claudia Sheinbaum Government / Entre el pragmatismo y la ideología: la Política Exterior de México en el gobierno de Claudia Sheinbaum	231



English Session 1: Global Challenges and Cooperation



English Session 1: Global Challenges and Cooperation

Yousafzai, Nauman; Fedun, Rostyslav

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Pakistan; Ukraine

U.S. Absence as Strategic Ambiguity: The Federal Reserve's Non-Adoption of a Sustainable Finance Taxonomy and Climate Club Negotiations

This study examines how the Federal Reserve's non-adoption of a sustainable finance taxonomy affects the United States' role in climate club negotiations. The Federal Reserve has recognised climate-related financial risks but has avoided defining which economic activities should be considered green or part of the low-carbon transition. Existing research mainly treats this as a question of central bank mandates and domestic regulation. This paper considers its wider effect on international climate governance. It compares Federal Reserve and U.S. government documents with the European Union's taxonomy framework and materials from the G7 Climate Club. The study finds that the absence of a taxonomy protects the Federal Reserve from politically sensitive decisions about credit allocation and gives U.S. negotiators greater flexibility. However, it also weakens the United States' ability to shape common standards for sustainable investment, low-carbon industry and green trade. The paper argues that this position creates strategic ambiguity. It preserves domestic autonomy but limits U.S. influence in climate cooperation.

Keywords: Federal Reserve, Sustainable finance taxonomy, Strategic ambiguity, Climate clubs, International climate governance



English Session 1: Global Challenges and Cooperation

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Country of origin: Romania

Shared Threat, Divided Response and Security Cooperation in the Baltic and Black Sea Regions after 2022

Russian coercion after 2022 has not produced the same pattern of multilateral security coordination across Europe's eastern flank. The Baltic region translated threat proximity into NATO-centred deterrence, EU resilience policy and national total-defence consolidation, while the Black Sea remained strategically dense but institutionally fragmented. The article isolates one mechanism, threat perception convergence, and asks why shared exposure to Russian pressure becomes institutionally actionable in one region yet remains operationally dispersed in the other. A structured focused comparison applies three identical questions to both regions: how the Russian threat is defined, where that definition is institutionalized, and whether it generates stable regional coordination. Baltic convergence works, the article argues, because threat perception, alliance geography and institutional saturation reinforce one another. In the Black Sea, maritime constraints, divergent littoral priorities, Turkey's autonomous role and uneven NATO/EU membership interrupt the conversion of shared insecurity into bounded multilateralism. The contribution is conceptual: multilateralism on the eastern flank depends not only on common threat recognition but on the institutional density required to turn that recognition into repeated collective practice.

Keywords: Black Sea; Baltic security; Threat perception; Bounded multilateralism; NATO



English Session 1: Global Challenges and Cooperation

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Country of origin: Slovakia

International Relations – the Future of University Education by the View of Secondary School Students

International relations are an important component of every society. Experts operating in the field of international relations possess the ability to analyze global events and their consequences in connection with current social development. This activity requires an adequate education, which the respective expert typically acquires during the higher education process. The aim of this paper is to determine whether high school students are interested in studying international relations at the university level. The empirical research was conducted using a quantitative approach. The survey respondents consisted of 120 high school students. The analysis of the collected data was performed in the SPSS 20 statistical software using univariate data analysis. The results of our own empirical research identified a predominantly low level of interest in studying international relations at university. The conclusions of the paper emphasize the need to enhance the promotion of study programs focused on international relations and to showcase the career opportunities available to graduates.

Keywords: Diplomacy, International relations, Secondary school students, University Education



English Session 1: Global Challenges and Cooperation.

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Country of origin: Turkey

City Diplomacy and Democratic Backsliding: The Case of Turkey

In a time of rising populism and authoritarianism, concerns over the legitimacy of national policies, subnational politics in general and city diplomacy in particular becomes an innovative domain of representation and source of democratic resilience. City diplomacy has been instrumental in cooperation and mobilization of resources during natural disasters, migration crisis, climate change or the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it has been less effective regarding structural political crisis such as rising authoritarianism, democratic backsliding or oppression of civil rights and liberties. The aim of this research is to analyze the instrumentality of city diplomacy against democratic backsliding, with a focus on the Turkish case. Freedom House (FH) states that global freedom has declined for the twentieth consecutive year in 2025, marking a structural retreat in political rights and civil liberties. Turkey, having been ruled by Erdogan's Justice and Development Party since 2002, has fallen into the "not free" category of FH since 2017. Most recently in Turkey's democratic backsliding has been the arrest of Istanbul's mayor Ekrem Imamoglu, the primary contender of Erdogan in the presidential race, on March 19, 2025. Since then, at least 45 mayors and hundreds of municipal officials have been arrested, all of which were from opposition parties. The research question here asks, "What does city diplomacy offer against a global trend of democratic backsliding?" The research will cover transnational responses to the crackdown on Turkish mayors, including Eurocities, B40 Balkan Cities Network, European Committee of Regions, Pact of Free Cities and more. By operationalizing organizational structures, leadership, agendas, strategies of cooperation and solidarity as indicators, the research aims to present the scope and depth of city diplomacy in tackling democratic backsliding and providing an alternative venue of participatory politics and grassroots mobilization.

Keywords: Democratic backsliding, City diplomacy, Subnational politics, Turkey, Authoritarianism



English Session 1: Global Challenges and Cooperation

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Country of origin: Hungary

Legal personhood without borders? Rethinking the Guardian Role of artificial intelligence in nature's legal representation in the European Union

Recent constitutional experiments, most notably Ecuador's Rights of Nature model, have granted legal personhood to natural entities, opening new avenues for environmental protection beyond the traditional human-rights framework. Yet a structural question remains largely unaddressed within the European Union: can a nationally granted legal personhood meaningfully protect natural systems whose ecological functioning, degradation, or restoration depend on transboundary factors beyond a single Member State's jurisdiction? Drawing on the ICJ's *Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros* judgment as an illustrative precedent, this presentation argues that unilateral state action affecting a shared natural resource exposes the territorial limits of any nationally confined Rights of Nature regime - a limitation particularly acute within the EU's integrated legal and environmental space. The presentation further examines the right to a healthy environment under the European Convention on Human Rights, particularly the question of extraterritorial jurisdiction in ECtHR case law and the conclusion that the Rights of Nature model is currently incompatible with the Convention's logic - reframing this dogmatic limitation as a broader structural, jurisdictional problem relevant to EU governance. Building on the EU AI Act's high-risk categories and existing EU environmental governance instruments, the presentation proposes a three-tier typology of AI applications (instrumental, assistive, autonomous guardian) and argues that an EU-level, AI-supported guardian mechanism is better positioned than fragmented national legal personhood regimes to address cross-border ecological harm within the Union.

Keywords: Rights of Nature, Artificial intelligence, Legal personhood, European Union, ECHR, Extraterritorial jurisdiction, EU AI Act, Environmental governance



English Session 2: Security, Governance and Geopolitical Challenges



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Institution: University of Genova, Italy

Country of origin: Italy

Behind the Scenes of Europe: Jean Monnet, the Functionalist Method, and the Origins of ECSC and EDC

An analysis of the pivotal role of Jean Monnet in the early stages of European integration after World War II, focusing specifically on his contributions to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Defence Community (EDC). Operating behind the scenes as a diplomatic "éminence grise" rather than a traditional, media-facing politician, Monnet leveraged an extensive international network of officials to transform inter-State relations when traditional diplomacy failed. Deeply influenced by his upbringing in the merchant community of Cognac and his formative transatlantic experiences, he rejected abstract ideologies in favor of concrete action, which led to the development of the "functionalist method", a pragmatic approach favoring gradual, sector-specific cooperation over an immediate, rigid federal union.

Keywords: Jean Monnet, Functionalism, ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community), EDC (European Defence Community), Supranational integration



Sedeeq, Omid Saeed Sedeeq

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Iraq

How do hybrid threats reshape the Kurdistan Region's security environment and diplomatic role within an increasingly fragmented Middle Eastern order?

The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) holds a position of great importance in the evolving security landscape of the Middle East. It is located between competing regional powers and affected by conflicts extending from neighbors. The KRI is faced with a complex security environment that involves a combination of challenges, including cross-border military operations, armed non-state actors, drone and missile threats, terrorism, cyber and information operations, economic pressure, and challenges related to border governance. This paper looks at how hybrid warfare affects the Kurdistan Region's security, political autonomy and external relations. It is suggested that the KRI should not be understood solely as a platform for regional rivalry. It could also be considered an emerging diplomatic and security actor. The paper uses a qualitative case-study approach to analyze the relationship between hybrid threats and the limits of conventional, state-centered multilateralism. It also looks at how the Kurdistan Regional Government, the federal government, neighboring states, international organizations, and coalition partners could work together to improve early warning, border security, counter-disinformation, and conflict prevention. The study suggests that inclusive, multi-level diplomacy could be a way to strengthen resilience and reduce the risk of the Kurdistan Region becoming further exposed to regional escalation.

Keywords: Kurdistan Region of Iraq; Hybrid warfare; Sub-state diplomacy; Regional security; Multilateralism

Szabóné Gál, Marianna

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Country of origin: Hungary

Enforcement Without Teeth: The Compliance Gap in Multilateral Anti-Corruption Governance

International anti-corruption cooperation represents one of the most developed fields of contemporary multilateral governance, yet the effectiveness of its institutional architecture remains uneven. This presentation examines a central paradox of international cooperation: states have created increasingly sophisticated anti-corruption conventions and monitoring systems, while the implementation of their recommendations often remains partial or delayed. Through a comparative analysis of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, the OECD Working Group on Bribery, GRECO and MESICIC, the presentation explores how different forms of institutional pressure influence state compliance. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between normative obligations, monitoring intensity, follow-up procedures, transparency, reputational pressure and the consequences of persistent non-compliance. The findings suggest that the effectiveness of multilateral anti-corruption regimes depends less on the formal strictness of international norms than on the architecture through which implementation is monitored and politically incentivised. Stronger enforcement mechanisms generate greater compliance pressure, but even the most intensive systems continue to face a substantial gap between legislative reform and practical implementation. The presentation therefore considers enforcement capacity as a key challenge for the credibility and future resilience of multilateral anti-corruption cooperation.

Keywords: Multilateralism; Anti-corruption; Compliance; Enforcement; International cooperation

Csiki Varga, Tamás

Institution: John Lukacs Institute, Ludovika University of Public Services, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Changing governments and policy courses. The strategic evaluation of Hungarian security and defence policies under the Orbán and Magyar governments

The presentation offers a strategic overview and assessment of the security and defence policies of the Orbán (2010-2026) and the Magyar (2026-) governments of Hungary. The key pillars of assessment are: 1) defined strategic goals and employed tools; 2) regional and European relations; 3) Hungary's role and performance within NATO; 4) Hungary's role and performance within EU CSDP; 5) the Hungarian stance on Russia's wars of aggression against Ukraine; 6) The conceptual pillars and tools of homeland defence; 7) Developing Hungarian defence industry.

The key argument of the presentation is that throughout the 2010s, amidst the external conditions of a changing world order, the Orbán government's security and defence policy was shifting from predictable and cooperative policies toward a conflicting, sovereigntist stand, strategically culminating in a unique approach of hedging against allies on the one hand. On the other hand, developing relations with competitors and adversaries to Hungary's allies was observable. The presentation draws conclusions on the outcome and effects of this shift, while compares and contrasts the currently visible (announced) security and defence policy goals and conduct of the Magyar government. Thus, to a limited extent, it also serves the purpose of offering policy foresight for Hungary.

Keywords: Hungary, Strategy, security, Defence, Orban, Magyar, Europe



English Session 3: Geopolitics and Global Security



English Session 3: Geopolitics and Global Security

Datta Chowdhury, Anuveeta

Institution: Centre for WTO Studies (CWS), Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India

Country of origin: India

The Weaponisation of Sanitary Standards: SPS Measures as Instruments of Geopolitical Pressure in a Fragmented Global Order

The WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures was designed to ensure that legitimate health regulations do not disguise protectionist intent. Yet in an era of accelerating geopolitical fragmentation, SPS measures are increasingly deployed as instruments of strategic pressure weaponised not to protect consumers, but to discipline trading partners, retaliate against foreign policy positions, and exclude competitors from lucrative markets. This paper examines the growing disjunction between the SPS Agreement's science-based framework and the geopolitical realities reshaping contemporary trade diplomacy. Drawing on a comparative analysis of Specific Trade Concerns raised before the WTO SPS Committee between 2015 and 2025, the paper identifies patterns of measure-imposition that correlate more strongly with bilateral diplomatic tensions than with documented epidemiological risk. Special attention is given to India's experience as both a respondent and a complainant in SPS disputes, illustrating how developing country exporters bear a disproportionate burden when sanitary standards are instrumentalised for geopolitical ends. The paper argues that the existing disciplines under Articles 2, 5.1, and 5.7 are structurally ill-equipped to address politically motivated SPS measures and proposes three diplomatic and institutional reforms including enhanced multilateral transparency obligations and a rapid-response mechanism within the SPS Committee to reassert the Agreement's foundational integrity in a changing global order.

Keywords: SPS agreement, Geopolitics, Trade Diplomacy, Non-Tariff Barriers, Multilateralism



English Session 3: Geopolitics and Global Security

Glodes Blum, Gustavo

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Country of origin: Brazil

The Spatial Dimension of the Escalation of International Politics: Geopolitics and the Discipline of Territorial Dynamics at the Global Level since 2016

The current dynamics of escalation in international politics has been a defining characteristic of our current global order. Increased levels of investment in the defence and security sectors have been accompanied by ever-more restrictive policies on the movement of capital and people, and since 2016 the world has experienced a trend on the “closing of territories” or shifting territorial connections between either major, middle and small powers at the global arena. This context seems to favour a more deepened conversation between “outside” and “inside” politics of states through the understanding of territorial policies at the national level. These policies represent a helpful analytical tool that bridges domestic and international politics, helping to grasp important changes to the international order during the last decade. Crises on multilateralism, economic competition, as well as armed conflict and forceful (des-)integration attempts can be traced back to the idea of territory as a spatial dimension of statecraft, in which either direct dominion over territory or indirect control over how its dynamics work out can be helpful analytical tools for the understanding of escalating trends and more prone positions by states to apply exceptional measures and resort to the use of force in their foreign policies.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Escalation, Territory, Global politics, Statecraft



English Session 3: Geopolitics and Global Security

Herath, Nalin

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Country of origin: Sri Lanka

Hybrid Warfare and Cognitive Security: Challenges for Multilateral Cooperation in an Era of Geopolitical Fragmentation

The contemporary international security environment is increasingly shaped by hybrid threats that transcend conventional military confrontation. State and non-state actors are employing disinformation campaigns, cyber operations, economic coercion, influence activities, and psychological operations to shape public perceptions, undermine democratic institutions, and achieve strategic objectives below the threshold of armed conflict. This evolving battle-space places cognitive security, the protection of societies from manipulation, deception, and information-based influence, at the forefront of national and international security agendas. As geopolitical rivalries intensify and the global order becomes more fragmented, existing multilateral institutions face significant challenges in responding effectively to these emerging threats. The transnational nature of hybrid warfare demands enhanced cooperation among states, international organizations, technology platforms, civil society, and academic institutions. Yet divergent political interests, competing strategic narratives, and declining trust among major powers often hinder collective action. This paper examines the intersection of hybrid warfare, cognitive security, and multilateral governance. It explores how international actors can develop cooperative mechanisms to strengthen societal resilience, safeguard democratic processes, and enhance information integrity in an increasingly contested global information environment. The study argues that effective multilateral responses are essential to preserving stability and security in the twenty-first century.

Keywords: Hybrid Warfare; Cognitive Security; Multilateralism; Disinformation; Geopolitical Fragmentation



English Session 3: Geopolitics and Global Security

Almaee, Reza

Institution: Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

Country of origin: Iran

Geopolitical Disputes in the Middle East: Implications for EU Foreign Policy and Security (Case of the Arab Israeli Conflict)

The new round of the Arab Israeli conflict in the Middle East after October 7, 2023, has become a major source of division, disagreement, and security concerns within the European Union. This presentation addresses the issue from a geopolitical point of view, emphasizing why knowing the history, geography, and politics of the dispute can lead to a more informed, unified, and consolidated collective decision on this matter. To do this, the presentation examines the authenticity of various claims regarding borders, names, holy sites, slogans, flags, and symbols. It shows how the grave discrepancy between common knowledge and historical reality has led to less-informed decisions in the EU. Furthermore, the discussion focuses on how the rhetoric surrounding concepts like genocide, apartheid, and colonialism has been appropriated to sensationalize the argument, creating a false dichotomy of oppressor and oppressed. Ultimately, romanticising the defence of the alleged oppressed, has challenged the rational reaction and prevented the firm stance to adopt policies predicated on facts.

Keywords: EU foreign policy, EU security, Middle East geopolitics, Hamas terrorism, October 7 attack



English Session 4: Migration, Conflict and International Politics



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Institution: University of Genoa, Italy

Country of origin: Italy

Legal Status and Labor Misallocation: Regularization as Economic Governance in Spain

This paper examines irregular migration through the lens of economic governance, asking whether undocumented status contributes to the concentration of migrant workers in low-productivity sectors of the Spanish economy. It combines individual-level data from the 2007 Spanish National Immigrant Survey with sectoral productivity measures derived from national accounts. Logistic models compare documented and undocumented non-EU migrant workers while controlling for age, gender, education, origin, years in Spain and region of residence. Preliminary results show that undocumented workers have approximately twice the odds of employment in low-productivity sectors and an adjusted probability around 15 percentage points higher than comparable documented migrants. They also display lower earnings, greater temporary employment and stronger occupational downgrading. The paper relates these micro-level patterns to recent administrative evidence on residence permits through “arraigo” and Spain’s 2026 extraordinary regularization process. Rather than treating regularization exclusively as a humanitarian or legal intervention, the study conceptualizes it as an economic-policy instrument that may reduce labor-market segmentation, improve the allocation of migrant skills and expand formal employment. The findings contribute to debates on migration governance, informality and the economy.

Keywords: Irregular migration, Regularization, Labor misallocation, Economic governance, Spain



Chattioui, Maroua

Institution: University of Wroclaw, Poland

Country of origin: Morocco

Legitimacy Without Recognition: Strategic Narratives and Diplomatic Practices in the Moroccan Sahara and Abkhazia

In an increasingly fragmented international order, contested territories pose significant challenges to diplomacy, multilateralism, and the international system based on sovereign recognition. While international recognition remains a key principle of statehood, governing authorities increasingly rely on alternative strategies to establish domestic and international legitimacy. This paper examines how legitimacy is constructed through strategic narratives and diplomatic practices in two contrasting cases: the Moroccan Sahara and Abkhazia. Using a qualitative comparative case study, the research analyses official government documents, diplomatic statements, policy reports, and public communication produced between 2010 and 2025. The study explores how each case mobilizes historical narratives, legal arguments, identity claims, and international partnerships to reinforce sovereignty claims despite differing levels of international recognition. By comparing these two cases, the paper contributes to debates on legitimacy, contested sovereignty, and contemporary diplomacy, demonstrating how narrative construction has become an increasingly important instrument of statecraft in a changing global order. The findings offer new insights into the evolving relationship between recognition, diplomacy, and strategic communication within contemporary international relations.

Keywords: Strategic narratives; Contested territories; Legitimacy; Diplomacy; Moroccan Sahara



Fattah, Abdul

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Services, Hungary

Country of origin: Bangladesh

From Migration Aspirations to Post-Migration Realities: Progress Toward an Aspiration–Reality Gap Framework

The PhD research explores the gap between pre-migration aspirations and post-migration integration of Bangladeshi migrants in Europe. The study is developing an Aspiration-Reality Gap Framework linking the formation of migration aspirations to subsequent integration outcomes. The theoretical framework is a combination of the Aspirations–Capabilities approach, migration network perspectives, relative deprivation, and multidimensional integration theory. The research has undergone an initial quantitative phase in Bangladesh, looking at the impacts of socioeconomic conditions, migration networks, information, and perceived opportunities on migration aspirations and intentions. The European component is being developed through fieldwork among Bangladeshi migrants, and initial evidence from Hungary and Italy provides insight into migrants' experience after arrival. The next step is to extend the comparative analysis to Germany. The study uses a mixed-methods approach that includes survey data, qualitative interviews, and field observations. A key aim is to investigate the degree of gap between migrants' pre-migration expectations and their subsequent experiences in areas like employment, income, housing, language, social ties, belonging, and well-being. The research is expected to contribute to migration studies through linking pre-migration decision-making with post-migration integration and by developing a comparative framework for the analysis of the gap between migration aspirations and subsequent realities.

Keywords: Migration aspirations; Bangladeshi migrants; integration; migration networks; Europe; Aspiration–reality gap



English Session 4: Migration, Conflict and International Politics

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Country of origin: Hungary

Populist (dis-)Engagement and Membership in the ICC

In recent decades the populist political logic has transformed international relations, while liberal norms of cooperation and the legitimacy of long-standing institutions have been questioned. Academic consensus states: there is no such thing as a common populist foreign policy. Over the years, an interdisciplinary research programme took shape under the label of populism studies, toward which this endeavour intends to contribute. This paper explores the variegated relationship of Western populists to the post-hegemonic liberal international. It focuses on EU member states that reconfigured the cornerstones of their countries' engagement with the International Criminal Court (ICC) under populist leadership. Drawing on Ernesto Laclau's work, populism in the international is understood as a political logic of equivalence, fundamentally opposed to mainstream logics of difference in foreign policy. Utilising van Meegdenburg's analytics' method of process tracing the paper is to showcase how populist actors construct the necessary conditions for their eventual political decisions about the ICC. A comparative case study of Poland and Hungary is going to be utilised to exemplify both the multifinality embedded in the workings of populist governments and the underlying connection between the logical "cogs and wheels" of the processes and the resulting revisionist nature of populist foreign policy.

Keywords: Populism, Political logic, Poland, Hungary, International Criminal Court

Szakonyi, Dániel Zoltán

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Country of origin: Hungary

International Dimensions of Ethnic Conflict Management: Northern Ireland and South Tyrol

Ethnic conflicts, particularly in border regions, may transcend domestic politics and become broader regional security challenges. Although their settlement depends primarily on domestic factors and negotiated accommodation, external actors and the international environment can significantly influence conflict dynamics. Kinstates, international organisations and other external actors may facilitate accommodation or reinforce conflict, while international integration may further shape the environment in which conflict management takes place. This paper examines these dynamics through a comparative analysis of Northern Ireland and South Tyrol. It explores how different forms of international involvement interact with domestic processes and institutional solutions such as territorial autonomy, power-sharing and cross-border cooperation. Particular attention is paid to Austria and the United Nations in South Tyrol, British Irish cooperation and international facilitation in Northern Ireland, and the broader role of European integration. The challenges created by Brexit and the potential re-emergence of a hard Irish border further illustrate the relevance of the international environment. Through these cases, the paper seeks to explore how different forms of international involvement and the broader international environment interact with domestic institutional arrangements in shaping the management of ethnic conflict and its implications for regional stability.

Keywords: Ethnic conflict, Regional security, International involvement, Institutional accommodation, European integration



English Session 5: AI in Foreign and Security Policy I.

The AI in Foreign and Security Policy sessions (I-III and O-3) were organized by the Digital Foreign Policy Research Group, University of Pécs, Hungary



Digital Foreign Policy
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English Session 5: AI in Foreign and Security Policy I.

Berkes, Rudolf

Institution: Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Middle Power Strategies in the Global AI Competition: A Comparative Analysis of Diverging Foreign Policy Approaches

As artificial intelligence becomes an integral part of economic growth and national security, access to frontier AI capabilities is emerging as a new arena of geopolitical competition. The United States and China, as the only states currently capable of developing frontier models, are positioned to capture most of the resulting economic and military advantage, while middle and small powers largely depend on renting capabilities they cannot independently produce. This dependence could be compounded by tightening compute export controls and national security-driven restrictions on model access, which increasingly extend to second-tier systems as well. Middle powers thus face a significant challenge: they will be exposed to AI's disruptive effects without commensurate access to its benefits or voice in its governance. This presentation maps and compares foreign policy options available to middle powers seeking to preserve meaningful agency in this emerging order – alliances and arrangements with leading AI states for preferential access; control of complementary upstream and downstream supply chain assets; joint frontier model development projects; economic and military coercion; and reliance on open-weight models. I assess the feasibility, cost, and geopolitical trade-offs of each option.

Keywords: AI strategy, Foreign policy analysis, AI race, Middle powers, Emerging disruptive technologies



English Session 5: AI in Foreign and Security Policy I.

Mbuthi, Lilian Njeri

Institution: Independent Researcher

Country of origin: Kenya

Algorithmic Non-Alignment: Can Africa Refuse the New AI Cold War?

Africa is increasingly positioned as a theatre of geopolitical competition over artificial intelligence rather than an architect of its governing rules. This paper introduces algorithmic non-alignment as an African-centred foreign policy framework for resisting binary technological dependence and strengthening collective digital sovereignty. Using comparative policy analysis across 12 African states representing East, West, North and Southern Africa, the study examines national AI strategies and digital governance frameworks alongside 15 major AI, cloud and compute partnerships announced between 2020 and 2026. Partnerships are coded across four dimensions: infrastructure ownership, data governance, technology dependency and domestic bargaining power. The paper argues that fragmented bilateral negotiations risk reproducing extractive digital relations across a continent of 55 African Union member states and more than 1.5 billion people. It proposes an African Algorithmic Non-Alignment Framework centered on pooled compute diplomacy, continental AI procurement principles, cross-border data governance and coordinated multilateral bargaining. Reframing AI governance as foreign and security policy, the paper asks: what would global AI governance look like if African states negotiated collectively as infrastructure, market and geopolitical power rather than as technology beneficiaries?

Keywords: Algorithmic Non-Alignment, AI Diplomacy, Digital Sovereignty, African Foreign Policy, Multilateralism



English Session 5: AI in Foreign and Security Policy I.

Naz, Uzma

Institution: Minhaj University Lahore, Pakistan

Country of origin: Pakistan

AI-Assisted Diplomacy: Changing Dynamics of Conflict Resolution and International Mediation

The rapid integration of artificial intelligence into diplomatic practice is reshaping the processes through which conflicts are analysed, negotiated, and mediated. The study explores the evolving role of AI-assisted diplomacy in conflict resolution and international mediation, focusing on its impact on the effectiveness of diplomacy, the role of human actors, ethical considerations, and the legitimacy of peace processes. This study based on qualitative research design that incorporates comparative case study, policy-document analysis and thematic analysis of selected AI-supported diplomatic and mediation practices. The theoretical framework is a combination of Conflict Transformation Theory and the Human-Centred AI approach, it enables the study to evaluate whether technological interventions merely improve procedural efficiency or contribute to deeper, inclusive, and sustainable conflict transformation while preserving human judgement and accountability. The discussion shows that AI can strengthen diplomatic preparedness, improve access to complex conflict data, facilitate broader participation, and enhance mediation support; however, algorithmic bias, data asymmetry, misinformation, privacy concerns, technological dependency, and unequal digital capacity may undermine neutrality and trust. This research calls for a human-centred governance framework of AI-assisted diplomacy based on transparency, accountability, meaningful human oversight, conflict sensitivity, data protection, inclusivity, and international ethical standards. It concludes that AI should complement rather than replace diplomatic judgement, with technological innovation remaining subordinate to human responsibility, political legitimacy, and the imperatives of sustainable peace.

Keywords: Algorithmic Mediation, Conflict Transformation, Predictive Diplomacy, Ethical AI Governance, Human–AI Collaboration



English Session 5: AI in Foreign and Security Policy I.

Zaalouni Mohamed Aziz

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Country of origin:

How International Organizations Shape Business Diplomacy Administration in Tunisia and United Arab Emirates?

States operate within a complex environment shaped by a variety of actors that may influence their administrative and political decision-making. This raises an important question: To what extent do international organizations influence the administration of business diplomacy in Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates? To address this question, the paper examines two distinct models of business diplomacy through a comparative analysis of Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. Tunisia has developed a complex institutional framework that includes several key bodies, such as the Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (FIPA), the Tunisian Investment Authority (TIA), the Higher Investment Council, and the Tunisian Investment Fund. Despite this institutional landscape, Tunisia continues to face significant regulatory, administrative, and economic challenges. These challenges have made the role of international organizations particularly visible, especially international financial institutions and organizations providing technical assistance, such as the World Bank. In contrast, the United Arab Emirates represents a different model of business diplomacy, shaped by a distinct economic and institutional trajectory. Its relatively open economy hosts a diverse range of business models and is characterized by a more flexible regulatory framework. Through this comparison, the paper explores how differences in domestic institutional structures and economic governance shape the role and influence of international organizations in the administration of business diplomacy.

Keywords: Business diplomacy, International organizations, Tunisia United Arab Emirates, International organizations interventions

English Session 5: AI in Foreign and Security Policy I.

Bandara, Rajapaksha Mudiyansele Chamila Prabhodhani

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Sri Lanka

National AI Strategies in Developing Countries: Digital Governance Transformation and International Cooperation - Comparative Insights from Sri Lanka, India and Rwanda

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an increasingly important policy instrument for governments seeking to accelerate digital governance, modernize public administration, and strengthen international cooperation. While the literature has extensively examined national AI strategies and digital governance in developed countries, comparative evidence from developing countries remains limited. This study aims to comparatively examine how national AI strategies support digital governance transformation and international cooperation in Sri Lanka, India, and Rwanda. The research employs a qualitative comparative case study design based on document analysis, drawing on national AI strategy documents, government policy publications, and the OECD AI Policy Observatory. The analysis is expected to identify both common and country-specific approaches to AI governance, highlighting how institutional capacity, digital governance maturity, and international engagement influence the implementation of national AI strategies. Unlike previous studies that primarily focus on developed countries or single-country analyses, this research provides a comparative perspective on three developing countries from South Asia and Africa. The study contributes to the emerging literature on AI governance by offering policy insights that may support governments in strengthening digital governance and enhancing international cooperation through AI-driven national strategies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), National AI Strategies, Digital Governance, International Cooperation, Developing Countries



English Session 6: Multilateralism and Global Governance



English Session 6: Multilateralism and Global Governance

Nemeth, Balazs

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Country of origin: Hungary

Deadlock of the EU: Change Course in the 24th Hour?

As the 21st century enters a decisive phase, the global balance of technological, economic, and political power is shifting with remarkable speed. China's long-term and well-founded strategic rise, often framed as the emergence of a new Chinese century, challenges the European Union to reconsider its position in the world. Once a central engine of industrial progress, scientific discovery, and innovations, Europe now faces the risk of strategic stagnation, fragmented decision-making, and declining competitiveness in key sectors such as artificial intelligence, green technology, digital infrastructure, and advanced manufacturing. This paper examines the question of whether the European Union can still self-correct itself before it loses its role for the next decades as a global innovation powerhouse and begins its final phase as an empire. Examines it via the unsaid, possible Chinese strategy behind the state-funded usage of emerging technologies as economic warfare. We indirectly highlight the institutional, economic, and cultural obstacles that have slowed Europe's capacity to act. The central question is: is a historic turning point possible for Europe, or whether hesitation in the "24th hour" will mark a missed step in the next stage of technological and societal evolution in the West.

Keywords: European Union; China's rise; Technological sovereignty; Strategic autonomy; Innovation policy; Digital transformation



Hamdi, Housseem Eddine

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Country of origin: Tunisia

The WTO reform, Mega-Regional Trade Agreements and the Future of Global Economic Governance

The contemporary international economic order is experiencing profound transformations driven by geopolitical rivalry, economic fragmentation, digitalization, climate change, and the proliferation of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs). These developments have challenged the central role traditionally played by the World Trade Organization (WTO) as the cornerstone of the multilateral trading system. Rather than viewing RTAs solely as alternatives to multilateralism, this paper argues that they increasingly function as complementary laboratories for regulatory innovation, capable of addressing emerging issues such as digital trade, environmental sustainability, investment facilitation, labor standards, and supply-chain resilience. Drawing upon legal and institutional analysis of WTO law and recent regional trade agreements, the presentation examines whether the coexistence of multilateral and regional legal frameworks can strengthen, rather than weaken, international economic governance. It further explores the legal mechanisms required to improve coherence between these regimes and evaluates current WTO reform initiatives in light of evolving global challenges. Ultimately, the paper contends that the future of global economic governance depends on rebuilding an inclusive and adaptive multilateral system capable of integrating regional experiences while preserving the principles of transparency, predictability, non-discrimination, and international cooperation.

Keywords: World Trade Organization (WTO), Regional Trade Agreements, Multilateralism, Global Economic Governance, WTO Reform



Batsikadze, Giorgi

Institution: Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, Georgia

Country of origin: Georgia

The Democratic Republic of Georgia and the Challenges of Multilateral Diplomacy, 1918–1921

The collapse of the Russian Empire and the emergence of new states in 1917-1918 created a rapidly changing and highly uncertain international environment in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus. Proclaimed in May 1918, the Democratic Republic of Georgia faced the fundamental challenge of preserving its sovereignty while navigating competing interests among major powers and regional actors. This presentation examines Georgian diplomacy between 1918 and 1921 as an attempt by a small post-imperial state to secure its international position through both bilateral and multilateral diplomatic engagement. The study focuses on Georgia's efforts to obtain international recognition, establish diplomatic relations with the Allied Powers, and present its political and security interests within the emerging post-war international order. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between Georgia's diplomatic initiatives and the geopolitical interests of Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Germany, Great Britain, and other international actors. The study argues that Georgian diplomacy sought to elevate Georgia's security and sovereignty from regional concerns to matters of broader international importance. The Georgian case demonstrates both the potential and structural limitations of multilateral diplomacy for small states during periods of geopolitical transformation.

Keywords: Democratic Republic of Georgia; Diplomacy; Small states; International recognition; Post-imperial order



English Session 6: Multilateralism and Global Governance

Pigliucci, Michele

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Country of origin: Italy

The European Union: Polycrisis of a Fading Global Player

The role of the European Union as a unique international actor has been debated by scholars for decades. In 2009, Saul Cohen considered the EU to be the most advanced geopolitical player in the world, thanks to its leadership in technology and research, particularly in the field of the green transition. In fact, the EU used to consider itself the largest space of freedom, democracy and competitiveness – an ambitious self-perception that represented its strongest soft power. However, this ambition now appears to lack resilience, as the EU seems unable to respond to the current polycrisis: the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the war in the Middle East and the Strait of Hormuz crisis form a chain of events in which the EU has struggled to play a leading role, showing that its power actually rested on the security guarantees provided by the US umbrella. But if a geopolitical player is strongly dependent on another actor, can it truly be considered a player? Starting from this question, the paper will show how the strategic vulnerabilities of the EU undermine its real power, reducing its ability to act autonomously and even threatening the unity of the project itself.

Keywords: European Union, Geopolitics, Polycrisis, Strategic Autonomy, United States



Kiss, Fanni

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Country of origin: Hungary

Stolen Childhoods, Silenced Cultures: Indigenous Child Removal in Canada and Australia

Can a group be destroyed without its members being physically exterminated? This paper revisits that question through a comparative analysis of Indigenous child removal in Canada and Australia. Focusing on the Canadian residential school system and Australia's Stolen Generations, it explores how state-supported policies of child removal, assimilation, linguistic suppression, religious conversion, and separation from family and community affected the continuity of Indigenous groups. Through comparative qualitative analysis, the study considers the conditions within institutions, the groups targeted, and subsequent processes of recognition and redress. Particular attention is given to the tension between the broader concept of cultural genocide and the narrower legal definition contained in the 1948 Genocide Convention. The paper argues that Indigenous child removal exposes a central difficulty in genocide law: group destruction may occur not only through physical extermination, but also through deliberate interference with the transmission of identity, culture, and community between generations. The Canadian and Australian cases therefore provide an important basis for reconsidering the relationship between forced assimilation, child transfer, and the legal protection of group existence.

Keywords: Genocide; Cultural Genocide; Indigenous Peoples; Forced Child Removal; Assimilation



English Session 7: Central and Eastern Europe in a Changing International Order



Lou, Zhenyu

Institution: Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bulgaria

Country of origin: China

Uploading Bilateralism: Small-State Power and EU Enlargement Conditionality in the Bulgaria–North Macedonia Dispute

This paper examines how small European Union member states can amplify bilateral claims by uploading them into multilateral accession procedures. It analyses Bulgaria's dispute with North Macedonia and asks how Sofia transformed historically rooted disagreements over language, identity, and treaty implementation into conditions embedded in the EU enlargement process. Drawing on small-state power theory, Europeanization scholarship, and the literature on political conditionality, the paper develops the concept of "uploading bilateralism": the strategic reframing of national claims in EU-compatible terms and their subsequent institutionalization through accession rules, negotiating documents, and monitoring mechanisms. Using process tracing and a corpus of Bulgarian, North Macedonian, and EU official documents from 2017 to 2026, the study reconstructs the sequence linking domestic preference formation, European-level framing, institutional incorporation, and continuing oversight. It argues that Bulgaria's leverage derived not only from the unanimity rule, but from its ability to convert a temporary veto into a durable mechanism of conditionality. The case demonstrates that multilateral institutions may simultaneously constrain small states and magnify their bilateral bargaining power.

Keywords: Small-state power; EU enlargement; Political conditionality; Bulgaria; North Macedonia



English Session 7: Central and Eastern Europe in a Changing International Order

Marciniak, Piotr

Institution: Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Country of origin: Poland

Why Decentralization and Functional Deregulation in Economy Require Chambers of Commerce

Modern market economies face a structural paradox: both decentralization of public tasks and functional deregulation of economic administration usually lack the real, institutional vehicle necessary to carry them out. This lecture argues that public law chambers of commerce - mandatory public-law corporations of entrepreneurs, operating by force of statute - are not merely a convenient policy option, but a functionally irreplaceable institution for the genuine realization of both processes. The argument rests on a fundamental distinction between self-administration (the internal autonomy of a private voluntary association) and self-government in the public law sense - a decentralized entity performing public tasks in its own name, subject only to legality review. The constitutional logic here is identical to governing local government and professional chambers bodies: communities bound by a shared legally relevant characteristic is organized by statute into a self-governing public body, vested with public tasks within its sphere of natural expertise. The absence of this third pillar of functional self-government in the economic sphere, or its facade character (resulting from the lack of a real catalogue of administrative and legal tasks, including authoritative ones), weakens both the quality of economic regulation and the democratic legitimacy of public economic law

Keywords: Public law chambers of commerce, Decentralization, Functional deregulation, Co-governance



Strausz, Peter

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Economic Interest Representation and Political Reorientations: Chambers of Economy in Hungary after 1990

The planned presentation examines the transformation of Hungary's chambers of economy after 1990 as a revealing case of interaction between organized economic interests and changing political strategies. It argues that the institutional development of the chambers was shaped less by internal, stakeholder-driven evolution than by recurrent external political interventions. After the democratic transition, competing concepts of voluntary association and public-law self-government culminated in the 1994 Chamber Act, which established compulsory membership and delegated public functions to chambers. The 1999 reform reversed this model by abolishing compulsory membership, fundamentally reshaping their resources and representative capacity. From 2010 onward, however, a new phase emerged: while general compulsory membership was not restored, mandatory registration, closer strategic cooperation with government, and an expanding portfolio of public tasks strengthened the chambers' institutional position. The presentation interprets these successive shifts as indicators of broader changes in Hungarian economic governance, demonstrating how chambers repeatedly became instruments, partners, and arenas of political-economic reorientation.

Keywords: Economic chambers, Hungary, Interest-representation, Political reorientations, Transition



English Session 7: Central and Eastern Europe in a Changing International Order

Zachar, Peter Krisztán

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Country of origin: Hungary

Institutional Reform and Political Transition: The Case of Hungarian Chambers of Commerce, 2024–2026

Hungarian chambers of commerce have historically oscillated between service provision and interest intermediation, their autonomy long constrained by close ties to the governing party - dynamic scholars have described as making them a persistent "cue ball" of national politics since 1990. Two earlier research phases examined this tension: one assessing whether the Consultative Forum of Hungarian Chambers of Economy can exercise a substantive advisory and advocacy role, with preliminary findings pointing to limited influence; the other analyzing the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry's (MKIK) 2025 six-pillar reform agenda, which sought decentralization and stronger business-to-administration dialogue, informed by comparative benchmarks such as Austria's WKO. The landslide election of April 2026, ending sixteen years of Fidesz-led government, fundamentally recasts the environment in which both initiatives were designed. This paper asks whether the Forum and the MKIK reform retain institutional continuity under the new Tisza-led government, or whether political transition exposes them as contingent on the previous ruling party's patronage structures. Drawing on qualitative document analysis and stakeholder interviews, the paper offers a timely account of chamber–state relations amid Hungary's most significant political rupture in decades.

Keywords: Chambers of commerce; Corporatism; Institutional reform; Political transition; Business-to-administration dialogue



English Session 8: Central Europe: Political and Historical Perspectives



English Session 8: Central Europe: Political and Historical Perspectives

Fiktus, Pawel

Institution: University of Law in Wrocław, Poland

Country of origin: Poland

Customary law in public international law - observations from Polish science

The 19th century was remembered as the age of codification of public international law. These legal acts replaced existing customary law. In practice, customary law was kept to a minimum. This paper (and publication) will present the observations of Polish scholars on customary law in public international law and the process of its existence. It is worth considering to what extent customary law should be recognized as a source of public international law. Polish legal thought already addressed this topic in the 19th century. For example, Professor Gustaw Roszkowski, at the end of the 19th century, developed principles for limiting customary law. In the interwar period, for example, Professor Julian Makwoski and Professor Stanisław Ehrlich pointed to problems in applying customary law in relations between states. Also, in the era of socialism, scholars such as Prof. Janusz Symonides and Remigiusz Bierzanek considered the existence of customary law an instrument that could be used by capitalist states. Contemporary thought also addresses this topic, but points to customary law as a complementary element to written public international law.

Keywords: Customary law, Polish legal thought, History of public international law, Codification of public international law



English Session 8: Central Europe: Political and Historical Perspectives

Horváth, Emőke

Institution: Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

The 1967 Visits of Hungarian Government and Goodwill Delegations to Latin America and Cuba's Attitude toward Them

It appears that, somewhat unintentionally, 1967 became Hungary's "Year of Latin America," as two Hungarian delegations visited the region in succession during the second half of the year. On 30 October 1967, a Hungarian government delegation headed by István Szurdi, Minister of Domestic Trade, departed for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay, where it held talks on the development of bilateral economic and cultural relations. The delegation included István Tömpe, President of the Hungarian Radio and Television; Károly Szarka, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Béla Szalai, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade; and Imre Kepes, a Head of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The government delegation returned to Hungary on 28 November. However, several of its members, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Károly Szarka, continued their tour of South America, this time as a goodwill delegation. The Hungarian leadership was concerned about how the Cuban government would react to the presence of the two Hungarian delegations in Latin America and how the Cuban press would portray their activities. This paper examines why the prospect of Cuban reactions caused unease in Budapest, what historical circumstances lay behind these concerns, and why the heads of the delegations received special briefings on how to respond to possible Cuban reactions.

Keywords: Hungarian Diplomacy, Cold War, Cuban Foreign Relations, Soviet Union in Latin America, Fidel Castro



English Session 8: Central Europe: Political and Historical Perspectives

Bobay, István Zoltán; Madaras, Márton

Institution: Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church / Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary
Country of origin: Hungary

The Travel Diary of István Burián, a Hungarian Hussar Officer, from Maximilian of Habsburg's "Mexican Adventure"

Our presentation examines and analyses a surviving fragment of the diary of István Burián, a Hungarian hussar officer who served in the Austrian Volunteer Corps in Mexico. The text was published in 1868, in the aftermath of the collapse of the Second Mexican Empire, in Jász-kunság, a regional Hungarian newspaper, where it appeared in several consecutive issues. The diary fragment constitutes a particularly valuable source for the history of the Austrian Volunteer Corps, as it provides a continuous narrative of the unit's experience from its deployment to Mexico, through its participation in the military campaigns of the Empire, to the eventual repatriation of the corps following the failure of Maximilian's regime. As such, the source offers important insights into both the military history of the corps and the personal experiences of a Hungarian officer serving in Mexico. It also sheds important light on how members of the Austrian Volunteer Corps perceived the political, military, and social realities of Maximilian's short-lived empire in nineteenth-century Mexico.

Keywords: Second Mexican Empire; Maximilian of Habsburg; István Burián; Hungarian hussar officer; Austrian Volunteer Corps in Mexico; Nineteenth-century travel diary



Zolotarev, Fedor

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Geopolitics of Nuclear Energy: SWOT-Analysis of Nuclear Visegrad Group Member States

Despite the competitive nature of the nuclear energy field, international cooperation also remains a space for political and economic rivalry. The need to ensure energy security and stability, develop industry, growing computational demand, and commitments to mitigate climate change issues force governments to develop national nuclear programs. However, the ‘nuclear renaissance’ also includes a geopolitical dimension, where the interests of state-owned companies and the strategic interests of their countries clash. For Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, whose nuclear power plants currently expose a crossroad of interests for Russian, Asian, European, and American companies and nation-states. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to analyze the current status and medium-term prospects of three nuclear project developments amid geopolitical challenges. To achieve this, the SWOT analysis method will be used as a strategy for identification both the advantages of the current state of affairs in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary’s nuclear energy sectors, as well as issues with challenges at the national, regional, and international levels.

Keywords: Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Geopolitics, Nuclear Energy, SWOT-Analysis



Holányi, Ákos

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Country of origin: Hungary

Hedging under conditions of shelter: Hungarian foreign policy under the Orbán regime (2010-2026)

Hungary's foreign policy under Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's second premiership (2010-2026) ran counter to the conventional understanding of small state foreign policy. The paper develops the argument that Hungary's behaviour represented a new form of hedging which emerged due to its leaders' conviction that the liberal international order was in inevitable decline and that the geopolitical West was no longer the catalyst of Hungary's success but rather a hindrance to it. The analysis of formal policy objectives and principles, informal political declarations, and real government action reveal that Hungarian foreign policy under Orbán was characterised by multi-layered ambivalence where uncertainty about the country's intentions was co-produced by a network of contradictions between formal commitments, informal goals, and real action. The paper names this strategy 'sheltered hedging' and defines it as a costly mixed foreign policy strategy aimed at cultivating new partnerships with rival power centres while maintaining minimum commitments to current alliances. It posits that 'sheltered hedging' represents an intermediary strategy between shelter politics and traditional hedging because the 'hedger' does not officially end its commitments with shelter providing institutions, but its behaviour already signals that the country's long-term interests lie elsewhere.

Keywords: Foreign policy, Hedging, Shelter theory, Small states, Hungary



English Session 9: AI in Foreign and Security Policy II.

The AI in Foreign and Security Policy sessions (I-III and O-3) were organized by the Digital Foreign Policy Research Group, University of Pécs, Hungary



Digital Foreign Policy
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English Session 9: AI in Foreign and Security Policy II.

Raynaldi, Muhammad, Baudry, Marc, Pratama, Cakra Diaz

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, University of Pécs, Hungary, Université Paris-Nanterre, France

Country of origin: Indonesia, France

Electricity Trading Strategies to Mitigate Financial Risk under the CBAM Definitive Phase Implementation

As the European Union (EU) enters the definitive phase of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on 1 January 2026, electricity exporters from non-EU countries are expected to face substantial financial and regulatory adjustments. This study examines how changes in power plant configurations and technological upgrades influence cross-border electricity flows between EU and non-EU regions. Using a comparative case study approach, the analysis covers several major corridors, including the Northern (Norway–EU), Southern (Montenegro–Italy), Balkan, and Iberia–Morocco links. The research applies quantitative assessments across three generation scenarios fully fossil-fuel, hybrid fossil-renewable, and fully renewable to estimate embedded emissions, account for transmission losses, and calculate CBAM certificate costs based on carbon price differentials. Initial results indicate that adopting low-carbon technologies is essential for reducing economic exposure and sustaining export competitiveness. The Iberia–Morocco corridor illustrates a potential “trade diversion” effect, where slow decarbonization in non-EU regions may shift their position from electricity exporters to clean-energy importers. Overall, the findings highlight that strategic investment in renewable energy and high-efficiency generation technologies is crucial for non-EU producers navigating the financial pressures of the CBAM definitive phase.

Keywords: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM); Embedded emissions; Renewable energy transition; Power plant technology; Transmission losses; Carbon pricing; Non-EU electricity exporters

English Session 9: AI in Foreign and Security Policy II.

Hajdu, Gábor

Institution: Eötvös Loránd University, Centre for Social Sciences – Institute for Legal Studies, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

The Rise of Digital Trade Agreements: Alternate Forms of International Cooperation

When it comes to international trade relations, the World Trade Organization has long dominated as the principal forum. However, due to differences between member states, multilateral cooperation in the WTO has been difficult. This was only compounded by the past decade, which saw deterioration in international relations, especially on trade policy. There is a newly emerging trend, however, whereby certain advanced economies such as Singapore, South Korea or even the EU, have sought to establish various bilateral relations, aimed at cooperation in digital economic and trade matters. The principal means being the creation of so-called digital trade agreements or digital economy agreements. The argument being examined is that rather than just being a series of disconnected bilateral agreements, these new treaties are an emerging indirect form of multilateralism, a cooperative response by the “secondary players” in digital fields to the policies of both the USA and China. To determine the truth of this argument, two general methods will be presented: an analysis of the process by which these agreements were negotiated, and the comparison of the contents of these agreements, especially with regards to articles about cooperation. Thus, it will be possible to determine whether this “network” exists.

Keywords: WTO, digital trade, International agreements, Multilateralism, Bilateralism



English Session 9: AI in Foreign and Security Policy II.

Zraidi, Siham

Institution: Shanghai International Studies University, China

Country of origin: Morocco

Learning from the Symphony: China's AI Governance Model, the World AI Cooperation Organization, and the Case for Selective Adoption

As artificial intelligence reshapes global politics, this paper asks which elements of China's AI governance model other states can and should selectively adopt, and what the 2026 launch of the World AI Cooperation Organization (WAICO) reveals about the geopolitical stakes of doing so. Rather than treating China's approach solely as a strategic challenge, the study examines its distinctive features: iterative, application-specific regulation and a diffusion-first strategy built on open-source models, capacity building, and shared infrastructure. Taking President Xi Jinping's keynote at the 2026 World AI Conference in Shanghai as a focal point, it compares China's development-oriented model with the European Union's rules-first framework and the United States' market-led, export-control approach. The paper argues that specific governance techniques are transferable and can be decoupled from China's political system, offering middle powers and Global South states a pragmatic path to moderate AI adoption. It concludes by assessing WAICO as institutional counterprogramming in the US-China contest, with particular attention to Central and Eastern Europe's position within the EU regulatory order.

Keywords: AI governance, China, World AI Cooperation Organization (WAICO), Technology diplomacy, Global South



English Session 9: AI in Foreign and Security Policy II.

Szegedi, Péter; Lechner, Zoltán

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Artificial Intelligence in Foreign Policy Decision-Making: A Comparative Study of Estonia and Greece

The presentation introduces preliminary findings from a four-year research project launched in 2026. Focusing on two European small states with distinct institutional and geopolitical characteristics, Estonia and Greece, the study examines the current and potential role of artificial intelligence in foreign policy decision-making and foreign affairs-related work. The empirical research is based on in-depth interviews with Estonian and Greek experts familiar with the use of AI in the field, focusing on how they assess the current state, opportunities, and limitations of AI-assisted foreign policy work in their respective countries. The paper employs a structured comparative framework and examines the two cases along five predefined dimensions: (1) the current presence of AI in foreign policy-related work; (2) the types of AI-assisted tasks most commonly used in the policy-making environment; (3) the factors encouraging AI adoption in the area of foreign affairs; (4) the main barriers to AI adoption; and (5) the three most realistic steps that could be taken to improve AI-assisted foreign policy work at the national level. The study thus seeks not only to map existing practices but also to identify the institutional, organisational, and strategic conditions shaping the integration of AI into foreign affairs.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Foreign policy, Decision-making, Estonia, Greece

English Session 9: AI in Foreign and Security Policy II.

Kacziba, Péter

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Supporting foreign policy decisions through artificial intelligence: design, testing and limitations

Similar to other policy areas, artificial intelligence promises to support the work of foreign policy institutions. AI is expected to assist decision-making by allowing analysts to conduct more precise cost-benefit calculations, outcome forecasts, scenario comparisons and evidence synthesis. This presentation offers the first results of an ongoing research and software development project that tests these promises on a working application. The prototype processes news reporting, strategic documents and historical precedents, and estimates the probability of defined policy outcomes, for instance whether a state will open negotiations or resume military operations. Each estimate combines several competing explanations of foreign policy decision-making, from the rational actor model to bureaucratic and leadership-centred accounts and cites the documents behind it. The presentation describes the prototype's design and initial testing and therefore examines the system itself rather than its forecasting accuracy. The lessons of this testing highlight practical and technological limitations. The same question asked twice does not return the same estimate, there is no way to identify which reasons produced a given answer, and every assessment reflects expectations the model formed during training, which remain hidden from the user. The presentation concludes that such systems are promising but should operate in parallel with standard human analysis even when the model performs well.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; Decision support; Foreign policy analysis; Forecasting; Human oversight



English Session 10: Geopolitics and the Changing Global Order



English Session 10: Geopolitics and the Changing Global Order

Neira Fajardo, Brian Heriberto

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Colombia

The Lithium Triangle and the Reordering of Global Power in the Post-Combustion Age

The global transition toward low-carbon technologies is transforming critical mineral supply chains into strategic instruments of geopolitical influence. As the world's leading concentration of identified lithium reserves, the Lithium Triangle—comprising Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia—has become a central arena in the reconfiguration of international power, where industrial policy, technological competition, and resource governance increasingly shape global political and economic relations. This paper examines how the governance of lithium value chains is redefining strategic competition between major powers while creating new opportunities and constraints for producer states. Through a comparative analysis of Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia, the study explores how differing national development models influence each country's capacity to convert resource abundance into strategic autonomy. It argues that the emerging geopolitics of lithium is determined less by access to raw materials than by control over processing capacity, technological capabilities, and downstream industrial integration. By connecting critical minerals to debates on international political economy, sovereignty, and the changing architecture of global governance, the paper contributes to understanding how the energy transition is reshaping cooperation, competition, and multilateralism in the post-carbon international order.

Keywords: Lithium Triangle; Critical Minerals; Energy Transition; Geopolitics; Strategic Autonomy



English Session 10: Geopolitics and the Changing Global Order

Mezei, Tibor

Institution: Milton Friedman University, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

The Security Implications of the Trilateral Cooperation Between China, Russia and North Korea

The intensifying global competition between the United States and the People's Republic of China, the ongoing war in Ukraine, which, on the one hand brought about severe sanctions against Russia by major Western powers, while on the other hand deepened political as well as military cooperation between Russia and North Korea created a security situation that facilitated the forging of strategic cooperation between Beijing, Moscow and Pyongyang. This geopolitical alignment was promoted by the reinforcement of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between China and North Korea in 2021, and by the declaration of „no-limits” strategic partnership at the Putin-Xi meeting in 2022.

While Beijing, Moscow and Pyongyang have not established a formal trilateral organization, it should be noted that the renewed Sino-DPRK Treaty as well as the North Korean Russian Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership concluded in 2024 can be regarded as forms of alliance. The question is how NATO can, in the coming years, cope with an emerging bloc that poses security challenges. The definite lesson that can be drawn is that Europe's security has become inseparable from the security of the Indo-Pacific region, and consequently the EU's strategic posture is to be formulated on this premise.

Keywords: European security, China, Russia, North Korea, Indo-Pacific region



English Session 10: Geopolitics and the Changing Global Order

Nagy, Réka

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Geopolitics of Water in the Jordan River Basin

The Jordan River Basin has to face a severe water crisis. My study and presentation highlights how water scarcity threatens ecological sustainability and acts as a driver for geopolitical conflict. It demonstrates how unilateral water-political decisions, poor management and outdated transboundary agreements have led to the drastic degradation of the river and receding water levels of the Dead Sea. The presentation demonstrates current national water strategies and the evolution of international water law while identifying positive trends in basin-level governance. Ultimately, the research offers specific water policy recommendations and policy supplements to make existing water strategies more effective in mitigating the crisis.

Water conflicts in the Jordan River Basin has several serious consequences such as water scarcity, which is a trigger of regional instability and a barrier to ecological sustainability. There is a geopolitical escalation and a military escalation that originates from water scarcity. The water policies pursued by the countries in the Jordan River Basin are not effective, we will see how the elements of the Danubian water governance can be adapted in Jordan River Basin to get closer to solving the water shortage of millions.

Keywords: Water geopolitics, Water crisis, Governance, Strategy, Ecological Sustainability

English Session 10: Geopolitics and the Changing Global Order

Edl, András

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Geopolitical Consequences of the U. S. Space Activity since 2020

Since 2020, U.S. space activity has shifted, and security interests now appear to be the top priority. Rapid commercial integration and increased military-related spending are helping to establish a proliferated orbital architecture and a more capable Space Force. This presentation aims to demonstrate how U.S. commercial-military integration and interaction with other actors in space influence space governance and the geopolitical landscape. Using primarily regime theory and Glaser's rational theory, combined with network analysis of bilateral space agreements and cooperation between 2020 and 2026, the research maps the evolving network of international space actors.

Based on the analysis and the available data so far, the U.S. has taken significant steps to establish a dominant, Western-aligned coalition that is heavily reliant on commercial capabilities and distinct transparency norms. However, this has strengthened similar efforts by rival powers, possibly accelerating the formation of competing counter-blocs, such as the International Lunar Research Station (ILRS) initiative led by China. In addition, U.S. initiatives emphasize near-term economic and tactical advantages and have caused serious concerns among allied space actors, especially in European nations. The space environment is moving toward a multipolar geopolitical theater defined by competing spheres of technological and legal influence.

Keywords: Artemis, space, U.S., China, Europe



Deák, Máté

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

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



English Session 11: AI in Foreign and Security Policy III.

The AI in Foreign and Security Policy sessions (I-III and O-3) were organized by the Digital Foreign Policy Research Group, University of Pécs, Hungary



Digital Foreign Policy
Research Group
Department of Political Science and International Studies
UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

English Session 11: AI in Foreign and Security Policy III.

Igesha, Peter Mauti

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Kenya

Leveraging on Blockchain Technology to Combat Tax Evasion at One Stop Border Points in East Africa

Tax evasion at national borders through concealment, misclassification, misdeclaration, counterfeiting, and smuggling continues to erode government revenues and undermine sustainable development, particularly in jurisdictions with weak institutional oversight and fragmented information systems. Evidence from the East Africa one-stop border posts and the wider e-commerce landscape show that conventional countermeasures, including customs investigations, audits, and bilateral information exchange, remain limited by jurisdictional fragmentation and difficulty verifying transaction data in real time. This paper explores blockchain technology as a mechanism for strengthening border tax compliance through blockchain immutability, decentralization, and transparency, it could maintain a shared, tamper-resistant ledger of customs declarations and duty payments accessible to all stakeholders. Smart contracts could automate duty calculation and verification and flag anomalies, reducing opportunities for document falsification in real time. The paper therefore proposes a conceptual blockchain-based framework for cross-border trade compliance, addressing implementation challenges such as interoperability, data privacy, capacity constraints, and regulatory harmonization. The study concludes that blockchain adoption offers a promising, though not singular, pathway toward more transparent and evasion-resistant border tax administration.

Keywords: Blockchain Technology; Tax Evasion; Customs Fraud; Cross-Border Trade; Revenue Leakage

English Session 11: AI in Foreign and Security Policy III.

Merlet Echavarría, Alfredo Agustín

Institution: University of Seville, Spain, University of Alba / IACC, Chile

Country of origin: Chile

Artificial Intelligence and Geopolitical Power Reconfiguration: A Framework for Strategic Fragmentation in the Changing Global Order

The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) as a geopolitical power vector is fundamentally reshaping international relations and global security balances. This paper proposes the Geopolitical AI Power Framework (GAPF), a theoretical model analyzing how AI amplifies power asymmetries between state and non-state actors, generating new forms of strategic fragmentation. Through a systematic literature review and comparative analysis of national AI strategies across the United States, China, the European Union, and emerging actors in the Global South, three critical vectors are identified: algorithmic militarization, control of data infrastructures, and technological diplomacy as an instrument of influence. Findings suggest that traditional multilateralism faces structural tensions under the competitive logic imposed by the technological race, while new spaces for cooperation in AI governance are simultaneously emerging. The paper concludes with implications for foreign policy and international security architecture in a global order in transition, contributing an original analytical framework to the intersection of AI, diplomacy, and strategic studies.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Geopolitics, Strategic power, Multilateralism, Technological diplomacy



English Session 11: AI in Foreign and Security Policy III.

Özoflu, Melek Aylin

Institution: Istanbul University, Türkiye

Country of origin: Türkiye

The European Self and Its Autocratic Other: Discursive Constructions of Russia in EU Foreign and Security Policy

The far-reaching geopolitical repercussions of the ongoing Ukrainian War and thereby rising autocratic global order and democratic backsliding resulted in the necessity of the European Union's (EU) redefinition and recalibration of its identity within its foreign policy realm. This research examines how the EU's identity is constructed in the realm of its foreign and security policy through its autocratic others. To this end, it focuses on the EU representations of Russia as its constitutive other. To this end, it employs post-structuralist perspective, which foresees identity construction as relational and discursively constructed through difference. In this line, the current study defines European identity as a transnational referent constructed through representations of the European self-definition with respect to out-groups, i.e., its Others. The research relies on critical discourse analysis (CDA) of statements, press releases, political speeches and debates on Russia by the EU High Representative/Vice-President (HR/VP) and European External Action Service (EEAS). In this way, it contributes to the debates on how an increasingly autocratic global order reshapes the identity foundations of EU foreign and security policy. The time frame of the analysis covers the period between 24 February 2022, which was marked by the Russian military intervention in Ukraine and 15 September 2023, the point until which the EU agreed to apply sanctions over Russia. In doing so, the paper contributes to debates on how an increasingly autocratic global order reshapes the identity foundations of EU foreign and security policy.

Keywords: EU foreign and security policy, European identity, Autocratization, Russia, Critical discourse analysis

English Session 11: AI in Foreign and Security Policy III.

Ejaz, Zahra

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Country of origin: Pakistan

Cybersecurity Threats in a Changing Global Order: Challenges, Cooperation, and the Future of Multilateralism

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has transformed the global political, economic, and security landscape, making cybersecurity a critical issue in contemporary international relations. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, cyber threats have evolved from isolated criminal activities into complex challenges that affect national security, economic stability, and global governance. This study examines the growing impact of cybersecurity threats within the context of a changing global order and explores the role of international cooperation and multilateralism in addressing these challenges. The research argues that cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns, cyber espionage, and attacks on critical infrastructure have created new forms of insecurity that transcend national borders. Traditional security mechanisms are often insufficient to address these emerging threats, highlighting the need for collective responses and stronger international frameworks. The study analyzes the challenges faced by states in balancing national interests with the necessity of global cooperation in cyberspace. Using a qualitative analytical approach, the research explores existing multilateral efforts, international norms, and cooperative mechanisms designed to enhance cybersecurity governance. The findings suggest that effective cyber resilience depends on trust-building, information sharing, capacity development, and stronger international collaboration among governments, international organizations, and private stakeholders. The study concludes that strengthening multilateral cooperation is essential for maintaining international stability and security in the digital age.

Keywords: Cybersecurity; Cyber Threats; International Cooperation; Multilateralism; Global Governance



English Session 11: AI in Foreign and Security Policy III.

Urbanovics, Anna

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

From Decision Support to AI Agents: The Agencification of Foreign Policy Decision-Making

Artificial intelligence is becoming increasingly embedded in foreign policy institutions, moving beyond information processing and decision support towards more autonomous, agentic functions. This paper conceptualizes this emerging transformation as the agencification of foreign policy and asks how agentic AI is reshaping foreign policy decision-making. The study applies a comparative approach to examine emerging models and good practices of AI integration in selected European states. Drawing on government strategies, policy documents, institutional initiatives, and documented AI applications, it analyses how AI is incorporated into different stages of the foreign policy decision-making process, including information processing, policy analysis, option generation, and diplomatic operations. The paper distinguishes between three emerging levels of integration: AI-assisted diplomacy, AI-augmented decision-making, and agentic foreign policy systems. The comparison highlights how institutional capacity, governance arrangements, human oversight, and organizational adaptation shape national approaches to AI integration. The study contributes to the emerging literature on AI and diplomacy by providing a conceptual framework for understanding the changing distribution of agency between human decision-makers and AI systems in foreign policy.

Keywords: AI agencification, foreign policy decision-making, agentic AI, AI diplomacy, Human-AI interaction



English Session 12: Contemporary Security and Humanitarian Challenges I.



Chemelil, Pamela

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Kenya

The Geopolitics of Humanitarian Aid in a Changing Global Order: Lessons from Tigray

This paper examines how geopolitical competition and shifting global power dynamics are reshaping humanitarian action amid donor retreat and rising multipolarity. While the political character of humanitarian assistance is well established, less attention has been given to how changes in the global order shape the visibility, prioritization, and timing of humanitarian responses. Using Tigray as a case study, the paper examines how humanitarian needs remained documented and visible even as international attention declined, revealing a gap between knowledge and willingness to act. The paper asks: How are changing geopolitical dynamics shaping humanitarian assistance in Tigray? How do diplomatic and strategic interests influence international attention to humanitarian needs? What does the Tigray case reveal about multilateralism's changing role in humanitarian action? Drawing on qualitative fieldwork with displaced persons and analysis of international, state, and non-state responses, the paper identifies three interconnected dynamics: donor retreat, the political management of peace, and the weakening of multilateral humanitarian action. It argues that geopolitical change not only affects the allocation of humanitarian resources but can also sustain inaction even when humanitarian needs are clearly known, offering broader insights into the future of humanitarian action and the challenges facing multilateral cooperation.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Humanitarian aid, Tigray, Changing global order, Multilateralism



English Session 12: Contemporary Security and Humanitarian Challenges

Farkas, Marcell

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service / Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Hungary
Country of origin: Hungary

From Decision Support to AI Agents: The Agencification of Foreign Policy Decision-Making

The Canary Islands have become the principal entry point for irregular migration to Spain via the Western African migratory route since 2019, with arrival figures rising significantly and peaking in 2023-2024 above the previous 2006 record. Reception infrastructure is concentrated on Tenerife and Gran Canaria, where temporary reception centers and facilities operated by the state in cooperation with NGOs host nearly half of Spain's national capacity, while facing disproportionate pressure relative to their population. The paper examines how Spain is managing migratory pressure through bilateral diplomacy with West African countries, where border-cooperation and labor migration agreements have reshaped arrival patterns across the islands. Based on regional policy document analysis and semi-structured interviews with local and regional stakeholders, the study further identifies persistent integration barriers facing those granted refugee status or other forms of humanitarian protection, including lengthy work-permit and qualification-recognition procedures, a housing crisis, language barriers and challenges in municipal registration. The paper argues that Spain's migration policy in the Canary Islands reflects an ongoing balancing act between a structured integration agenda and an externalized, diplomacy-driven effort to contain migratory flows at their source.

Keywords: Forced migration, Externalization, Integration policy, Canary Islands, Western African route



Kasse Getaye, Mulugeta; Morgado Valentim, Albino Nuno

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Ethiopia, Portugal

The Geopolitics of the Nile in the Horn of Africa: Egypt from Securitization to Strategic Encirclement

Despite the Nile water dispute having a long history, it has undoubtedly become one of the contentious issues due to the unveiled contestation among the Nile rival states (Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan) since 2011, when Ethiopia commenced construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). As the negotiations have failed, Egypt's engagement in the Horn of Africa has increased in the post-GERD period. This raises the question of how the Nile dispute grows from securitization to strategic encirclement and evolves into broader regional geopolitical issues. Given that existing empirical studies primarily focus on bilateral disputes, the increasing convergence between Egypt's encirclement policy and the Nile dispute remains underexplored. Methodologically, a qualitative study using content analysis, based on secondary sources such as speeches, agreements, think tank reports, policy documents, and published and unpublished works, was employed. The finding shows that Egypt's politico-economic, diplomatic, military, and security engagement in the Horn of Africa is primarily driven by a (neo)realist assumption in its foreign policy and a strategic encirclement in deterrence of Ethiopia, perceived as a threat to Nile water. This policy choice further complicates matters, transforming it from a bilateral dispute into broader regional and international issues and actors, and hurdle the liberal institutional solutions in Nile hydropolitics. Theoretically, this critical analysis contributes to understanding the hydropolitical issues in geopolitical literature and empirically sheds light on the drivers of conflict and cooperation over Nile water.

Keywords: Egypt; Ethiopia; Geopolitics; Nile; Strategic Encirclement



English Session 12: Contemporary Security and Humanitarian Challenges

Mete, Emre

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Country of origin: Türkiye

Projectification of the Humanitarian Aid Sector: Syrian Refugee Projects in Türkiye, Jordan, and Lebanon

The field of humanitarian aid is increasingly becoming an object of projectization, with the refugee crisis being one of its most visible manifestations. The long-standing Syrian refugee crisis also demonstrates how a humanitarian aid system exemplifies migration governance among different states, international organizations, local governments, and NGOs. This study will first address the issue of projectization and then examine how the field of humanitarian aid has become a project object through the example of Syrian refugees. Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan are particularly densely populated with Syrian refugees; the study will include interviews with various individuals from the project "sector," such as project managers, project writers, and humanitarian workers, from these three host countries. It will also include a comparative analysis of policy documents, donor frameworks, and project documents. In short, the main argument of this study is that the field of humanitarian aid has become projectified. That is, long-term humanitarian aid impasses are inherently surrendered to short-term organizations, i.e., projects.

Keywords: Projectification, Refugee Governance, Syrian Refugees, Donor Dependency, Humanitarianism



Bálint, Áron

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Country of origin: Hungary

Changes in the Peacekeeping Posture of the Italian Armed Forces

War, earning it the nickname “the West’s Policeman.” Italian military personnel, police officers, and civilian experts have participated in NATO, European Union, United Nations, and international coalition peace support missions across Europe, Africa, and Asia. Italy’s economic stability and prosperity are closely linked to a relatively peaceful and secure Enlarged Mediterranean region. Consequently, Italian peacekeepers have been deployed in numerous Mediterranean countries through various bilateral and multilateral operations. The 2026 Iran War and the resulting escalation between Israel and Iran have significantly deteriorated the Middle Eastern security environment. Major shipping routes have been disrupted, while Italian personnel in Lebanon have faced increased risks from Iranian ballistic missiles, loitering munitions, and Israeli strikes targeting Hezbollah. Following Iranian retaliatory attacks, Italy withdrew a significant number of troops from countries including Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar to protect its forces. These developments indicate that Italy’s peace support posture in the Middle East requires reassessment and adaptation to the emerging security challenges. At the same time, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is scheduled to terminate its decades-long mandate by the end of 2026. Italy, together with France, strongly supports establishing a new EU military-civilian mission in Lebanon focused on capacity building and training. Thus, despite recent withdrawals, Italy remains committed to contributing to regional security and stability.

Keywords: Italy, Peacekeeping, 2026 Iran War, UNIFIL, Enlarged Mediterranean



English Session 13: Indo-Pacific and Middle East Geopolitical and Security Challenges



Talebi, Reza; Asker, Ali

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Country of origin: Germany, Türkiye

From Strategic Depth to Strategic Retrenchment? Rethinking Iran's Regional Doctrine after the Iran-Israel War

The Iran-Israel war has raised fundamental questions about the future of Iran's regional security strategy and the sustainability of its long-standing concept of strategic depth. This paper argues that the conflict exposed the structural limits of Tehran's proxy-based security architecture, as military pressure increasingly shifted from external theaters to Iran's own territory. While the expansion of asymmetric deterrence and proxy networks provided short-term resilience, the war demonstrated the growing limitations of this model against technologically advanced and increasingly conventional forms of warfare. The paper examines whether the post-war environment, combined with the beginning of renewed negotiations with Washington and changes within Iran's leadership structure, signals the emergence of a new regional doctrine. It argues that Tehran may gradually move from an intervention-oriented strategy toward a more selective and flexible approach to regional influence. Such a transformation could reshape Iran's geopolitical posture, its relations with allied non-state actors, and the broader security architecture of the Middle East.

Keywords: Iran; Strategic Depth; Iran-Israel War; Proxy Warfare; Regional Security



Khalid, Muhammad Munib

Institution: Minhaj University Lahore, Pakistan

Country of origin: Pakistan

Middle East Geopolitics after the Gaza War: Implications for Regional Stability and International Diplomacy

The Gaza War has profoundly reshaped the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East, intensifying regional rivalries, redefining strategic alliances, and exposing the limitations of international diplomacy. The conflict has heightened the confrontation between Iran and Israel, increased the strategic involvement of major powers such as the United States, Russia, and China, and influenced the foreign policy priorities of regional actors, including Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Qatar, and Egypt. This study examines how the Gaza War has transformed regional geopolitics and assesses its implications for regional stability and international diplomacy. Employing a qualitative research design, the paper draws on the Balance of Power and Regional Security Complex theories to analyze academic literature, official policy documents, reports of international organizations, and contemporary policy analyses. The findings suggest that the war accelerated geopolitical realignments, intensified strategic competition, and challenged existing diplomatic mechanisms. The study argues that sustainable regional stability requires more inclusive multilateral diplomacy, confidence-building among regional stakeholders, and renewed international commitment to conflict prevention and peaceful dispute resolution. The research contributes to contemporary debates on international relations, regional security, and the evolving Middle Eastern order in an increasingly multipolar world.

Keywords: Gaza War; Middle East Geopolitics; Regional Stability; International Diplomacy; Regional Security



Rath, Saroj Kumar

Institution: University of Delhi, India

Country of origin: India

The Fallacy of the Promise of Indo-Pacific: India is Sandwiched between Strait of Hormuz and Strait of Malacca

Since 2011, when Hillary Clinton popularized the term *Indo-Pacific*, the region has become a new magnet for global trade and security agendas. This emerging geopolitical space was, in many ways, a re-run of the erstwhile trade routes that once passed through the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. Global power gravitated toward the Indo-Pacific, and India believed that it was situated at the heart of a new trade-military renaissance. However, when the Israel–U.S. war with Iran began at the end of February 2026, the chokepoint at the Strait of Hormuz not only reshaped international relations but also affected virtually every Indian household. Migrant labourers, who had never heard of the Strait of Hormuz in their lives, left India’s megacities as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) became scarce, and these metropolitan centres could no longer sustain their migrant workforce, which depended on fuel supplies from the Middle East transported through the Strait of Hormuz. So profound was the impact of the disruption at Hormuz that the United States relaxed sanctions on India's imports of Russian oil and gas. However, that was not enough to satisfy India's energy needs. It was a profound lesson—the first of its kind for India. India's dependence on two critical straits—Hormuz and Malacca—is so significant that it calls into question the promise of the Indo-Pacific. This paper examines three key issues: first, the Indo-Pacific as a robust trade-military arena; second, the Strait of Hormuz as a vital maritime lifeline whose dependence must be reduced; and third, the consequences of a potential disruption of the Strait of Malacca.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific; India; Maritime Chokepoints; Strait of Hormuz; Strait of Malacca; Energy Security



Csicsmann, László

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

China's Iran Dilemma and the Demise of the US-led Order in the Middle East

In international discourse regarding the war in Iran, there is considerable discussion about whether Beijing would defend its allies in the event of military intervention. For China, two factors were important regarding the war in Iran: 1. the survival of the Iranian regime, as the two countries signed a 25-year strategic partnership agreement in 2021; 2. a protracted war that would exhaust U.S. military strength and human resources. Although China appears to be a quiet player in the region, it regularly communicates with the Iranian leadership, regional actors, and, not least, non-state actors such as the Houthis. The Chinese economy weathered the effects of the war in Iran relatively quickly; however, organizations dominated by China, such as BRICS, failed to draft a unified resolution condemning the conflict. The paper focuses on the consequences of the Iran War from the perspective of a US ledregional/international order, and US-China great power rivalry.

Keywords: Iran War, Regional Order, China, Middle East, US-China Competition



Nagy, Stephen

Institution: International Christian University

Country of origin: Canada

Economic Statecraft and the Quest for Strategic Autonomy in the Indo Pacific: A Comparative Study of Japanese and Chinese Economic Security Policies

This study examines Japan's and China's economic security policies using a comparative, theory-driven lens of soft and hard balancing (internal and external), exploring how both nations navigate strategic autonomy amidst deep economic interdependence. Departing from Japan's traditional seikei bunri (politics–economics separation), Tokyo has embraced "economic realism," reducing reliance on China via supply chain diversification, reshoring subsidies, and domestic innovation. Simultaneously, Beijing's strategy, highlighted by initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Made in China 2025, and strategic stockpiling, aims to achieve resilience against Western-dominated systems and sustain growth in global trade competition. Methods include comparative case studies utilizing diverse primary sources in Japanese, Chinese, and English, alongside in-depth unstructured interviews with leading scholars and policymakers in both nations. Empirical data reveal both nations' shared reliance on supply chain diversification, technology development, alternative partnerships, and resource stockpiling to mitigate risks from economic coercion and geopolitical tensions. However, contradictions persist: Japan balances alliances with the U.S. against its largest trading partner, while China pursues globalization alongside strategic decoupling. This research contributes to understanding how great power competition, weaponized interdependence, and strategic vulnerabilities reshape global economic systems and bilateral policymaking in the Indo-Pacific region.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific, Strategic Autonomy, Soft/Hard Balancing, Japan, China



English Session 14: Contemporary Security and Humanitarian Challenges II.



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Country of origin: Hungary

Kosovo in the Spotlight of International Justice

from its tense relationship with Belgrade and from the question of state recognition. However, the times after the Kosovo-conflict became much darker for the country, and it avoided the attention of the international community. Now the former head of state and head of government, Hashim Thaçi stands accused with war crimes and crimes against humanity before the Hague. The tribunal established specially for the former KLA leaders could mean the next milestone in international criminal law with its finding on the use and position of Joint Criminal Enterprise. This study focuses on the history of Kosovo after the Kosovo-conflict, on the establishment of the Kosovo Specialist chamber and its jurisprudence, especially on the use of Joint Criminal Enterprise. Within the framework of the research, the author travelled to Kosovo and conducted fieldwork. The main question of the study is how the practice of the Kosovo Specialist Chambers shapes the concept of Joint Criminal Enterprise and what the future will bring to it..

Keywords: Kosovo, International criminal law, Joint Criminal Enterprise, War crimes, Responsibility



Mikó, Lili Dorottya

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Country of origin: Hungary

Negotiation as an exercise of power: manipulation and encouragement in Serbian-Kosovar dialogue

The Belgrade–Pristina Dialogue is formally designed as a consensual diplomatic process aimed at normalization between Serbia and Kosovo. Yet diplomatic negotiation does not take place independently of power relations, political interests, and strategic communication. This research examines the dialogue between 2020 and 2025 through the framework of Organized Persuasive Communication (OPC), focusing on how persuasion operates alongside formal negotiation. Drawing on selected political statements and European Union communications, the presentation explores two dimensions of persuasive communication. First, it examines the EU’s dual role as facilitator and persuasive actor, particularly through European integration incentives, conditionality, and political pressure. Second, it compares the competing narratives employed by Serbian and Kosovar political actors, focusing on sovereignty, territorial integrity, legitimacy, reciprocity, and recognition. The analysis suggests that the Belgrade–Pristina Dialogue cannot be understood as purely consensual communication. Instead, it operates on a continuum between dialogue and strategic persuasion, where incentives, political pressure, and competing narratives influence negotiating behavior. The case therefore demonstrates how contemporary diplomatic negotiation can simultaneously function as dialogue and an exercise of power.

Keywords: Organized Persuasive Communication; Belgrade–Pristina Dialogue; Diplomatic persuasion; European Union; Power



Handelman, Sapir

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Country of origin:

Changes in the Peacekeeping Posture of the Italian Armed Forces

The challenge of achieving peace in the Israeli Palestinian context is inherently multidimensional. It requires a comprehensive approach that recognizes peace should be made, built, and sustained over time. Accordingly, “peacemaking”, “peacebuilding”, and “peacekeeping” efforts need to be pursued simultaneously. However, these terms are often contested and carry different meanings depending on the context in which they are applied. The ongoing struggle for order, peace, and stability must contend with diverse forms of conflict, each with its own characteristics. Therefore, the concepts of “peacemaking”, “peacebuilding”, and “peacekeeping” must be carefully defined and adapted to the specific logic of the situation. Different types of conflict demand distinct mechanisms to establish, maintain, and reinforce stability. This paper proposes a strategic framework for an Israeli Palestinian peace plan based on these three pillars: “Peacemaking” refers to a multi-level negotiation process involving various societal actors— including top-level leaders, political elites, and the general public—in the effort to reach a formal peace agreement. “Peacebuilding” involves the construction of international, regional, and domestic structures that support a sustainable peaceful social order, addressing the fears, needs, and concerns of all parties. “Peacekeeping” entails the development of political, civilian, and military mechanisms designed to maintain order and ensure ongoing stability. This paper develops and contextualizes these three concepts within the Israeli Palestinian case, offering guidelines for a comprehensive and integrated approach to peace based on this framework.

Keywords: Israeli Palestinian Conflict; Peacemaking; Peacebuilding; Peacekeeping; Conflict Resolution



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Country of origin: Singapore

Old Enemies, New Regimes: Testing Democratic Peace in Rivalries

Democratic peace scholarship concerns states least likely to fight, while rivalry scholarship examines those most prone to conflict. Because rivals have histories of hostility, any observed peace carries analytic weight. Applying democratic peace logic to strategic rivalries offers one of the most demanding tests of the theory. I ask whether democratization can pacify relations between states with entrenched histories of militarized violence. I argue that when a mixed rivalry becomes jointly democratic, it de-escalates, and that the magnitude of this effect depends on relative power. This power sensitivity distinguishes two explanations: the institutional account expects leaders facing weaker opponents to exercise less restraint, whereas the normative account expects restraint regardless of the power balance. I leverage this difference to test competing explanations within the context of rivalry. Using Polity regime data and militarized interstate disputes (MIDs) from the Correlates of War, I examine MID resolution, initiation, interlude (years between episodes), and rivalry termination, controlling for selection bias, contiguity, relative power, and conflict history. In earlier work, I modeled interludes using survival analysis. Here, I treat interlude as a continuous variable using OLS regression, providing a robustness check on the relationship between regime change and conflict behavior. The findings challenge the assumption that democratization destabilizes regional security.

Keywords: Democratic peace, Rivalry, Democratization, Strategic rivalry, Regime change



Hárs, András

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Country of origin: Hungary

Between conservative consensus-seeking and pragmatic development– The ‘ASEAN-way’ of regulating artificial intelligence

Shortly after the emergence of commercial, generative artificial intelligence (AI) in late 2022, several regional actors have begun realizing both the potential benefits and the challenges this novel technology poses to social cohesion and international relations. While the European Union and the Council of Europe was leading the way with the establishment of an early normative framework in 2024, on the other end of the globe, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN has also begun its own harmonization efforts, albeit with considerable delay. Nonetheless, Southeast Asia has presented itself as one of the most prolific regulators, issuing guides on AI and ethics in 2024, presenting a roadmap to AI development in 2025 and culminating (so far) in the Hanoi Digital Declaration promoting a common understanding of the topic. Southeast Asia operates with a vastly different informal and cultural setting when compared to European international organizations and the consensus-seeking, non-confrontational so-called ‘ASEAN-way’ can be seen as a formidable obstacle in formulating a common ground. The presentation and underlying research aspire to shed some light on how Southeast Asia aims to regulate AI, in what way the ‘ASEAN-way’ affects establishing a shared set of rules and whether we can expect to see an emerging international treaty concerning AI in the region.

Keywords: ASEAN, ASEAN-way, Artificial intelligence, International regulation, Hanoi Digital Declaration



English Session O-1: Global Governance and Emerging Challenges



Afri, Obbie

Institution: Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church, Hungary

Country of origin:

Economic Security over Sustainability? The EU's Strategic Turn and the Future of Global ESG Governance

For more than a decade, the European Union has positioned itself as a global leader in sustainability governance through ambitious regulatory initiatives such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD). These instruments sought to establish the EU as a global standard-setter by embedding climate responsibility, sustainability reporting, and human rights due diligence into corporate governance. However, the adoption of Directive (EU) 2026/470 under the Omnibus I package signals a significant shift in the Union's regulatory priorities. Introduced in response to growing concerns over competitiveness, strategic autonomy, and economic security, the Directive substantially reduces the scope and intensity of corporate sustainability obligations while formally preserving the EU's sustainability objectives. This paper argues that Omnibus I reflect more than regulatory simplification; it represents a strategic reorientation of EU governance in response to an increasingly fragmented geopolitical order. Using doctrinal legal analysis combined with perspectives from international political economy and global governance, the paper examines how economic security has become a central driver of EU policymaking. It contends that sustainability is not being abandoned but increasingly subordinated to competitiveness and geopolitical resilience. This transformation raises broader questions about the EU's future role as a global ESG norm entrepreneur and whether its evolving regulatory model can continue to shape international sustainability governance in an era of intensifying geopolitical competition.

Keywords: Economic Security; Global ESG Governance; Strategic Autonomy; European Union; Geopolitical Competition



Mahmud, Jafrin

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Country of origin: Bangladesh

Holding the Line: Gendered Parenting, Societal Security, and the Search for Stability in a Changing Bangladesh

Rapid globalization, urbanization, and increased economic participation of women are changing social life in Bangladesh. This paper argues that the household has become a key space where families cope with the resulting sense of instability. Using nine in-depth interviews with urban Bangladeshi parents from different socio-economic backgrounds, the study examines how parents' disciplinary practices, especially the strict control of daughters' mobility, behavior, and "honor," serve as strategies for maintaining social stability and group identity in a shifting global context. Grounded in the Copenhagen School's concept of societal security and feminist ideas about women as important symbols of communal identity, the paper shows that parents often justify limiting daughters in terms of safety and reputation, even as they advocate for equal treatment for their children. The paper argues that gendered parenting acts as a household-level strategy for stability. This approach helps manage the anxieties that come with rapid social change by reasserting control over the family's most visible symbolic boundary: its daughters. The paper adds to the fields of security studies and gender scholarship by shifting the focus of societal security from the national level to the family level.

Keywords: Social security, Gendered parenting, Social stability, Patriarchy, Bangladesh



Singh, Amrita

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Country of origin: India

BRICS Expansion and the Transformation of Global Governance: Reforming International Institutions or Challenging the Liberal International Order?

The expansion of BRICS has emerged as one of the most significant developments in contemporary international politics, reflecting the growing demand for a more representative and equitable global governance architecture. As emerging economies seek greater influence in international decision-making, questions arise regarding whether BRICS aims to replace the existing liberal international order or to reform its institutions from within. This paper examines the implications of BRICS enlargement for the reform of global governance institutions, with particular emphasis on the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and other multilateral forums. Using a qualitative approach based on official BRICS declarations, policy documents, and contemporary scholarly literature, the study analyses the group's collective advocacy for institutional reform, enhanced representation of the Global South, and a more inclusive multilateral order. It argues that BRICS is not merely a geopolitical coalition challenging Western dominance but an evolving platform seeking to reshape global governance by promoting greater institutional legitimacy, equity, and multipolar cooperation. By exploring the relationship between BRICS expansion and the future of international institutions, the paper contributes to ongoing debates on multilateralism, global governance reform, and the evolving distribution of power in the twenty-first century.

Keywords: BRICS Expansion, Global Governance Reform, Multilateralism, Liberal International Order, Global South



Su, Xueji; Svetlicinii, Alexandr

Institution: University of Macau, China

Country of origin: China

The Dual-Use Dilemma: Bridging Trade and Security in International Governance

This article examines the accelerating disruption of dual-use export controls at the intersection of international trade and security regulation. As emerging technologies, most notably artificial intelligence and advanced semiconductor manufacturing equipment, become central to both civilian markets and military power, states have expanded unilateral controls and formed selective plurilateral arrangements. Drawing on a historical-institutional analysis of the interaction between international trade law and non-proliferation regimes, this article offers a different diagnosis. It argues that dual-use governance was stabilized not by formal multilateralism, but by a functional equilibrium between these legal orders, grounded in a tacit consensus about legitimate security regulation. The article makes three contributions. First, it reconstructs how trade and non-proliferation regimes jointly sustained dual-use governance in the past. Second, it reconceptualizes current instability as a crisis of legitimacy rather than coordination. Third, it develops an evaluative framework for assessing unilateral, multilateral, and plurilateral models according to their capacity to reconstruct or replace that equilibrium. In doing so, it offers a structured framework for assessing evolving state practice in techno-security governance.

Keywords: Export controls, Dual-use items, Plurilateral agreements, Economic security, Global governance



English Session O-1: Global Governance and Emerging Challenges

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Institution: Jadavpur University

Country of origin:

Strategic Critical Minerals and the New Geopolitics: Challenges for International Cooperation and Multilateral Governance

The accelerating global energy transition and the proliferation of advanced technologies have elevated critical minerals to the forefront of international security and economic agendas. This shift has intensified geopolitical competition, creating new challenges for global governance, supply chain stability, and multilateral cooperation. This paper examines how the competition for critical minerals is reshaping international relations and diplomacy, moving beyond traditional energy security paradigms. It analyses the emerging strategic rivalries, the role of resource-rich states, and the formation of new alliances, such as the Minerals Security Partnership, as responses to supply vulnerabilities. The central argument is that while resource competition heightens geopolitical tensions, it also creates a paradoxical imperative for novel forms of international cooperation. The paper explores the diplomatic and institutional challenges inherent in establishing rules-based frameworks for mineral exploration, extraction, trade, and recycling that can balance national interests with collective security and sustainable development goals. By assessing current policy responses and cooperative initiatives, this research identifies pathways for fostering more resilient and equitable critical mineral value chains. Ultimately, it argues that embedding critical mineral governance within a broader multilateral context is essential for mitigating conflict risks and ensuring a stable foundation for a shared technological and green future.

Keywords: Critical Minerals, Geopolitics, International Cooperation, Supply Chain Security, Multilateral Governance



English Session O-2: Africa in a Changing Global Order



English Session O-2: Africa in a Changing Global Order

Ferede, Wuhibegezer

Institution: Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia

Country of origin: Ethiopia

The Future of Africa in the Changing Global Order

This article delves into the controversy surrounding the impact of rising Southern global powers on the North-South divide, as well as their effect on the diversity of policies and alliances within the international system. It also explores the challenges and opportunities that emerge from the increased involvement of Southern partners and the strategies that Africa must adopt to capitalize on these developments. In essence, the paper critically assesses the role of Southern multilateralism in driving global transformation, while simultaneously considering the implications of such developments for Africa's policy space and growth. The reviewed works suggests that, following the rise of Southern powers and the global crisis, the architecture of the international liberal order is shaken, and a new system that blends the old and new is in the making. In this context, Africa is expected to have bargaining power and policy space, provided that it acts in unison. However, the emergence of rising powers and their engagement with Africa does not automatically guarantee policy space or a new colonial-type relationship. Instead, Africa must proactively react to maximize benefits and address the challenges that arise from such engagement mainly focusing structural transformation through industrialization and the development of mega projects.

Keywords: Africa; Global south; Mega project; Industrialization; Policy space.



English Session O-2: Africa in a Changing Global Order

Njiru, Fridah

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Country of origin: Kenya

Climate Diplomacy, Multilateralism and Energy Transition in Africa: How Global Institutional Pressures Shape Kenya's Renewable Energy Pathway

In a changing global order, climate change has become a critical arena for international cooperation, diplomatic negotiation, and contestation among states and global actors. The shift to renewable energy is a result of the national agenda for renewable energy development, as well as the results of multilateral climate governance, international agreements, and global norms on sustainability. Existing scholarship focuses on climate agreements, finance, climate technology cooperation, and pays less attention on the interaction between global institutional pressures and domestic institutions. This paper explores the impact of climate diplomacy and multilateral governance mechanisms on Kenya's renewable energy transition. The paper builds on the institutional theory approach and specifically the institutional isomorphism concept and theorises that besides national policy choices, external pressures from global climate regimes, international norms and transnational expectations also have an impact on the domestic energy pathways. Using Kenya as a case study, the paper explores how global climate commitments are interpreted and embedded within national governance structures and renewable energy strategies. The study contributes to debates on climate diplomacy, multilateralism, and global environmental governance by highlighting the interaction between international institutions and domestic transformation processes in the Global South.

Keywords: Climate diplomacy; Multilateralism; energy transition; Global institutional pressures; Renewable energy governance



English Session O-2: Africa in a Changing Global Order

Mostarda, Matteo

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Country of origin: Italy

The Mattei Plan: A Tool for Redefining Relations with the African Continent

In an international context marked by considerable volatility and shifts in the structure of the global order, Italy is seeking to reshape its strategy towards Africa. Starting from its Mediterranean neighbourhood, including the North African coastline, it aims to extend its international projection across the continent, particularly in relation to energy security and migration flows. Against this backdrop, the Mattei Plan for Africa, launched by the Meloni government in 2024 and based on a “partnership among equals,” pursues the stated objective of bringing about a paradigm shift in the relations not only between Italy and Africa, but also between the European and African continents. Building on Italy’s geographical position as a “natural bridge” between the two continents, the Plan combines bilateral and multilateral approaches, seeking synergies both with other European countries and with EU programmes for Africa, such as the Global Gateway. The paper therefore examines how the Mattei Plan seeks to translate Italy’s geographical centrality in the Mediterranean into a broader capacity for international projection, contributing to the pursuit of greater Italian and European strategic autonomy in the energy and migration fields, while assessing the extent to which this approach can reconcile these objectives with the development priorities and aspirations for autonomy of African countries.

Keywords: Mattei Plan, Africa, Energy, Migration flows, Strategic Autonomy



English Session O-2: Africa in a Changing Global Order

Marsai, Viktor

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Country of origin: Hungary

Eye in the Sky – The Effectiveness of Airstrikes against Terrorist Groups in Africa

Kinetic action continues to play a defining role in countries' counterterrorism strategies in Africa, even in the face of mounting criticism due to civilian deaths. From the Sahel to the Lake Chad Basin and Somalia, an increasing number of airstrikes are conducted to counter the terrorist threat on the African continent, the global epicentre of terrorism-related deaths.

The limited effect of airstrikes in counterterrorism campaigns is true in many aspects. Yet, in some cases, airstrikes can act as a deterrent for terrorist groups, beyond just the threat to high-level leadership. First, airstrikes deter terrorists; second, even if temporarily, they disrupt the command-and-control capacities of the groups; third, in many countries, they serve as crucial close air support for local armies, saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers.

In my presentation, I will evaluate the effectiveness of airstrikes in different African countries; demonstrate the advantages, disadvantages and limits of such kind of actions; and show how airpower can contribute to combat against violent extremist organisations.

Keywords: Airstrikes; Drones; Africa; Terrorism



English Session O-3: AI in Foreign and Security Policy



Duarte, Paulo

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Country of origin: Portugal

Digital Sovereignty in Practice: Institutional Capacity and Cyber Governance in China and South Korea

Digital sovereignty has become a central concern for states seeking to reconcile technological competitiveness with growing security and regulatory pressures. Yet states that pursue greater authority over the digital domain do not necessarily govern it through the same institutional arrangements. This article asks how differences in institutional capacity and state–market coordination shape the pursuit of digital sovereignty in China and South Korea. Rather than treating digital governance primarily as a contrast between political regimes, it examines how authority is organised across cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, data governance and critical digital infrastructure. The study employs a qualitative comparative case design based on legislation, national digital and cybersecurity strategies, AI policy frameworks and official documents. The comparison reveals two different pathways towards stronger digital sovereignty. China relies on concentrated regulatory authority, extensive state steering and the integration of security objectives into technological governance. South Korea combines strategic state coordination with greater institutional dispersion, private-sector participation and regulatory constraints associated with an open digital economy. At the same time, both cases reveal a broader convergence around the treatment of data, AI and digital infrastructure as strategic assets. The article argues that digital sovereignty is better understood as a variable institutional practice than as a fixed model of state control. It thereby contributes to debates on digital governance by showing how similar pressures for security and technological autonomy can produce different configurations of authority, regulation and state–market relations.

Keywords: Digital sovereignty; Cybersecurity governance; Artificial intelligence; State capacity; China; South Korea



English Session O-3: AI in Foreign and Security Policy

Macías Marruecos, Esther

Institution: University of Granada, Spain

Country of origin: Spain

Digital Sovereignty and Governance in the European Union's External Projection

The present work pertains to the strategic autonomy and sovereignty of the European Union in regard to the digital world. As digital spaces increase and shape the global power dynamics, EU's capacity to produce and rule the internal market and external alliances becomes a central geopolitical concern. By undertaking an in-depth analysis on e-governance and the EU's digital sovereignty, this paper traces the evolution of frame policies concerning cyberspace starting from early regulatory frameworks to more recent security-oriented approaches. The documents analysed are public official policies as well as communications of the European Commission, carefully selected for their relevance to the Union's current degree of autonomy and its stated objectives for the Digital Decade. While these policies address key areas of digital governance, findings suggest they remain insufficient to meet Digital Decade targets, especially the ones referring to infrastructure. The most pressing concern identified it's none other than the gap between policy ambition on paper and realistic progress on the ground. This is driven largely by shortage of qualified professionals and adequate infrastructure, as well as the power needed to enforce regulations that would affirm the Union's autonomy and sovereignty relative to more digitally advanced states.

Keywords: Digital sovereignty, E-governance, Foreign action, Brussels' Effect, Normative geopolitics



English Session O-3: AI in Foreign and Security Policy

Koppel, Olena; Parkhomchuk, Olena; Parkhomchuk, Anastasiia

Institution: Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Country of origin: Ukraine

Artificial Intelligence in a Changing Global Order: A Fractal Approach to Security, Rivalry and International Cooperation

Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a structural factor in the transformation of international relations, affecting the distribution of power, strategic rivalry, security practices, diplomacy, and international cooperation. This paper examines the impact of AI on the emerging global order through a systemic and fractal approach. It argues that AI-driven transformations are characterized by the reproduction of similar patterns of competition, asymmetry, vulnerability, and adaptation across global, regional, and national levels. Particular attention is paid to the growing technological rivalry among major powers, the use of AI in foreign and security policy, and the implications of technological asymmetries for strategic stability and digital sovereignty. At the same time, the transnational nature of AI-related risks creates incentives for cooperation and strengthens the need for multilateral governance. The study demonstrates that competition and cooperation should not be regarded as mutually exclusive tendencies but as interconnected dynamics shaping the contemporary international system. It concludes that the governance of AI requires adaptive multilateral mechanisms capable of mitigating technological inequalities, reducing security risks, and maintaining international cooperation amid the continuing fragmentation of the global order.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, International Relations, Fractal Approach, Global Security, Multilateralism



English Session O-3: AI in Foreign and Security Policy

Velgan, Tatiana

Institution: University of Coimbra, Portugal

Country of origin: Portugal

Artificial Intelligence and the European Union's Economic Security Strategy

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a defining element of the European Union's approach to economic security, technological competitiveness, and geopolitical resilience. While existing scholarship has examined AI governance, strategic autonomy, and the EU's Economic Security Strategy as distinct policy domains, little attention has been paid to their interaction. This study argues that AI plays a dual role within the EU's Economic Security Strategy: it is both a critical technology that requires protection and a strategic capability that advances economic security objectives. This dual role challenges traditional distinctions between economic policy, digital governance, and foreign and security policy. Drawing on EU policy documents and the literature on economic security and technology governance, the article develops a conceptual framework linking AI to the EU's objectives of strategic autonomy, technological sovereignty, and resilience. It explores AI's contribution to cybersecurity, critical infrastructure protection, supply chain resilience, intellectual property protection, and risk assessment, while examining challenges arising from technological dependencies, global competition, and the balance between innovation and regulation. Viewing AI through the lens of economic security provides a more comprehensive understanding of the EU's evolving policy framework and highlights the growing interdependence between technology governance, foreign policy, and strategic resilience in an increasingly contested geopolitical environment.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Economic Security; Strategic Autonomy; Technology Governance; Geoeconomics



English Session O-4: ASEAN and Global Politics



English Session O-4 ASEAN and Global Politics

Farhadi, Zeynab

Institution: Ng Teng Fong Sino Group Belt and Road Research Institute, Hong Kong

Country of origin: China

Great Power Competition and the Strategic Agency of the Global South: A Case Study of Southeast Asia

The current architecture of international relations reveals that the intensifying competition between the United States and China has profoundly transformed the strategic dynamics of the Global South, with Southeast Asia emerging as a pivotal center of conflict and influence. This study examines two primary research inquiries: What is the perception of Southeast Asian governments toward great power competition in their subregion, and how have they reacted to the escalating Sino-American rivalry? The study used a qualitative, descriptive methodology to examine Southeast Asia's status within the Global South in relation to great power dynamics. It theoretically combines realist and constructivist perspectives to analyze the perceptual frameworks through which Southeast Asian actors understand power imbalances and develop adaptive tactics, thereby moving beyond simplistic notions of peripheral passivity. The analysis of specific cases, including the South China Sea territorial disputes, China's Belt and Road Initiative, and U.S.-led Indo-Pacific alliances, demonstrates that hedging strategies, security networking through the Minilateral institutions, and ASEAN-facilitated institution-building (ASEAN Centrality) are defining characteristics of endogenous resilience. This study is organized into five sections: (1) an introduction presenting the conceptual framework; (2) an exploration of great power competition in Southeast Asia; (3) an analysis of Southeast Asian perceptions regarding this competition; (4) an assessment of their strategic responses to U.S.-China dynamics; and (5) a concluding synthesis.

Keywords: Global South, Southeast Asia, China, USA



English Session O-4 ASEAN and Global Politics

Suyastri, Cifebrima

Institution: Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

Country of origin: Indonesia

Reimagining Social Citizenship for Refugees in Non-Signatory Countries: Lessons from Indonesia and Beyond

Despite rising forced displacement across the Global South, many refugee-hosting states remain non-signatories to the 1951 Refugee Convention, raising critical questions about how social citizenship is constructed and negotiated absent formal legal protection. This article examines Indonesia as a case of a non-signatory state where local governments, civil society organizations, and international agencies develop informal, ad hoc, and community-based arrangements that compensate for the absence of a national refugee statute. Drawing on policy documents, field interviews, and secondary literature, the study identifies hybrid protective mechanisms emerging from multi-actor collaboration that shape refugees' access to healthcare, education, and livelihoods. These mechanisms reflect a pragmatic form of social citizenship grounded in negotiated practices of care, solidarity, and moral obligation rather than legal entitlement. Situating Indonesia within a wider comparative field of non-signatory states across Asia and the Middle East, the research traces divergent strategies for localizing protection and informally expanding social rights. It further explores how shifting political, economic, and social conditions redraw the boundaries of inclusion and exclusion, shaping refugees' sense of belonging. Theoretically, the study challenges the conventional linkage between social citizenship and state membership, proposing instead a relational, negotiated model that can persist without formal legal recognition, offering new insight into humanitarian governance at the subnational level.

Keywords: Refugee protection; Social citizenship; Informal governance; Indonesia; Humanitarian governance



English Session O-4 ASEAN and Global Politics

Ji, Li

Institution: University of Szeged, Hungary

Country of origin:

China-EU Economic Cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative: Challenges and Policy Implications

Since the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013, China-EU economic relations have entered a new stage characterised by deeper trade connectivity, increasing investment cooperation, and growing geopolitical competition. Although several EU member states have joined BRI-related cooperation mechanisms, the European Union as a whole remains cautious toward the initiative. This paper examines two interrelated dimensions: the internal challenges that have emerged within the BRI – including debt sustainability concerns, environmental and social governance (ESG) risks, and waning international public perception – and the external repercussions of the BRI on the European Union, focusing on geoeconomic and geopolitical influences. Drawing on policy analysis and qualitative assessment of official data from Chinese and EU sources, think tank reports, and academic literature, the paper argues that while the BRI has generated economic opportunities, its sustainability is increasingly questioned. The EU's perception of the BRI has shifted from viewing it as an economic opportunity to recognising it as a source of geoeconomic competition and internal cohesion pressure. The paper concludes that the BRI is at a crossroads, and China's recalibration towards a 'greener' and more transparent model will determine its future compatibility with European interests.

Keywords: China-EU relations, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Geoeconomics, Geopolitics, Economic Cooperation



English Session O-4 ASEAN and Global Politics

Saraswati, Haruming Sekar

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Indonesia

Papua New Guinea's Bid for ASEAN Full-Membership Versus ASEAN's Enlargement Fatigue

Papua New Guinea is actively seeking to transition from its long-held ASEAN Special Observer status (held since 1976) to full-membership. Nevertheless, PNG's bid remains stalled because of the "enlargement fatigue" within ASEAN bloc. PNG's potential ascension is complicated by significant integration hurdles and the group's reluctance to dilute its consensus-driven, Southeast Asian-focused framework. This qualitative research identifies the key drivers of ASEAN Enlargement Fatigue. The first one is Consensus Paralysis. ASEAN already struggles to reach agreements on critical regional issues like the Myanmar crisis and South China Sea. Member States fear adding new members will further slowdown decision-making. Second drive is the institutional and economic gaps. The block is still processing the integration of Timor-Leste. PNG faces severe domestic governance challenges, political instability, and lacks the historical institutional alignment typical of Southeast Asian states. Not to mention the economic disparities. Concerns exist that PNG's development gaps, infrastructure deficits, and governance challenges could widen economic discrepancies within the ASEAN single market. Third drive is the geographical and cultural Fit. PNG is culturally, historically, and economically more aligned with the Pacific Islands and Australia, making its formal integration into a "Southeast Asian" organization a significant conceptual and procedural stretch.

Keywords: ASEAN, Papua New Guinea, membership, Enlargement



English Session O-4 ASEAN and Global Politics

Páldi, Zoltán

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

The European Union's Place in ASEAN's External Partnerships

The European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are often lauded as the most successful examples of regional integration, although the two represent entirely different approaches: the EU is a sui generis supranational entity, whereas ASEAN can be best described as a more informal intergovernmental dialogue platform. Despite these differences and the geographical distance between Europe and Southeast Asia, the region-to-region cooperation between ASEAN and the EU look back to a history of half a century. The interregional ties were officially formalised back in 1977 and have undergone significant evolution since. The EU-ASEAN ties were elevated to the level of Strategic Partnership in 2020, which may be further upgraded to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2027, marking the 50th anniversary of relations. But does the EU-ASEAN partnership live up to its potential? Using comparative analysis and process tracing, this paper intends to examine the role and significance of the EU in ASEAN's dense web of external partnerships.

Keywords: EU, ASEAN, Southeast Asia, Interregional cooperation, Strategic partnership



English Session O-5: Japan and Regional Security Cooperation



English Session O-5: Japan and Regional Security Cooperation

Morgado, Nuno; Hosoda, Takash

Institution: Corvinus University; University of West Bohemia

Country of origin:

Geomisguidance and Strategic Culture: An Analytical Geopolitical Explanation of Japan's and Taiwan's Security Weaknesses

Japan and Taiwan are very poor countries in terms of natural and mineral resources. Consequently, they remain heavily dependent on maritime transportation. Japan's and Taiwan's proximity to a competing China, the ever-strengthening Sino-Russian partnership, and an aggressive North Korea constitute a hostile regional environment. This article offers an in-depth analysis of Japan's and Taiwan's capabilities (i.e., potential), predominantly demonstrating the weaknesses of the countries in 2024-2025. We argue that the flaws associated with Japan's and Taiwan's potential can be explained by (i) geomisguided geopolitical agents, (ii) the Japanese pacifist strategic culture, and (iii) status quoist Taiwanese culture. We deductively apply the model of analytical geopolitics. Our findings are that both the Japanese and the Taiwanese geopolitical agents are "geomisguided" as they have pursued policies of insufficient stockpiling and disregarded Japan's and Taiwan's dependence on the sea lanes of communication. Furthermore, both Japanese and Taiwanese public opinions do not sufficiently grasp the current threats Japan and Taiwan face, and this fact limits the capacities of Japanese and Taiwanese geopolitical agents. The paper addresses a gap in the literature by applying an innovative methodological analytical approach.

Keywords: Japan, Taiwan, Analytical Geopolitical Analysis, Maritime Transportation, Resources



English Session O-5: Japan and Regional Security Cooperation

Elif Sercen Nurcan

Institution: Yokosuka Council on Asia Pacific Studies

Country of origin: Turkey

Cooperation for Security: Japan's Cybersecurity Capacity Building with ASEAN

Japan's international cybersecurity capacity-building is a less-known aspect of its cybersecurity policy. The capacity-building activities are an extension of Japan's civilian-led security policy, which include cooperation with ASEAN member countries and with the public-private networks. This paper aims to illustrate how Japan approaches cybersecurity capacity-building as a security instrument that is state-initiated and strategically coordinated, but implemented through distributed partnerships among government agencies, technical institutions, and private-sector actors. The analysis focuses on Japan's cooperation with ASEAN, focusing on the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Center, joint cyber exercises, and training for government and critical-infrastructure personnel. More examples such as domestic public-private initiatives that include cyber exercises involving the industry, Ministry of Defense, and JPCERT/CC are given for support. By connecting these domestic and international practices, the paper demonstrates how Japan exports a cooperative model of cybersecurity governance while simultaneously strengthening regional resilience. Overall, Japan's capacity-building is shown to have multifaceted functions that include cyber diplomacy, security networking, and normative influence within Japan's broader regional strategy.

Keywords: Japan, Cybersecurity, ASEAN, Policy Coordination, AJCCBC



English Session O-5: Japan and Regional Security Cooperation

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Country of origin: Sweden

Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific: Diplomacy for Uncertain Times

This presentation examines Japan's evolving Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) vision as a key diplomatic component of Japan's grand strategy. Emerging in the post-Cold War era, FOIP has developed into a flexible yet influential strategic framework guiding Japan's regional diplomatic engagement. While initially placing limited emphasis on hard military security, FOIP has progressively incorporated capacity-building initiatives, strategic partnerships, and security cooperation, expanding its role within Japan's broader strategic approach. FOIP's evolution reflects Japan's pursuit of stability, autonomy, and resilience through partnerships, institutions, and shared norms rather than direct confrontation. FOIP represents a significant transformation in Japan's post-war foreign policy, positioning Japan as a leading advocate of a rules-based regional order and articulating an innovative approach to strategic engagement amid intensifying geopolitical competition. The presentation also considers why FOIP has proven unusually durable domestically, outlasting the leadership that introduced it and surviving successive changes of government. Attention to leadership, bureaucratic ownership and the role of partisan contestation helps explain how a signature initiative became settled policy, and what that continuity implies for FOIP's future direction.

Keywords: Japan, FOIP, Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Strategy



English Session O-5: Japan and Regional Security Cooperation

Mestemacher, Garrett

Institution: International Christian University

Country of origin: United State of America

From Defense Doctrine to Security Paradigm: Rethinking Japan's post-9/11 Strategic Evolution through the Lens of Integrated Security

Japan's growing profile in security and defense has drawn significant attention, being described as normalization (Oros 2008), rearmament (Smith 2019), militarization (Hughes 2022), a security renaissance (Oros 2017), and non-US centric evolution (Midford and Vosse 2020). But is there a better way to comprehensively assess the origins and character of this now decades-long trajectory? This presentation explores the 2004 Araki Report's "integrated security strategy" as an alternative analytical lens. Using this basic framework – which emphasizes national defense and improvement of the international security environment through Japan's own efforts, cooperation with the United States, and cooperation with the international community – Japan's post-9/11 strategic realignment is reconsidered in light of longstanding constraints in military, economic, fiscal, demographic, legal, and normative dimensions. Subsequent developments to Japan's national security strategy and institutional architectures are then reexamined. The paper contends that the Araki Report's integrated security strategy has grown far beyond the defense-doctrinal context in which it was originally proposed, and represents a distinct security paradigm, on par with the Yoshida Doctrine, comprehensive security, or human security. Finally, the similarities with integrated security concepts as formulated in US, UK, and German strategic documents are noted, before considering prospects and challenges of furthering international coordination, cooperation, and collaboration under a common integrated security agenda.

Keywords: Japan, National Security Strategy, Strategic Culture, International Cooperation, Integrated Security



English Session O-6: Contemporary Challenges and Transformations in Hungary



English Session O-6: Contemporary Challenges and Transformations in Hungary

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Country of origin: Hungary

Current issues of Economic Mobility in Hungary

In today's world, defense and security management also face new challenges due to the interdependence and circular causal effects of the emerging complex threats. Contributing to ensuring the country's operability in the event of an emergency is the main task of the defense and security administration. From 2022 the new whole-of-government approach and the introduction of the terminology of coordinated defense activities have made the operation and decision-making structure of defense and security administration more transparent and efficient, which is of great importance in the planning of material services in the national economy and in the preparation of related plans. In the context of looking to the present and the future, the issue of security of supply is an essential element, as well as one of the cornerstones of the protection of the national economy. The business models and supply chains of multinational companies – despite the fact that everything is now available – are extremely vulnerable, so stockpiling is crucial for material services in the national economy. There will be an urgent need for the continuation of the reforms in the field of national economy mobilization; reorganizing the databases and commencing the strategic stockpiling involving the participants of the economy.

Keywords: Defense and security management, Coordinated defense activities, National economy mobilization, Whole-of-government approach, Strategic stockpiling.



English Session O-6: Contemporary Challenges and Transformations in Hungary

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Country of origin: Bangladesh

Intergenerational Leadership Development in Hungarian Law Enforcement: Integrating Millennial Experience with Generation Z Digital Competencies

Contemporary law enforcement organizations are experiencing significant demographic and technological transformation, requiring leadership models that effectively integrate institutional experience with emerging digital competencies. This study proposes an Intergenerational Leadership Development (ILD) Framework to examine how collaboration between Millennial and Generation Z police officers contributes to leadership development, conflict-management competency, and organizational effectiveness within Hungarian law enforcement. Employing a sequential explanatory mixed-methods design, the research combines a quantitative survey of Hungarian police personnel with qualitative semi-structured interviews, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions. Quantitative data will be analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics through descriptive, reliability, correlation, and regression analyses, while qualitative data will undergo thematic analysis. Methodological triangulation will be applied to integrate statistical findings with participants' experiences, providing a comprehensive understanding of leadership development in a digitally transforming policing environment. The study aims to contribute to leadership and public administration scholarship by introducing an integrated framework that combines operational experience, digital competencies, intergenerational collaboration, and conflict-management capabilities. The findings are expected to provide evidence-based recommendations for modernizing police leadership development programmes and supporting organizational resilience, digital transformation, and sustainable workforce development within Hungarian law enforcement.

Keywords: Intergenerational Leadership Development, Hungarian Law Enforcement, Generation Z, Millennial Leadership, Digital Transformation



English Session O-6: Contemporary Challenges and Transformations in Hungary

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Country of origin: Hungary

Conflict to Normalisation? The Transformation of German-Hungarian Relations under the Merz and Magyar Governments

Diplomatic relations between Germany and Hungary have been tense due to differing approaches to issues such as the 2015 immigration crisis and military assistance to Ukraine since 2022. Following the 2025 German federal election, Friedrich Merz became Chancellor, while less than a year later, following the 2026 Hungarian parliamentary election, Péter Magyar became Prime Minister of Hungary. Recent developments suggest a possible shift towards reconciliation, as both governments have shown a willingness to engage in dialogue. EU and NATO cooperation may provide important frameworks for closer bilateral relations, particularly in the fields of European security and defence. Both countries appear to be seeking to restore bilateral relations to a more cooperative level but it remains uncertain whether they can overcome new challenges that may emerge between them. The study examines whether the emerging transformation can be explained primarily by changing strategic interests (realism), economic interdependence (neoliberalism), or changes in political identities and mutual perceptions (constructivism). The paper argues that while strategic interests and economic interdependence remain important, changes in political identities and mutual perceptions may provide the most significant explanation for the emerging transformation of bilateral relations.

Keywords: Diplomacy, Hungary, Germany, European Union, cooperation



English Session O-6: Contemporary Challenges and Transformations in Hungary

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Country of origin: Hungary

Nation branding in Hungary – 30 years of experience

Globalization requires countries to create and maintain a convincing and compelling image, called a brand, in order to improve their competitiveness, increase direct and indirect tourism revenues, enhance international investment inflows, develop exports and strengthen the country's credibility and international position in bilateral and multilateral relations. In recent decades, an increasing number of communities, cities, provinces, regions and nations have developed marketing and branding techniques in order to attract investors, visitors, workers, events and so on. In the actual, increasingly competitive world, nation branding has become a vital means of promoting a country, particularly at a time when nation-states need to demonstrate their positive attributes more than ever. Through an examination of primary sources and interviews with senior officials from state institutions responsible for nation branding, the research analyses how Hungary has developed its policies, strategies and institutional arrangements for nation branding after the democratic transition of 1990. The analysis of the almost four decades long experience the research evaluates the impacts of the introduced reforms by examining changes in Hungary's position in various international rankings, including the Anholt Nation Brands Index, Global Soft Power Index, Bloom Consulting Country Brand Rankings, Good Country Index and Global Attractiveness Index.

Keywords: Hungary, Nation branding, Public diplomacy, Smart power, Soft power



English Session O-7: Geoeconomics and the Changing Global Economic Order



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Country of origin: Hungary

From Liberalization to Geoeconomics: EU Trade Policy in a Fragmenting World Economy

The global trading system is increasingly characterized by geoeconomic competition rather than liberal multilateralism. Intensifying US–China rivalry, the resurgence of industrial policy, and the fragmentation of global supply chains have reshaped the context in which trade policy operates. Concepts such as friend-shoring, de-risking, and economic security now play a central role in policy design, challenging the traditional separation between trade and geopolitics. This paper examines the European Union’s trade policy in this shifting environment and asks whether it still functions primarily as an instrument of trade liberalization or has become embedded in a broader logic of strategic competition. Using an international political economy framework, it analyses key EU approaches linked to strategic autonomy and supply chain resilience. The paper argues that EU trade policy reflects a hybrid logic: while formally committed to multilateralism, it increasingly operates as a geoeconomic tool responding to systemic uncertainty and great power rivalry. This shift signals a gradual transformation in global trade governance.

Keywords: Geoeconomics, European Union Trade Policy, Value-Based Trade, Political Economy of Trade, Global Economic Governance



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Country of origin: Brazil

Economic Intelligence and the Paradigm of Permanent Economic Warfare: What IR Theory Is Missing

The architecture of economic international cooperation rests on a foundational ontological assumption that peace and war are distinguishable states, and that diplomacy operates in the former to prevent the latter. This paper argues that this assumption has become structurally untenable, and that economic intelligence provides the most precise diagnostic of why. Drawing on the paradigm shift proposed by the French school of economic intelligence (Harbulot, Moinet, 2024,2026) and corroborated by state doctrine (Martre, 1994; Carayon, 2003, 2006; Lienemann & Lemoyne, 2023), we contend that contemporary international relations operate along a simultaneous triptyque of competition-contestation-confrontation, where economic instruments are permanently weaponized across all three registers at once. Classical IR frameworks — liberal interdependency theory (Keohane & Nye, 1997), institutional cooperation theory, and diplomatic conflict resolution — were designed for a world of sequential conflict escalation. The theory of weaponized interdependence (Farrell & Newman, 2019) has demonstrated that the very networks once believed foster peace have become instruments of coercion. Economic intelligence uniquely contributes to this diagnosis is a methodology for mapping permanent, diffuse, and structurally embedded threats that have no identifiable moment of onset and no clear attribution.

Keywords: Economic Intelligence, Permanent Conflict, Geoeconomics, Weaponized Interdependence, Economic Warfare



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Country of origin: Hungary

The Impact of a Global minimum tax on Geopolitical Stability

The introduction of a global minimum tax (GloBE) fundamentally reshapes the international tax system, having a direct impact on geopolitical stability. The primary goal of the 15% minimum tax level advocated by the OECD is to curb destructive tax competition between states. Preventing profit shifting increases the predictability of national budgets, thereby reducing economic vulnerability, stabilizing central revenues, and mitigating the risk of financial crises in an uncertain international environment. However, creating stability also creates new types of geopolitical tensions and fault lines. The regulation significantly limits the scope for sovereign states to implement their own tax policies, especially in the case of smaller countries that rely on foreign direct investment (FDI). Many developing states believe that the new tax architecture unilaterally serves the interests of developed Western economies. This division may deepen economic and political conflicts between the global North and South. The sudden loss of tax advantages could lead to capital flight and growth difficulties in certain regions, which could lead to local political instability. In the long term, a global minimum tax would also transform international federation systems and trading blocs. Countries that apply the rules uniformly would move towards closer economic and political integration with each other, while states that do not comply could become isolated. The future success of the system and lasting global peace depend on whether multilateral coordination can compensate for the conflicts of interest arising from unequal distribution.

Keywords: Global minimum tax, Geopolitical stability, Political conflicts, Sovereign, International Federation systems



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Country of origin: Iran

BRICS and the Challenges to Multipolar Order in the New Global Era

Following the Cold War, the bipolar system gave way to a US-led unipolar order, commonly referred to as the liberal order. However, with the rise of emerging economic powers and regional and trans-regional coalitions, the rules and norms of this order have faced structural challenges. BRICS as an economic-political bloc has sought to challenge the financial and political institutions dominated by the West, become a voice for the global South, and contribute to redefining the existing order. BRICS members have cooperated in various fields, including economics, technology, and artificial intelligence, but they have so far failed to offer an model for establishing a multipolar order. Therefore, the question arises: why has BRICS, despite its high economic and political potential, failed to provide a model for a multipolar order? The argument is that BRICS, despite its high economic and political capacity, has failed in creating a multipolar order due to fundamental challenges: 1) geopolitical obstacles; 2) institutional weakness; and 3) identity- related ambiguities. The findings show that while BRICS has created opportunities for cooperation in the Global South, it has also faced serious obstacles to achieving a multipolar order. A qualitative method has been used by collecting data from written sources such as books, articles, and websites.

Keywords: BRICS, Multi-polar, Global South, Emerging world order, Challenges



English Session O-8: Geopolitics and Regional Security



English Session O-8 Geopolitics and Regional Security

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Country of origin: Azerbaijan

The Role of Multilateralism in the South Caucasian Security

The transit opportunities, traditional and alternative energy potential, and close connection with the security of Eastern Europe, Middle East, Black Sea and Central Asia regions make The South Caucasus a competitive arena for many states. In the modern era, one of the main features of the security environment of the region is that it has become multipolar. States such as China, Japan, India, Pakistan, Arab countries and Israel are increasing their activity in the region, making the already complex security environment even more difficult. The arrival and increase in the activity of new participants in the South Caucasus creates both opportunities and challenges for the countries of the region. Thus, new states attracted to the region also bring with them competition and conflicts. On the other hand, the multilateral system helps maintain the balance of power and allows the countries of the region to be more independent in foreign policy. In general, although multipolarity cannot eliminate geopolitical competition in the region, it can have a positive impact on strengthening dialogue, mutual trust, and the formation of a collective security consciousness.

Keywords: Security in the South Caucasus, Emerging powers, Geopolitical competition

English Session O-8 Geopolitics and Regional Security

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Country of origin: Azerbaijan

The Zangezur Corridor and TRIPP: Türkiye's Connectivity Strategy and the Transformation of the South Caucasus Regional Order

The geopolitical transformation of the South Caucasus since the 2020 Second Karabakh War has placed regional connectivity at the center of Türkiye's strategic engagement with the region. This study examines the relationship between the post-2020 Zangezur Corridor concept and the U.S.-backed Trump Route for International Peace and Prosperity (TRIPP), asking how the emergence of the TRIPP framework has reshaped the political and institutional dimensions of Türkiye's regional connectivity strategy. Using qualitative analysis of official documents, recent academic literature, and regional transport initiatives, the study situates these developments within the wider Trans-Caspian Middle Corridor linking Türkiye, the South Caucasus, the Caspian region, and Central Asia. It argues that TRIPP largely preserves the geo-economic logic of an Azerbaijan-Nakhchivan-Türkiye connection while introducing a new institutional framework based on Armenian sovereignty and direct U.S. involvement. This development may create new opportunities for Türkiye's eastward connectivity and its strategic partnership with Azerbaijan, while adding new variables to relations with Armenia, Iran, Russia, and the United States. The study concludes that the interaction between the Zangezur Corridor concept and TRIPP demonstrates how transport connectivity has become an increasingly important instrument of geopolitical competition, regional normalization, and order-building in the post-2020 South Caucasus.

Keywords: Zangezur Corridor, TRIPP, Türkiye, South Caucasus, Regional connectivity



English Session O-8 Geopolitics and Regional Security

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Country of origin: Uzbekistan

More Than Bystanders: Small State Agency and Strategic Autonomy in Central Asia

Central Asia has long been perceived as a passive arena of great-power competition rather than a region of active diplomatic agency. This view increasingly misrepresents reality. As multipolarity deepens and the rules-based order faces mounting pressure, Central Asian states have pursued more assertive foreign policies, deepening institutional engagement, diversifying partnerships, and leveraging geographic position to expand their influence. This shift occurred against a difficult backdrop: asymmetric dependencies, intensifying great-power rivalry, and eroding multilateral norms. Yet within these limits, Central Asian foreign policies have grown more deliberate and consequential. Strategic autonomy offers a promising lens for analyzing this shift. Developed primarily through EU foreign policy debates, the concept has never been systematically applied to Central Asia. This paper takes that step. Using Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan as cases, it asks how Central Asian states cultivate strategic autonomy under structural pressure and limited institutional alternatives. It argues that both practice pragmatic autonomy accumulation – an incremental, opportunity-driven process through which multilateral hedging, partnership diversification, and connectivity diplomacy progressively broaden foreign policy latitude. The paper aims to demonstrate that Central Asian states possess considerably more agency than conventional accounts suggest, and that strategic autonomy, extended beyond its European frame, becomes a more analytically versatile concept.

Keywords: Strategic autonomy, Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pragmatic autonomy accumulation

English Session O-8 Geopolitics and Regional Security

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Country of origin: United Kingdom

Mecca Joint Defence Agreement and Erosion of U.S. Security Guarantees in the Gulf

This research examines the Mecca Joint Defence Agreement signed by Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan and its implications for the erosion of American security guarantees in the Gulf. Amid escalating regional tensions and a perceived retrenchment of U.S. strategic commitment, the trilateral pact represents a paradigmatic shift from reliance on external great-power patronage toward indigenous collective-security frameworks. The agreement's Article 51-based mutual-defense clause, stipulating that an armed attack against any member constitutes an attack on all, signals a deliberate effort to institutionalize deterrence independent of Washington's security umbrella. Through analysis of summit communiqués, force-posture data, and bilateral threat assessments, this study argues that the Makkah Pact embodies both a response to declining American credibility and an assertion of strategic autonomy by Sunni-majority powers. While the pact's architects frame it as complementary to existing alliances, its emergence reflects diminishing confidence in unconditional U.S. protection, driven by ambiguous red lines, constrained military footprints, and divergent threat perceptions. This agreement accelerates transition from a hub-and-spokes Gulf security architecture toward a multi-aligned, burden-sharing model. The findings suggest that this pact marks a critical inflection point in regional order, compelling a fundamental reassessment of American hegemony and future of security governance in Middle East.

Keywords: Makkah Pact, Gulf Security Architecture, U.S. Security Guarantees, Strategic Autonomy



English Session O-8 Geopolitics and Regional Security

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Country of origin: Turkey

Ukraine's Logistics Resilience and Strategic Autonomy: The Role of Türkiye and the Middle Corridor in Post-War Reconstruction

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has severely disrupted Black Sea transport networks and intensified concerns regarding the country's economic sovereignty and post-war recovery. This study examines the wartime resilience of Ukraine's logistics infrastructure and evaluates reconstruction pathways involving Türkiye and the Trans-Caspian Middle Corridor. The study combines descriptive analysis of publicly available Ukrainian port, rail, and trade data for 2022–2024 with a scenario-based comparative assessment of three reconstruction pathways: a Western-centric model, a Türkiye–Middle Corridor model, and a hybrid model. The scenario estimates are based on explicitly stated assumptions concerning commodity values, processing shares, logistics capacity, and financing costs. Available data indicate a substantial recovery in Ukrainian maritime throughput during 2024, with total seaport throughput reaching 97.2 million tons (including 79.9 million tons via the Greater Odesa port group and 17.3 million tons via Danube ports). Under the assumptions adopted in the scenario framework, diversified logistics integration and value-added processing produce higher estimated Ukrainian value capture than a predominantly raw-material export model, while the hybrid pathway generates the highest estimated annual value. Ukraine's post-war logistics strategy would benefit from route diversification, transparent investment structures, and value-added processing partnerships. Türkiye and the Middle Corridor may complement European and Western reconstruction initiatives by reducing dependence on a single route or external partner.

Keywords: Logistics infrastructure, Supply chains, Reconstruction, Middle Corridor, Post-war reconstruction



English Session O-9: Geopolitics and Strategic Challenges



English Session O-9 Geopolitics and Strategic Challenges

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Country of origin: Kenya

Evolving Patterns of Terrorism in Kenya: Trends, Drivers, and Counterterrorism Responses (2000–2024)

The study examined the evolving patterns of terrorism in Kenya between 2000 and 2024, focusing on the interplay between terrorist activities, underlying drivers, and counterterrorism measures. A concurrent mixed methods research design was employed, combining qualitative interviews with security officers, policymakers, community leaders, and document reviews, alongside quantitative analysis using Pearson correlation coefficients to measure the association between specific counterterrorism measures and terrorist incidents. Qualitative findings revealed that regional hotspots, particularly in northeastern counties, remain highly vulnerable, while urban centers increasingly become symbolic targets, reflecting both local grievances and transnational extremist influence. Socio-economic deprivation, political marginalization, historical grievances, and weak security infrastructure collectively create environments conducive to radicalization. Quantitative analysis demonstrates strong correlations for border security, intelligence-led operations, technology-driven surveillance, and regional cooperation, indicating their substantial impact on mitigating terrorist activities, while moderate and weak correlations highlighted the complementary role of community policing, military interventions, PVE programs, civic engagement, and legislative measures. The study concludes that effective counterterrorism requires a multi-layered and integrated approach that combines preventive and enforcement strategies, addresses structural vulnerabilities, and promotes sustained community engagement.

Keywords: Terrorism; Counterterrorism Responses; Terrorism Drivers, Terrorism Trends, Kenya



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Country of origin: Azerbaijan

Energy Security after the Russia–Ukraine War: Divergence and Solidarity among Eastern European Member States

Russia's weaponization of natural gas after February 2022 transformed energy security from a shared European concern into a test of national resilience, and nowhere were the resulting divergences sharper than across Central and Eastern Europe. This paper, drawn from the author's doctoral research, examines why member states sharing comparable histories of dependence on Russian gas responded so differently to the same shock. Using a structured comparison built on weaponized-interdependence theory and a multidimensional conception of energy security, it identifies a spectrum running from rapid diversifiers to structural laggards. Poland and the Baltic states, having invested early in liquefied-gas terminals, interconnectors, and grid integration, eliminated Russian supply within months and completed desynchronization from the post-Soviet electricity ring by 2025. Others remained structurally tied to the sole surviving overland corridor. The analysis attributes this divergence to two drivers—infrastructure endowment and long-term contractual lock-in—and assesses the limits of the EU's energy-solidarity framework, constrained by incomplete bilateral agreements and the unanimity requirement governing national energy choices.

Keywords: Energy security, Eastern Europe, weaponized interdependence, Russian gas, energy solidarity



English Session O-9 Geopolitics and Strategic Challenges

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The Hubris of Liberal Hegemony: The ‘Standardization Trap’ as a Strategic Failure in the Face of Anarchic Reality

This paper provides a rigorous theoretical critique of Liberal Hegemony, arguing that its drive toward institutional uniformity has generated a systemic vulnerability in International Relations: the Standardization Trap. Through a neorealist lens, the research deconstructs the causal link between the ideological hubris of liberal order and the institutionalization of doctrinal rigidity within Western security apparatuses. While the systemic dynamics of anarchy dictate fluid adaptation for survival, the hegemon's bureaucratic inertia has replaced flexibility with forced homogenization. Within this framework, standardization operates as both the cause and symptom of a fatal cognitive error: it not only distorts threat perception *ex ante* but also anesthetizes the capacity for doctrinal correction *ex post*, binding defense policies to purely linear models. This study demonstrates that such blindness manifests against both non-state actors and in modern interstate conflicts, where rival powers deploy asymmetric strategies designed to elude Western conventions. Bridging macro-political theory and Security Studies, this work highlights how the standardization trap acts as the definitive catalyst for strategic decline in the face of contemporary warfare's metamorphosis.

Keywords: Liberal Hegemony, Structural Realism, Standardization Trap, Asymmetric Warfare, Cognitive Error



English Session O-9 Geopolitics and Strategic Challenges

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Country of origin: Egypt

The Post-War Gulf: Pragmatism and Survival After the US-Israel War on Iran

The aftermath of the direct US-Israel military confrontation with Iran has left the Gulf at a strategic crossroads. For decades, Gulf Arab states relied on Washington to act as a security guarantor. However, the recent war exposed the US as an active belligerent rather than a referee, making traditional American security guarantees look more like a liability than a shield. This paper examines how Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states are adapting to this risky new reality. I argue that the aftermath of the war is forcing a historic break from bilateral US security pacts. Fearing future economic and physical spillovers, Gulf states are now trying to construct new, multilateral security architecture. By leveraging their recent expansions into BRICS and the SCO, they are working to bring China and Russia into the fold not to secure military alliances, but to gain diplomatic leverage. They are treating these non-Western platforms as neutral ground to negotiate a regional détente with Iran and isolate their economies from global great power rivalry. Eventually, this paper explores how the Gulf is using a new survival strategy for the Global South, deliberately substituting Western hegemony with Eastern multilateralism to take back control of its own neighborhood.

Keywords: Gulf, Iran, Security Pacts, Global South, Geopolitical Realignment.

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Country of origin: Saud Arabia

The Evolution of International Relations in the Post-unipolar era: USA, EU China and Russia. Grand Strategies, Alliance Politics and Military Operations

This study examines the evolution of international relations in the post-unipolar era, focusing on the shifting dynamics among the United States, European Union, China, and Russia. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US emerged as the dominant global power, shaping a unipolar world order. However, recent decades have witnessed challenges to this dominance, with China leveraging its economic strength and Russia asserting military influence to promote a multipolar international environment. The European Union, despite its potential, has largely supported US unipolarity, influenced by historical security dependencies and alliances such as NATO. This research aims to analyze why the EU continues to back US leadership, the strategies employed by China and Russia to alter the global balance, and the effectiveness of these efforts. Employing a qualitative approach that synthesizes existing scholarly work, the study identifies key trends, techniques, and pivotal moments—such as shifts in Chinese foreign policy and EU responses to Russian actions—that have shaped the current landscape. The findings suggest that while multipolarity is gaining traction, the US retains significant authority, with the EU playing a crucial role in maintaining this status quo. The study contributes to understanding the complexities of power transitions and alliance politics in contemporary international relations.

Keywords: USA, EU China and Russia, Grand Strategies



English Session O-10: Security and Societal Resilience



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Country of origin: Brazil

The Concept of Crisis Used in Migration Issues and its Impacts on National Defense in Brazil and Spain: A Comparative Study

The concept of crisis has been used in a vague and indiscriminate way since the 20th century and in different areas and dimensions, including political, economic, historical, social, among others. In migration, “crisis” must be understood by analyzing the set of variables in certain contexts, as it is not an isolated phenomenon. In the case of Brazil, as of 2015, the social, economic and political crisis in Venezuela intensified the migratory flow both to the Country and to other states and, given the emergency situation, there was an overload on public services, mainly in Pacaraima and in Boa Vista, both municipalities in Roraima and, in response to this situation, Operação Acolhida was created to serve Venezuelan immigrants. In the case of Spain, also in 2015, there was an intensification of the migratory flow to the country, mainly in the regions of the Canary Islands, Andalusia and Ceuta, generating a migratory crisis, mainly due to the Civil War in Syria and, later, in 2021, due to the diplomatic conflict with Morocco. That said, the research question is “How was the concept of crisis used in migration issues in both Brazil and Spain between the years 2015 and 2025? The objective is to analyze the concept of crisis used in migration issues in both Brazil and Spain in different perspectives, mainly in relation to expressions of national power, namely: psychosocial, economic, political, military and scientific-technological and identify the impacts on the National Defense of both countries, analyzing similarities and differences in relation to migratory flows.

Keywords: Crisis, Migration, National Defense, Brazil, Spain



English Session O-10 Security and Societal Resilience

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Strengthening Societal Resilience to Information Threats in the European Union

The growing scale of information threats, including disinformation and propaganda, constitutes a significant challenge to the security of European Union member states and the stability of democratic societies. The aim of the study was to identify the opportunities and limitations of actions undertaken at the European Union level to strengthen societal resilience to information threats. The analysis was based on the assumption that the transnational nature of these threats supports the development of a common response, enabling the EU to make use of its collective potential, facilitate the exchange of experience, and coordinate the activities of the member states. At the same time, the effectiveness of such an approach is constrained by differences among member states in the perception of information threats, their significance, and their sources. Additional challenges arise from the lack of a uniform understanding of societal resilience and from the need to reconcile countering disinformation with the protection of freedom of expression and pluralism in public debate. The paper analyses the main conditions shaping the EU's common approach to strengthening societal resilience, with particular attention to the actual capacity of EU actions to reduce societal vulnerability to information threats.

Keywords: European Union, Societal resilience, Democratic resilience, Disinformation, Information threats



English Session O-10 Security and Societal Resilience

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Country of origin: Brazil

Brazil in Global AI Governance: Trade interests, Human Rights, and Diplomatic Action

Artificial intelligence has emerged as a defining domain of global governance, with effects that transcend national borders and intersect constitutional commitments across regulatory sectors. In socioenvironmental law, AI systems shape access to information, labor markets, public policy, environmental monitoring, and the protection of marginalized communities. While scholarship has mapped global AI architectures and ethical principles, existing studies rarely integrate trade interests, human rights, and diplomatic action into a single framework focused on a Global South actor. This paper examines how Brazil positions itself in global AI governance and the extent to which its approach reconciles commercial priorities, human rights protection, and diplomatic engagement within a socioenvironmental legal framework. Brazil's recent institutional advances—including the 2024 National AI Plan proposing approximately US\$4 billion in investments and ongoing debate on PL 2338/2023—provide a timely case for analysis. The study addresses three interrelated questions: which normative references guide Brazil's external discourse on AI; in which multilateral arenas (G20, UNESCO, OECD) this discourse is articulated; and what tensions arise between economic integration, regulatory autonomy, and rights-based governance. The research adopts a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive methodology grounded in bibliographic and documentary analysis. It draws on national strategies, multilateral declarations, and official documents to perform legal-interpretive and comparative examination across predefined analytical axes: global AI governance, trade interests, human rights, and Brazilian diplomacy. The analysis is oriented by socioenvironmental law principles, emphasizing justice, human dignity, inclusion, and protection of vulnerable groups. By offering an integrated interpretation of Brazil's international conduct in the digital era, the paper contributes to emerging scholarship linking AI governance to global constitutionalism. It provides practical insights for public policy, diplomatic strategy, and regulatory design in contexts where developing countries seek technological autonomy while shaping international standards. The findings are expected to illuminate pathways for more inclusive and rights-respecting global AI governance.

Keywords: Development. Globalization. Trade. AI. Diplomacy



English Session O-10 Security and Societal Resilience

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The approval of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic of 1976 under the light of the Neoliberal Theory of International Relations

Our research aims to analyse the approval of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic of 1976 through the lens of neorealist theory of International Relations, emphasizing how power dynamics in the international political arena influenced the democratic transition process in Portugal after the coup d'état of 25th of April of 1974. We argue that, within the systemic context of international anarchy and the bipolarity of the Cold War, there was interference from both superpowers to ensure that Portugal remained aligned with the Western world. Through historical and theoretical analysis, we will demonstrate how systemic pressure emanating from the US and the main Western European powers moderated the initial revolutionary character of the Constitution, to promote the establishment of a liberal democracy rather than a communist shift.

Keywords: Portuguese Republic Constitution of 1976; Neorealist Theory; Kenneth Waltz; International Relations; Cold War



English Session O-10 Security and Societal Resilience

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Country of origin: Ecuador

Constructing Belonging in Times of Uncertainty: Migrant Advocacy, Social Movements, and the Reconfiguration of International Cooperation in Ecuador

Recent shifts in international cooperation funding have generated significant challenges for civil society organizations working with migrant and refugee populations across Latin America. In Ecuador, where migration dynamics have intensified over the last decade, these changes have particularly affected organizations providing protection, legal assistance, psychosocial support, and community integration programs for vulnerable populations. This presentation employs a constructivist approach to examine how social movement organizations, advocacy networks, and migrant-led initiatives construct and contest meanings of vulnerability, belonging, rights, and protection amid evolving funding landscapes. Drawing on the experiences of Ecuadorian and international organizations working with migrant communities, the study explores how reductions, reallocations, and strategic shifts in international cooperation reshape both service provision and political advocacy. Attention is paid to Venezuelan migrants, whose experiences are shaped by intersecting forms of exclusion related to nationality, identity, and migration status. The presentation analyzes how civil society actors mobilize narratives, identities, and transnational networks to maintain visibility and political influence despite increasing resource constraints. By connecting constructivist theory with social movement scholarship and migration studies, this research contributes to ongoing debates on norm diffusion, identity formation, and the resilience of advocacy networks.

Keywords: Migration, Constructivism, Social Movements, Advocacy, International Cooperation



English Session O-11: Conflict, Security and Governance in a Changing Global Order



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Country of origin: Romania

From Brussels to Nairobi: AI Governance as EU Diplomacy, Norm Localization and Human Security in Kenya

While artificial intelligence is emerging as a space of geopolitical competition, it is also becoming an instrument of international diplomacy. This paper examines how the European Union (EU) employs AI and digital governance as instruments of its external action, translated into cooperation with Kenya through regulatory dialogue, partnerships, and the Global Gateway. Drawing on Amitav Acharya's (2004) norm localization and Mary Kaldor's (2007) human security framework, the study employs qualitative document analysis across two levels: the regulatory layer, comparing the EU AI Act and Kenya's Artificial Intelligence Bill, and the infrastructure layer, examining Global Gateway projects in Kenya (2021–2026). The analysis shows that Kenya localizes EU norms at the level of rules, adding a developmental dimension absent from the EU Act. However, this localization does not extend to infrastructure, where Kenya engages with competing US and Chinese providers that operate on different norms. A human security gap thus emerges between localized norms and externally owned infrastructure, in which the individual is exposed, governed by state-to-state AI diplomacy. The paper argues for strengthening the public-diplomacy dimension of EU AI diplomacy, engaging civil society and affected individuals as interlocutors, so that the security of individuals, not only states, becomes its referent.

Keywords: EU AI diplomacy, Norm localization, Human security, Public diplomacy, Kenya



Hamidi, Somayeh

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Country of origin:

The United Nations' Crisis of Effectiveness in Contemporary Conflicts

The United Nations was founded with the primary objective of maintaining international peace and security; however, recent global crises have raised serious concerns regarding its capacity to prevent conflicts and de-escalate international tensions. This paper analyzes the limitations of the United Nations in addressing contemporary conflicts, specifically examining the Russia-Ukraine war, the Gaza conflict, and tensions involving Iran, the United States, and Israel. Applying a Realist theoretical framework, this study argues that the power-centric structure of the Security Council, the veto power held by its permanent members, and the dominance of national interests severely impede the UN's capacity for effective action in significant international crises. Through a comparative analysis of recent conflicts, the paper reevaluates the organization's role in the contemporary global order through a comparative analysis of recent conflicts. The findings indicate that the effectiveness of the United Nations is constrained by power politics and great-power competition, which erode the principles of collective security and diminish the organization's ability to manage international tensions and conflicts effectively.

Keywords: United Nations, Realism, International Security, Contemporary Conflicts, Security Council



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Country of origin: Spain

Jihadist Propaganda as a Non-state Actor in Europe's Deteriorating Security Environment

Jihadist terrorist propaganda continues to pose a persistent and adaptive threat to the security of the European Union in an increasingly complex European strategic environment. Although political and media attention has focused on the risks arising from high-intensity conventional warfare and territorial defense, jihadist actors have demonstrated a remarkable ability to adapt to the digital environment. In particular, they exploit the fragmentation of the information ecosystem, the speed of content dissemination, and the use of decentralized digital platforms to maintain their propaganda activity. This paper analyses Jihadist propaganda as a key strategic tool for mobilization, radicalization, and legitimization of violence, assessing its impact on European security. The research is based primarily on direct and systematic observation of jihadist propaganda content during a research stay at CITCO, Spain's competent authority for the removal of illegal content disseminated through open-source digital platforms, which allows for the identification of discursive patterns, recurring narratives, and communicative adaptation strategies. It examines how these discourses incorporate narratives linked to international conflicts and processes of social polarization.

Keywords: Propaganda, Europe, Security, Polarization



Mestemacher, Evelyn

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Country of origin: China

Resolving Conflict through Development? China's Security-Development Nexus in East Africa

China has expanded its engagement in Africa by integrating development assistance with growing security cooperation through infrastructure, peacekeeping, mediation, and capacity building. While existing studies document this evolution, relatively few evaluate whether China's Security–Development Nexus (SDN) contributes to improved security outcomes or identify the conditions under which it is most effective. This paper asks: How does China's Security–Development Nexus influence conflict-related security in conflict-affected countries in East Africa? Focusing on Somalia and Kenya, the study argues that governance capacity and regional security cooperation condition the effectiveness of China's SDN. It combines Regional Security Complex Theory with governance capacity to explain variations in conflict-related security outcomes. Methodologically, the research adopts mixed-methods design, integrating comparative case studies, policy analysis, and descriptive quantitative analysis using conflict and governance indicators. The findings contribute to debates on China's evolving role in African peace and security while advancing the theoretical understanding of the Security–Development Nexus.

Keywords: China, Security-Development Nexus, Foreign Policy, Regional Security, East-Africa.



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Country of origin: Greece

Migration Flows and Management Policies in the Security Area

This paper deals with the security challenges created by the movement of migrant populations for modern Europe, with greater emphasis on Greece as it is one of the frontline states. More specifically, it develops an inquiry into the effectiveness of current security measures and policies taken against migratory flows and the perceptions and experiences of security professionals tasked with such challenges. A quantitative survey design with structured questionnaires was used to collect data from 40 security professionals involved in border control, law enforcement and immigration services. The findings indicate huge gaps in the training provided, coordination between agencies and the adequacy of the policy framework. Therefore, improving resources and integrated strategies becomes crucial. The findings add to the wider understanding of immigration-related security issues, provide insight into policy reform and highlight the importance of inter-agency collaboration and do so by concluding that there is a need to further strengthen capacity building programs, increasing funding for security initiatives and strengthening coordination between local, national and international stakeholders.

Keywords: Migration Flows, Security Challenges, Migration Management Policies



Hungarian Session 1: Contemporary Diplomacy and Security



Hungarian Session 1: Contemporary Diplomacy and Security

Berki, Marianna

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Ukraine

From Minority to Actor: The Agency of the Transcarpathian Hungarian Community in Hungarian Ukrainian Relations / Kisebbségből szereplő: a kárpátaljai magyar közösség mozgásteret a magyar–ukrán kapcsolatokban

A nemzeti kisebbségek helyzetének vizsgálatában gyakran az állami szabályozás, az anyaország szerepvállalása és a kétoldalú kapcsolatok alakulása kerül előtérbe, miközben maga a kisebbségi közösség sokszor e folyamatok tárgyaként jelenik meg. Az előadás ettől eltérő megközelítést alkalmazva a kárpátaljai magyar közösséget önálló intézményi és politikai cselekvőképességgel rendelkező szereplőként vizsgálja a magyar–ukrán kapcsolatokban. Arra keresi a választ, hogy a közösség milyen szervezeti, politikai és társadalmi mechanizmusok révén reagált a változó ukrán politikai-jogi környezetre, és miként alakította saját érdekérvényesítési lehetőségeit a kétoldalú kapcsolatok változó keretei között. Az elemzés különös figyelmet fordít a kisebbségi intézményrendszerre, az érdekképviselői szervezetekre, az anyaországhoz fűződő kapcsolatokra és az eltérő politikai periódusokban kialakított alkalmazkodási stratégiákra. Az előadás elméleti kiindulópontja Rogers Brubaker triadikus viszonyrendszere, amely a kisebbségi közösség, a befogadó állam és az anyaország közötti dinamikus kölcsönhatások értelmezését teszi lehetővé. A vizsgálat mellett érvel, hogy a közösség mozgásteret nem kizárólag külső politikai és intézményi feltételek eredménye: saját szervezeti struktúráin, döntésein és stratégiáin keresztül maga is részt vesz e mozgásteret alakításában. E megközelítés a kárpátaljai magyar közösséget nem pusztán a belpolitikai folyamatok tárgyaként, hanem a kétoldalú kapcsolatok tágabb politikai és diplomáciai terében is értelmezhető szereplőként kezeli.

Kulcsszavak: kisebbségi cselekvőképesség, magyar–ukrán kapcsolatok, kisebbségpolitika, kisebbségvédelem, kárpátaljai magyarság



Hungarian Session 1: Contemporary Diplomacy and Security

Hamerli, Petra

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Country of origin: Hungary

Italy's Geopolitical Strategy from Unity to the Present / Olaszország geopolitikai stratégiája az egységtől napjainkig

A 19. századi európai nemzetállami törekvések egyik legfontosabb eredménye az egységes Olaszország – Olasz Királyság – létrejötte volt. Az ország földrajzi tekintetben kitűnő geopolitikai adottságokkal rendelkezett, amit kihasználva az egységes állam vezetése célul tűzte ki Olaszország befolyásának növelését és nagyhatalommá tételét. Olaszország geopolitikai stratégiájának legfőbb mozgatórugója az egység megalakulásától kezdve a Mediterráneum térségében való térnyerés, ami az olasz vezetés koncepciójában nem csupán a Földközi-tenger medencéjét foglalja magában, hanem Észak-Afrikát, a mai Száhel-övezetet, a Nyugat-Balkánt és a Közel-Keletet is. A terület feletti befolyás megszerzésére irányuló törekvés az egységes Olaszország születésétől kezdve állandó eleme az olasz külpolitikának és napjaink geopolitikai stratégiáját is nagymértékben meghatározza. Az előadás a fenti koncepció fejlődését mutatja be az alábbi kérdésekre koncentrálva: A hasonlóságok mellett milyen eltérések mutatkoztak meg Olaszország geopolitikai stratégiájában és annak érvényesítésében 1861–2026-ig? Tekinthető-e folytonosnak az olasz geostratégiai gondolkodás? Mi az oka annak, hogy Olaszország nem érte el a vágyott nagyhatalmi státuszt? Előadásom során javarészt levéltári forrásokra, vezető politikusok nyilatkozataira és beszédeire, valamint stratégiai dokumentumokra támaszkodom.

Kulcsszavak: Olaszország története, Olaszország napjainkban, geopolitika, stratégia, Mediterráneum



Hungarian Session 1: Contemporary Diplomacy and Security

Kovács, Attila

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Country of origin: Hungary

100 Years of Diplomatic Relations between Hungary and Mexico through Personal Stories / Magyarország és Mexikó diplomáciai kapcsolatainak 100 éve személyes történeteken keresztül

Magyarország és Mexikó 2026-ben ünnepli a két ország közötti diplomáciai kapcsolatok felvételének századik évfordulóját. Az előadás egy folyamatban lévő kutatási és könyvprojekt eredményeibe nyújt betekintést, amely a magyar–mexikói kapcsolatok történetét elsősorban az abban személyesen részt vevő diplomaták, külkereskedelmi szakemberek és az államközi kapcsolatok más szereplőinek visszaemlékezésein keresztül kívánja bemutatni. A kutatás keretében ez idáig több mint harminc interjú készült olyan személyekkel, akik az elmúlt évtizedekben meghatározó szerepet játszottak a kétoldalú kapcsolatok alakításában diplomataként, állami vállalatok képviselőiként, művészként vagy sportolóként, és ezáltal közvetlen tapasztalatokat szereztek a két ország kapcsolatairól. A visszaemlékezések a hagyományos diplomácia mellett betekintést engednek a gazdasági és külkereskedelmi kapcsolatok, a kulturális diplomácia, az oktatási és tudományos együttműködés, valamint a mexikói magyar közösség történetébe is. Az előadás célja annak bemutatása, hogy a személyes visszaemlékezések miként egészíthetik ki a magyar–mexikói kapcsolatok hivatalos, dokumentumalapú történetét. Az interjúk olyan eseményeket, informális kapcsolatokat, személyes tapasztalatokat és diplomáciai gyakorlatokat is feltárnak, amelyek az intézményi forrásokból gyakran nem rekonstruálhatók. Az „*oral history*” megközelítés egyúttal lehetőséget teremt annak vizsgálatára, hogyan változott Mexikó megítélése, a diplomácia mindennapi gyakorlata és a két ország közötti kapcsolatrendszer az elmúlt évtizedek során.

Kulcsszavak: Mexikó, elbeszélte történelem (*oral history*), bilaterális kapcsolatok, diplomácia



Hungarian Session 1: Contemporary Diplomacy and Security

Pásztor, Ladislav

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Country of origin: Slovakia

Has Europe's Regional Security Complex Changed? Reassessing the Buzan–Wæver Modelt / Átalakult-e Európa regionális biztonsági komplexuma? A Buzan–Wæver-modell újraértékelése

Barry Buzan és Ole Wæver 2003-ban megjelent „Régiók és hatalmak – A nemzetközi biztonság szerkezete” (Regions and Powers – The Structure of International Security) című munkájukban a hidegháború utáni Európát két, egymással szoros biztonsági kölcsönhatásban álló regionális biztonsági komplexumként értelmezték: az Európai Unió köré szerveződő EU-európai, valamint az Oroszországi Föderáció köré szerveződő posztsovjett komplexumként. A két térség együtt egy európai biztonsági szuperkomplexumot alkotott. Az azóta eltelt több mint két évtizedben azonban Európa biztonsági környezetét jelentős geopolitikai folyamatok és biztonsági sokkok alakították. Az EU és a NATO bővítése, a Nyugat-Balkán átalakulása, a 2008-as orosz–grúz háború és pénzügyi válság, a 2014-ben kezdődött orosz–ukrán konfliktus, majd a konfliktus 2022-es, teljes körű orosz invázióvá eszkalálódása, továbbá a 2015-ben kezdődő migrációs válság és a COVID–19-világjárvány egyaránt hatással voltak az európai erőviszonyokra és biztonsági kölcsönhatásokra. Az előadás azt vizsgálja, hogy e folyamatok és biztonsági veszélytényezők mennyiben módosították a regionális komplexumok határait, belső szerkezetét és a közöttük fennálló kölcsönös függőséget. A központi kérdés az, hogy a Buzan és Wæver által leírt európai biztonsági szuperkomplexum 2026-ban alapvetően változatlan formában fennáll-e, átalakult-e vagy részben fragmentálódott-e, illetve a növekvő orosz–nyugati szembenállás nem erősítette-e tovább az európai biztonsági tér szereplői közötti kölcsönös függőséget.

Kulcsszavak: Regionális biztonsági komplexum; RSCT; Európai biztonság; Biztonsági kölcsönhatások; Biztonsági szuperkomplexum



Hungarian Session 2: Europe in a Changing World



Hungarian Session 2: Europe in a Changing World

Bernát, Sarolta

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Country of origin: Serbia

Critical Raw Materials and Green Extractivism: Challenges for Cooperation in a Changing Global Order / Kritikus nyersanyagok és zöld extraktívizmus: az együttműködés kihívásai a változó világrendben

A kutatás a lítiumkitermelés társadalmi, környezeti és geopolitikai hatásait vizsgálja, különös tekintettel a Nyugat-Balkán és a Dél-Amerikában található úgynevezett Lítium-háromszög országainak tapasztalataira. A tanulmány központi kérdése, hogy a zöldenergia-átmenethez szükséges kritikus nyersanyagok iránti növekvő kereslet miként alakítja át a helyi közösségek, az állami intézmények és a nemzetközi gazdasági szereplők közötti kapcsolatokat. Az elemzés az environmental justice (környezeti igazságosság), a politikai ökológia, a kritikus nyersanyagok geopolitikája és a stakeholder-elmélet elméleti kereteire épül. A kutatás feltételezi, hogy a lítiumprojektek körül kialakuló társadalmi konfliktusokat nem kizárólag a környezeti kockázatok, hanem az intézményekbe vetett bizalom hiánya, a döntéshozatal átláthatósága és a hasznok igazságos elosztása is meghatározza. Emellett vizsgálja, hogy az Európai Unió kritikus nyersanyag-politikája milyen új függőségi viszonyokat hoz létre, valamint, hogy a különböző régiók konfliktusai értelmezhetők-e a zöld extraktívizmus közös fogalmi keretében. A kutatás hozzájárul a fenntartható nyersanyag-gazdálkodás, az energiaátmenet és a társadalmi legitimáció összefüggéseinek mélyebb megértéséhez.

Kulcsszavak: kritikus nyersanyagok; energiaátmenet; környezeti igazságosság; uniós nyersanyagstratégia; nemzetközi együttműködés



Hungarian Session 2: Europe in a Changing World

Biróné Malustyik, Brigitta

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Country of origin: Hungary

Determining the Medically Justifiable Time Limit in EU Patient Mobility: EU Legal Requirements and Challenges in Hungarian Administrative Practice / Az orvosilag indokolt ellátási idő meghatározása az uniós betegmobilitásban – uniós jogi követelmények és hazai jogalkalmazási kérdések

Az Európai Unió egységes belső piacán ma már alapvető követelmény, hogy az uniós polgárok meghatározott feltételek mellett más tagállamban is igénybe vehessenek egészségügyi ellátást a biztosítás helye szerinti tagállam közfinanszírozási rendszerének terhére. A rendszer egyik legérzékenyebb területe a tervezett külföldi gyógykezelés, amely során a beteg kifejezetten az egészségügyi ellátás igénybevétele céljából utazik egy másik tagállamba. Ilyenkor kulcskérdéssé válik, hogy a szükséges ellátás a biztosítás helye szerinti tagállamban az orvosilag indokolt ellátási időn belül hozzáférhető-e. Ez az orvosszakmai kérdés a tagállami előzetes engedélyezési eljárásokban összetett jogalkalmazási problémákat vethet fel. Az Európai Unió Bíróságának ítélkezési gyakorlata fokozatosan alakította ki az orvosilag indokolt ellátási idő megítélésének szempontjait, egyértelművé téve, hogy annak meghatározása nem alapulhat kizárólag általános várólistákon vagy statisztikai adatokon. Az előadás bemutatja az erre vonatkozó uniós jogi követelményrendszer alakulását, majd magyar közigazgatási perek elemzésén keresztül vizsgálja annak érvényesülését és a hazai hatósági jogalkalmazás során felmerülő nehézségeket. Az elemzés középpontjában az áll, hogy miként teremthető egyensúly a közfinanszírozott egészségügyi rendszerek tervezhetőségéhez és fenntarthatóságához fűződő tagállami érdekek, valamint a betegek uniós jogi jogosultságainak tényleges érvényesülése között.

Kulcsszavak: betegmobilitás, egészségügyi ellátás, Európai Unió, külföldi gyógykezelés, szabad mozgás



Hungarian Session 2: Europe in a Changing World

Csapó, Zsuzsanna

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Country of origin: Hungary

Justice for Peace – Justice against Peace? Where Should Aggressors and War Criminals Stand: in the Dock or at the Negotiating Table? / Igazságszolgáltatás a béke érdekében – igazságszolgáltatás a béke ellenében? Avagy hol a helyük az agresszoroknak, háborús bűnösöknek: a vádlottak padján vagy a tárgyalóasztalnál?

Hogyan is vetődhet fel, hogy aki bűnt, ráadásul égbekiáltót követ el, ne állítsák őt az első adandó alkalommal bíróság elé? Alapvetésnek kell lennie, hogy aki úgynevezett nemzetközi jogon alapuló bűncselekmény, így agresszió, népirtás, emberiesség elleni vagy háborús bűncselekmény (azaz a nemzetközi közösség alapvető értékeit és érdekeit sértő bűntett) elkövetője, annak mihamarabb a vádlottak padján kell felelnie tetteiért, nemzeti vagy nemzetközi büntetőbíróságok előtt. Ámde, ha az agresszor, a háborús bűnös még hatalomban van? Ha államfőként, kormányfőként, had- vagy külügyminiszterként ő bír azzal a kompetenciával, hogy véget vessen az ellenségeskedésnek? Mit tegyen az az ország, amely képes lenne a háborúban álló feleket béketárgyalásra rábírni és meginvitálni képviselőiket, miközben nemzetközi elfogatóparancs alapján köteles is lenne a vendégül hívott delegációtagokat letartóztatni? Melyik előrébb való: megakadályozni a további vérontást, vagy biztosítani az addigi vérontásért a felelősségre vonást? A nemzetközi büntetőjog egyik alaptétele, hogy ha nem gondoskods a bűnösök számonkéréséről, akkor a kis időre ugyan elcsendesedő konfliktusok idővel újra belobbanhatnak, hiszen az áldozatoknak, és/vagy hozzátartozóiknak az igazságszolgáltatás nem adja meg az elégtételt, így ismét fellángol a viszály. Vagyis a felelősségre vonás a hosszú távú béke záloga. Igazság és béke kéz a kézben jár. Miként kell azonban akkor dönteni, ha a büntettekért felelősök s egyúttal a fő döntéshozók bíróság elé citálása épp a béke megteremtésének lenne akadálya? Létezhet béke igazság nélkül? Hogyan ítélte meg e kérdést 2026 nyarán a Nemzetközi Büntetőbíróság? Hogyan ítéljük meg mi?

Kulcsszavak: nemzetközi jogon alapuló bűncselekmények, felelősségre vonás, letartóztatási parancs, béketárgyalás, Nemzetközi Büntetőbíróság



Hungarian Session 2: Europe in a Changing World

Veres, Violetta

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Country of origin: Hungary

Survival in the Antechamber of NATO – The History of German Military Specialized Language Teaching at the Partnership for Peace Military Language Training Centre / Túlélés a NATO előszobájában – A német katonai szaknyelvoktatás története a Békepartnerségi Katonai Nyelvképzési Központban

A magyar történelem sajátos alakulása folytán a német katonai szaknyelv oktatása és elsajátítása évszázadokon át elengedhetetlen volt, így rendkívül gazdag múltra tekint vissza. Bár a második világháborút követő politikai átrendeződés ezen a területen is az orosz nyelv dominanciáját hozta, a német katonai nyelvoktatás – több más nyugati nyelvvel ellentétben – ekkor sem szűnt meg teljesen. Amikor hazánkban is elindult a Partnerség a Békéért program, elengedhetetlenné vált, hogy a NATO két hivatalos nyelve, az angol és a francia, a Magyar Honvédség berkein belül is magas szinten elsajátítható legyen. Ennek okán 1995-ben megalakult a Békepartnerségi Katonai Nyelvképzési Központ (BKNYK). Mivel azonban a fókusz hirtelen és radikálisan a NATO hivatalos nyelveire helyeződött át, kezdetben komolyan kérdésessé vált, hogy a kialakuló új képzési struktúrában jut-e majd egyáltalán szerep a németoktatásnak. A NATO előszobájában tehát úgy tűnt, elérkezett a német katonai szaknyelvoktatás alkonya. A döntéshozók és szakértők között azonban komoly szakmai vita bontakozott ki. Végül a mély történelmi és kulturális gyökerek, a gazdag hadtudományi örökség, hazánk geopolitikai helyzete, a német nyelvterületen biztosított katonai képzési lehetőségek, valamint a német nyelvű országokkal fenntartott szoros biztonságpolitikai és katonai kapcsolatok arra sarkallták a vezetést, hogy a német oktatásnak továbbra is helyet kell kapnia a képzési palettán. Ez a lépés a későbbiekben kiváló döntésnek bizonyult, hiszen elhozta a hazai német katonai szaknyelvoktatás második virágkorát. Az előadó a német katonai szaknyelvoktatás ezen rendkívül termékeny, nemzetközi kapcsolatokkal, szakmai együttműködésekkel.

Kulcsszavak: német katonai szaknyelv, szaknyelvoktatás, német-magyar kapcsolatok, PfP, BKNYK



Hungarian Session 2: Europe in a Changing World

Speck, Gyula

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

A Turning Point for the German Defence Industry? The Changing Role of the Defence Industry in German Security Policy after the Zeitenwende / Korszakváltás a német védelmi iparban? A védelmi ipar változó szerepe a német biztonságpolitikában a Zeitenwende után

A 2022. február 27-én kihirdetett Zeitenwende („korszakváltás”) jegyében Németország célul tűzte ki, hogy Európa legerősebb konvencionális katonai erejét fogja kiállítani és támogatni fogja Ukrajna önvédelmi háborúját Oroszországgal szemben. Ennek megvalósításához azonban paradigmaváltásra van szükség az állam és a védelmi ipar kapcsolatában is, amelyet számos tényező akadályoz Németország történelmi múltjából fakadóan. Jelen előadás a Zeitenwende hatását vizsgálja a német kormányok védelmi iparral kapcsolatos politikájára. Az előadás röviden ismerteti a német védelmi ipar Zeitenwende előtti helyzetét, majd elemzi a Scholz- és a Merz-kormány által hozott intézkedéseket, különös tekintettel a stratégiai dokumentumokra, a beszerzésekre, az exportpolitikára, a kutatásra és fejlesztésre, valamint az ágazat társadalmi és gazdasági beágyazottságára. Következtetésünk, hogy a Zeitenwende nyomán a védelmi ipar egyre inkább a német biztonságpolitika szerves részévé válik, és ezzel párhuzamosan nő a társadalmi elfogadottsága is. Mindazonáltal a német társadalomban és politikában továbbra is jelen vannak a pacifista attitűdök, és a jelenlegi védelmi ipari politika nem feltétlenül eredményez csúcstechnológiájú katonai képességeket vagy makrogazdasági előnyöket.

Kulcsszavak: védelmi ipar, Németország, katonai biztonság, beszerzés, fegyverexport



Hungarian Session 3: Global Politics in a Changing World I.



Hungarian Session 3: Global Politics in a Changing World I.

Göttler, Viktoria Brigitta

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

French as a Specialized Military Language Teaching at the NATO Partnership for Peace Military Language Training Centre / Francia katonai szaknyelv-oktatás a NATO Békepartnerségi Katonai Nyelvképzési Központban

A hazai francia katonai szaknyelv-oktatás hosszú időre nyúlik vissza. Kezdetben az általános katonai nyelvoktatás volt a fókuszban. A NATO csatlakozást megelőzően azonban elindult a Partnerség a Békéért program, amelynek keretében a Magyar Honvédségnél célul tűzték ki az Észak Atlanti Szövetség két hivatalos nyelvének, az angolnak és a franciának a magas szintű oktatását. E kezdeményezés eredményeként 1995-ben megalapították a NATO Békepartnerségi Katonai Nyelvképzési Központot (BKNYK), amelynek a Zrínyi Miklós Nemzetvédelmi Egyetem adott otthont. A BKNYK-ba a magyar hallgatókon kívül nagy számban érkeztek külföldi katonatisztek is, hogy továbbfejlesszék katonai nyelvtudásukat. A BKNYK-ban folyó nyelvoktatás legfontosabb feladata volt, hogy a nyelvismeret birtokában a katonák mielőbbi elérjék a NATO-val való szellemi kompatibilitást és interoperabilitást, valamint a fegyveres erők felkészüljenek a külföldi állomásoztatásra, a békeműveletekben, és a humanitárius segítségnyújtásban való részvételre. A hallgatók a tanfolyamok végén a NATO STANAG 6001-es nyelvvizsgával egyenértékű vizsgát tettek. Az előadásomban áttekintem az oktatás színtereit, módszertanát, a tananyagok típusait és fejlesztésük lehetőségeit, valamint a vizsgára való felkészítés sajátosságait. Végezetül kitérek a francia-magyar katonai kapcsolatok fejlődésére.

Kulcsszavak: francia. katonai szaknyelv, oktatás, NATO



Hungarian Session 3: Global Politics in a Changing World I.

Balatoni, Monika

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Feed Literacy as a New Strategic Competence for Democratic Resilience: Challenges of Platform Governance and AI in the Visegrád Countries / A feed-műveltség mint a demokratikus reziliencia új stratégiai kompetenciája – A platformkormányzás és az AI kihívásai a visegrádi országokban

A demokratikus reziliencia fogalmát a nemzetközi kapcsolatok és a biztonságpolitika hagyományosan az állami intézmények stabilitásával és a külső-belső kihívásokkal szembeni alkalmazkodóképességgel kapcsolja össze (Norris, 2011; Diamond, 2015). A mesterséges intelligencia által támogatott platformok térnyerése azonban alapvetően átalakította a demokratikus nyilvánosság működését: az információk láthatóságát és terjedését egyre inkább algoritmikus ajánlórendszerek alakítják (Van Dijck, Poell & De Waal, 2018; Gillespie, 2018; Zuboff, 2019). A tanulmány amellet érvel, hogy a demokratikus reziliencia ma már nem értelmezhető kizárólag intézményi kategóriaként, hanem az állampolgárok algoritmikus információs környezetben való tájékozódási képességétől is függ. Ennek alapján bevezeti a feed-műveltség fogalmát, mint a demokratikus reziliencia új stratégiai kompetenciáját. A kutatás komparatív kvalitatív megközelítést alkalmaz: szisztematikus szakirodalmi áttekintésre, európai összehasonlító adatbázisok (Eurobarometer, Reuters Digital News Report, EU Kids Online) másodelemzésére, valamint saját magyarországi empirikus kutatásokra (N = 800 országos reprezentatív kérdőív; N = 347 feed-műveltségi pilotkutatás) épül. A tanulmány célja egy olyan elméleti modell kialakítása, amely a visegrádi országok demokratikus rezilienciájának vizsgálatában a feed-műveltséget az AI-vezérelt platformkormányzás korszakának kulcskompetenciájaként értelmezi.

Kulcsszavak: demokratikus reziliencia, feed-műveltség, platformkormányzás, visegrádi országok (V4), mesterséges intelligencia



Hungarian Session 3: Global Politics in a Changing World I.

Kiss, Mercédesz Kira

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

The European Union's Presence in the Indo-Pacific: The Geopolitical Significance of the French Overseas Territories / Az Európai Unió indo-csendes-óceáni jelenléte: a francia tengerentúli területek geopolitikai jelentősége

Az Indo-Csendes-óceán napjainkra a nemzetközi kapcsolatok egyik meghatározó geopolitikai térségévé vált, ahol a stratégiai jelentőségű erőforrásokhoz és a nagyhatalmi versengéshez kapcsolódó kihívások egyre hangsúlyosabban jelennek meg. Miközben Franciaország indo-csendes-óceáni stratégiája jelentős tudományos figyelmet kap, a francia tengerentúli területek szerepe az Európai Unió geopolitikai jelenlétének alakításában továbbra is kevésbé kutatott kérdés. A kutatás az európai uniós és francia stratégiai dokumentumok, jogi források, valamint a releváns szakirodalom kvalitatív elemzésére támaszkodva vizsgálja, hogy az indo-csendes-óceáni francia tengerentúli területek – Új-Kaledónia, Wallis és Futuna, Francia Polinézia, a Francia Déli- és Antarktiszi Területek, Réunion és Mayotte – miként járulnak hozzá az Európai Unió regionális szerepvállalásához. Az elemzés rámutat arra, hogy a területek tartós jelenlétet biztosítanak az Unió számára, ezáltal erősítve annak tengeri, politikai, gazdasági és geopolitikai pozícióját a térségben. Európai kötődésük egyúttal elősegíti az uniós finanszírozási mechanizmusok érvényesülését, a regionális együttműködést és a fenntartható fejlődési célok megvalósítását. Az előadás ugyanakkor kitér az önrendelkezési törekvésekből, valamint a változó regionális erőviszonyokból fakadó kihívásokra is, amelyek az Európai Unió jövőbeli indo-csendes-óceáni szerepvállalását is alakíthatják.

Kulcsszavak: Indo-Csendes-óceán, Európai Unió, francia tengerentúli területek, geopolitika, regionális együttműködés



Hungarian Session 3: Global Politics in a Changing World I.

Szilágyi, István

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

State of Exception and Exceptional State in Contemporary Democracy: Theoretical and Historical Interpretations / Kivételes állapot és kivételes állam a jelenkori demokráciában: elméleti és történelmi értelmezések

A kivételes állapot és a kivételes államok kérdésének vizsgálata a 20. század második felétől központi helyet foglal el a politikai, jogi és történelmi elemzésekben és az erről szóló tanulmányokban. Az említett jelenségekkel kapcsolatos történelmi és gyakorlati tapasztalatok már az ókori Római Köztársaságban is fontos szerepet játszottak. A 20. században a kiindulópontot az 1960-as és 1970-es évtizedekben a latin-amerikai strukturális válsággal, valamint az ennek következtében hatalomra került új militarizmus autoriter diktatúráival kapcsolatos kutatások jelentették. Az 1930-as évtizedben megfigyelt jelenségek és folyamatok szorosan összefüggtek és összefüggnek a különböző történelmi időszakokban alkalmazott modernizációs stratégiákkal és modellekkel, a politikai átmenetekkel és a rendszerváltásokkal, valamint a 21. században is aktuális azon kérdésekkel, amelyek a demokratikusan megválasztott parlamentek marginalizálódásához, a szuverenitás újszerű értelmezéséhez, a demokratikus döntéshozatali folyamatok módosulásához, valamint a demokratikus jogállamiság fenntartásához és védelméhez kapcsolódnak. A felvetett problémák különös jelentőséget nyernek a multipoláris nemzetközi rend kialakulásának, a liberális demokrácia gyengülésének, valamint a COVID-19-járvány utáni időszak viszonyrendszerében. A tekintélyuralmi megoldások, a hatalom központosítása, a rendkívüli állapotok és a kivételes szabályozások előtérbe kerülésére irányuló törekvések még a demokratikus politikai rendszerek esetében is egyre inkább a normál állami működés alapjává válnak. Az előadás a kivételes állapot és a kivételes állam történelmi gyökereit és elméleti értelmezéseit elemzi Carl Schmitt és Giorgio Agamben munkái alapján.

Kulcsszavak kivételes állapot, kivételes állam, strukturális válság, alternatív stratégiák, kortárs demokrácia



Hungarian Session 3: Global Politics in a Changing World I.

Bene, Krisztián

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

The Role of Franco-Hungarian Military Relations during the Second World War in the Context of Bilateral Diplomatic Relations / A második világháborús francia–magyar katonai kapcsolatok szerepe a bilaterális diplomáciai viszonyrendszerben

Bár nem álltak hadban egymással, a második világháború időszakában számos katonai jellegű kapcsolat jött létre Franciaország és Magyarország között. Ezek közé tartozik a francia hadseregben és a Szabad Francia Erőkben szolgáló magyarok szerepvállalása, a franciaországi magyar ellenállók tevékenysége, a Magyarországon internált francia hadifoglyok sorsa, valamint a német oldalon harcoló francia fegyveres alakulatok magyar vonatkozásai, illetve a konfliktus végén francia hadifogságba került magyar állampolgárok (civilek és katonák) története. Az előadás célja elsődlegesen nem ennek a mozaikszerűen felépülő kapcsolatrendszernek a részletes bemutatása, hanem erre alapozva annak feltárása, hogy ez a meglehetősen komplex és viszonylag sok embert érintő viszonyrendszer milyen nyomot hagyott maga után a két érintett országban, valamint hogyan épült be a bilaterális diplomáciai kapcsolatokba. Tekintettel arra, hogy bár a két ország egymással szemben álló szövetségi rendszerek tagja volt a konfliktus során, ugyanakkor a fenti kapcsolatok alapvetően az együttműködésre épültek, hipotézisként feltételezhető, hogy ezek pozitív módon járultak hozzá a kétoldalú politikai kapcsolatok alakulásához a háborút követő időszakban. Az előadás ezen feltételezés valóságtartalmát igyekszik megvizsgálni a két ország témához kapcsoló emlékezetpolitikájának és diplomáciai viszonyrendszerének részletes bemutatásával az 1947-es párizsi békeszerződés megkötésétől napjainkig.

Kulcsszavak: II. világháború, katonai kapcsolatok, Franciaország, Magyarország, diplomácia



Hungarian Session 4: Global Politics in a Changing World II.



Hungarian Session 4: Global Politics in a Changing World II.

Hargitai, Bálint

Institution: Defense Innovation Research Institute of Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

The Geopolitics of the Intelligence Explosion and Europe's Opportunities / Az intelligenciारobbanás geopolitikája és Európa lehetőségei

A nagy nyelvi modellek (LLM-ek) gyors fejlődése egyre közelebb hozza az emberi szintű, általános mesterséges intelligencia (ÁMI) lehetőségét. Az ilyen rendszerek a rendelkezésre álló kognitív kapacitás nagyságrendi növelésével a gazdaságtól a tudományos kutatáson át a hadviselésig számos területet alakíthatnak át, ezzel pedig a globális erőviszonyokra is jelentős hatást gyakorolhatnak. Az előadásban röviden bemutatom az egyre inkább stratégiai jelentőségű félvezető-ellátási láncot, a képességfejlődés lehetséges pályáit – különös tekintettel az automatizált MI-fejlesztés lehetőségére –, valamint az MI-biztonság legfontosabb fogalmait. Ezt követően felvázolom az fejlett MI geopolitikai következményeit, és néhány óvatos javaslatot teszek arra, hogyan őrizheti meg Európa, illetve Magyarország stratégiai relevanciáját az ÁMI korában. Fő megállapításom, hogy a jelenlegi paradigmában csak egy középhatalmi koalíciónak van reális esélye felvenni a versenyt a szuperhatalmakkal, mert az MI-fejlesztéshez jelentős számítási kapacitás, energia és mérnöki tudás szükséges. Illetve, mivel az emberi szintű (és esetenként afölötti) MI-modellek irányításának és emberi értékekkel való összehangolásának problémája nem megoldott, ezért okos diplomáciára, valamint új verifikációs megoldásokra lehet szükség, ha el szeretnénk kerülni a legrosszabb kimeneteket, legyen az jelentős hatalmi koncentráció, a demokrácia erodálódása, különböző kiberkatasztrófák, vagy akár a kontrollvesztés.

Kulcsszavak: Mesterséges intelligencia, geopolitika, MI-biztonság, középhatalmak



Hungarian Session 4: Global Politics in a Changing World II.

Tóth, Lili

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Organizational Responses to the Digitalization of Ministries of Foreign Affairs: Trends in Small Central and Eastern European States / Szervezeti megoldások a külügyi szféra digitalizációjára: trendek a közép-kelet-európai kisállamokban

A technológiai fejlődés átalakítja az államok működését: a közigazgatási struktúrára, a kormányzás módjára is döntő hatást gyakorol. Méretük és geopolitikai adottságaik miatt a közép-kelet-európai kisállamok különösen kiszolgáltatottak a technológiai átalakulásnak. Nemzetközi mérések szerint a térség digitalizációs teljesítménye folyamatosan igazodik az új elvárásokhoz, azonban a régió országai között jelentős eltérések figyelhetők meg. Több állam elmarad az uniós átlagtól a fejlett technológiák alkalmazása terén. A kérdés kiemelten érinti a kisállamok külügyminisztériumait, melyek kifejezetten érzékenyek a nemzetközi környezet változásaira. Az előadás célja, hogy megvizsgálja, hogyan reagálnak a külügyminisztériumok a technológiai fejlődésre a közép-kelet-európai térségben. Az írás a történelmi institucionalizmus keretrendszerére alapozva, másodlagos forrásokra épülő, kvalitatív dokumentumelemzéssel vizsgálja meg az intézményi alkalmazkodás formáit. A kutatás középpontjában a digitalizáció implementációjára meghozott szervezeti megoldások állnak. Az empirikus kutatás külön figyelmet fordít a kimagasló digitalizációs teljesítménnyel bíró Észtország szervezeti döntéseire. A kutatás eredményei szerint a külügyminisztériumok a technológiai változásra fokozatos szervezeti átalakulással – új szervezeti egységek létrehozásával és a meglévő struktúrák átalakításával – reagálnak, azonban a térség digitalizációja eddig csak korlátozott mértékben eredményezett célzott intézményi átszervezést.

Kulcsszavak: külügyminisztérium, kisállam, digitalizáció, institucionalizmus, Észtország



Hungarian Session 4: Global Politics in a Changing World II.

Tamás, Szintia

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Country of origin: Hungary

**The Role of the V4 in the Changing Central European Security and Energy Policy Environment
/ A V4 szerepe a megváltozott közép-európai biztonsági és energiapolitikai környezetben**

A Visegrádi Négyek (V4) együttműködése napjainkban kiemelkedő stratégiai súllyal bír a közép-európai térség stabilitásának és érdekképviselésének fenntartásában. A közvetlen szomszédságban zajló orosz–ukrán háború alapjaiban rázta át a regionális biztonsági architektúrát: a katonai fenyegetettség felértékelte a védelmi képességeket, ami a hazai és szövetségi hadiipar példátlan léptékű modernizációját és kapacitásbővítését vonta maga után. Ezzel párhuzamosan az energiabiztonság kérdése – a hagyományos orosz forrásoktól való függőség csökkentése, az alternatív szállítási útvonalak és az energetikai infrastruktúra diverzifikációja – a térség gazdasági és nemzetbiztonsági túlélésének zálogává vált. A dinamikusan változó globális és európai geopolitikai környezetben a V4-ek szerepe felértékelődik, ugyanakkor a tagállamok közötti külpolitikai hangsúlyeltolódások folyamatos kompromisszumkeresést igényelnek. Az összefogás kulcsfontosságú fórum marad Közép-Európa versenyképességének, infrastrukturális integrációjának és stratégiai autonómiájának megőrzésében.

Kulcsszavak: Visegrádi Négyek (V4), Közép-Európa, orosz–ukrán háború, hadiipar, energiabiztonság, geopolitika



Hungarian Session 4: Global Politics in a Changing World II.

Horváthné Varga, Polyák Csilla

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Dimensions of China's Global AI Expansion and Its Expected International Impact / A kínai AI globális térnyerésének dimenziói és várható nemzetközi hatásuk

2026 nyarán Kínában 29 ország részvételével létrehozták a World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organizationt. Célja, hogy a Globális Dél országait támogassa az AI fejlesztés, alkalmazás és szabályozás terén. Kína gazdasági, politikai, katonai és immár technológiai nagyhatalom. A mesterséges intelligencia korunk fejlődésének kulcsfogalma. Kína a komplex nemzeti erőforrások részeként tekint rá: a kínai modernizáció, Kína nemzetközi térnyerése és a globális kormányzás átalakítása szempontjából egyaránt stratégiai jelentőségű. Világunk jelenlegi három nagy AI governance modellje: - a verseny- és innovációalapú amerikai, mely technológiai vezető és standardalkotó szerepet tesz / tett lehetővé; - az alapjogokat védő, kockázatértékelő, ám ezek miatt nagyobb adminisztrációs teherrel dolgozó, kevésbé versenyintenzív Európai Unió; - továbbá a kínai, mely erős állami kontrollra épül, az AI fejlesztés nemzeti prioritás, a kínai állam stratégiai céljait szem előtt tartva, érvényesítve. A nemzetközi ranglisták alapján a Deepseek, Alibaba, Tencent, Xiaomi, Z-AI, ByteDance, Moonshot, Baidu, MiniMax és további kínai "AI-tigrisek" globálisan jelentős, sőt: meghatározó AI ökoszisztémát építettek ki, az általuk kínált modellek (differenciáltságuk, költséghatékonyságuk miatt) kedveltek, hihetetlenül terjednek. Ugyanakkor a kínai AI – az állami keretek miatt – egyedi jellegzetességekkel, „kínai sajátosságokkal” rendelkezik. A kínai AI térnyerése számos dimenzióban megragadható, előadásom célja ezek strukturált áttekintése, a helyzetkép bemutatása és az ebből fakadó főbb kérdések, várható hatások elemzése.

Kulcsszavak: AI, Artificial Intelligence, AI governance, WAICO



Hungarian Session 4: Global Politics in a Changing World II

Gal, Istvan

Institution: Óbuda University, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Geopolitical Vulnerabilities in the Automotive Supply Chain: Navigating Structural Dependencies in a Changing Global Order

Recent disruptions in automotive supply networks have highlighted that supply chain vulnerability is unevenly distributed across component categories, yet empirical evidence linking technological complexity to component-level supply chain exposure remains limited. This study investigates whether higher technological complexity is systematically associated with increased supply chain difficulty using robust empirical survey data gathered from 107 automotive supply chain actors operating across Central Europe. Supply chain difficulty is operationalized comprehensively through the Supply Chain Difficulty Index (SCDI), which uniquely integrates sourcing distance, lead time uncertainty, disruption frequency, and required coordination effort. Applying advanced cluster analysis, ANOVA, and regression modeling, the empirical findings indicate that high-tech components are associated with significantly higher supply chain difficulty, demonstrating that technological sophistication functions as a structural driver of geopolitical and operational exposure. Concluding that supply chain security constitutes an essential pillar of modern statecraft, the paper argues for a strategic paradigm shift toward "friend-shoring" and multilateral cooperative frameworks, thereby providing a practical blueprint for policymakers and industry leaders to mitigate structural fragility in an increasingly fragmented global economic landscape.

Keywords: Supply Chain Resilience, Geopolitical Risk, Central Europe, Automotive Industry, Structural Dependencies



Hungarian Session O-1: New Challenges in Security and International Relations



Balogh, Péter

Institution: University of Szeged, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Insights into the Conflict Escalating around Iran in 2026: Threat Partnerships and Patterns of Client-Based Organization / Adalékok az Irán körül 2026-ban eszkalálódó konfliktushoz: fenyegetési partnerségek és kliensi szerveződésű mintázatok

Az előadás keretében az új évezred konfliktusainak szerveződésével foglalkozó kutatómunkánk sajátos aktualitással bíró eredményeiből válogatunk: az Irán körül felépülő fenyegetés különféle aspektusait igyekszünk értelmezni, illetve mutatjuk be empirikus elemzésekkel. A vizsgálat koncepcionálisan egyrészt a konfliktusok, illetve a hadviselés különféle formáit megragadó fogalmakra épül, amennyiben a hagyományos hadviseléshez képest az aszimmetrikus háború sajátosságai, valamint a hibrid műveletek szerveződési mintázatai nagyban segíthetik a konfliktus értelmezését, de ugyanitt – alapvetően az előzőhöz kapcsolódóan – segítségül hívjuk a destabilizációs háború és a proxy hadviselés koncepcióit is, valamint a kibertér időközbeni felértékelődését. Az elméleti háttér másrészt az államok közötti, valamint nem állami szereplőkkel megvalósuló együttműködés mintázataira fókuszál, ahol a partnerségek mellett kiemelt figyelmet kapnak a kliens jellegű relációk. A kérdéskört strukturális szemléletmódban igyekszünk megragadni, melyben a szereplők és viszonyaik összessége által kirajzolódó mintázatot helyezzük érdeklődésünk középpontjába. A kutatás módszertani háttérét tekintve a másodelemzés megközelítésmódjára épít: nyilvánosan elérhető adatforrások felhasználásával statisztikai adatelemzéseket és kapcsolathálózati elemző eljárásokat alkalmazunk a konfliktus résztvevői pozícióinak feltárására és jellemzésére. Az adatelemzések az állami szereplők közötti relációk mellett kitérnek a proxy csoportok közötti viszonyokra is. Az eredmények alapján – egyebek mellett – megfogalmazható, hogy az Irán körül kirajzolódó biztonsági fenyegetés meglehetősen komplex képet mutat, ahol a szereplők között is jelentős mértékű beágyazottság figyelhető meg.

Kulcsszavak: Aszimmetrikus hadviselés, Hibrid konfliktus, Irán, adatelemzés, hálózati szerveződés



Rémai, Dániel

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

From the Start-Up Nation to AI Sovereignty: The Role of Israel's New Artificial Intelligence Programme in Strengthening National Resilience / A Start-Up Nationtól az AI-szuverenitásig: az új izraeli mesterségesintelligencia-program szerepe a nemzeti reziliencia erősítésében

A mesterséges intelligencia fejlesztése napjainkra nem csupán gazdasági és technológiai versenyképességi kérdéssé, hanem a nemzetbiztonság és a stratégiai autonómia egyik meghatározó területévé vált. A tanulmány a 2026 júniusában elfogadott új izraeli nemzeti mesterségesintelligencia-programot vizsgálja abból a szempontból, hogy annak célkitűzései miként járulhatnak hozzá Izrael nemzeti rezilienciájának erősítéséhez. A dokumentumelemzésre és szakpolitikai értékelésre épülő kutatás a program három egymással összefüggő dimenziójára összpontosít. Elsőként az AI-fejlesztéshez szükséges szuverén technológiai infrastruktúrát vizsgálja, ideértve a nagy teljesítményű számítási kapacitások, az adatközpontok, a félvezetőipar és a kvantumtechnológia fejlesztését. Másodikként elemzi a Nemzeti Mesterségesintelligencia-intézet, az állami adatvagyon, az akadémiai kutatás, a magánszektor és a védelmi innováció összekapcsolására irányuló törekvéseket. Harmadikként bemutatja a humán reziliencia fejlesztésének elemeit, különösen az AI-műveltség oktatását, a munkaerő átképzését és a külföldön dolgozó izraeli szakemberek hazatérésének ösztönzését. Az előadás amellet érvel, hogy az új program az izraeli rezilienciát már nem kizárólag a válságokra történő gyors reagálás képességeként értelmezi. A reziliencia ebben a megközelítésben magában foglalja a kritikus technológiai infrastruktúrák feletti ellenőrzést, a külső szolgáltatóktól való függőség csökkentését, az innováció gyors gyakorlati alkalmazását, valamint az állami, piaci, tudományos és védelmi szereplők összehangolt működését. Az izraeli példa így azt mutatja, hogy az AI-szuverenitás a változó globális rendben egyszerre válhat gazdasági, társadalmi és nemzetbiztonsági rezilienciátényezővé.

Kulcsszavak: mesterséges intelligencia, Izrael, nemzeti reziliencia, technológiai szuverenitás, stratégiai autonómia, innováció



Hungarian Session O-1: New Challenges in Security and International Relations

Madácsi-Lázár, Leila Mária

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

NATO's Public Diplomacy as an Instrument of Multilateral Diplomacy / From the Start-Up Nation to AI Sovereignty: A NATO nyilvános diplomáciája, mint a multilaterális diplomácia eszköze

A változó nemzetközi biztonsági környezetben a multilaterális együttműködés fenntartása és legitimációja egyre nagyobb jelentőséggel bír. A nemzetközi szervezetek működésében ezért a hagyományos diplomáciai eszközök mellett felértékelődnek a kommunikáció és a nyilvános diplomácia különböző formái is. A tanulmány azt vizsgálja, hogy a NATO nyilvános diplomáciához kötődő tevékenysége milyen módon értelmezhető a multilaterális diplomácia sajátos eszközeként. Az előadás központi kérdése, hogy a NATO kommunikációs és nyilvános diplomáciához kötődő tevékenysége miként járul hozzá a szövetségi kohézió, a partnerkapcsolatok, valamint a multilaterális biztonsági együttműködés legitimációjának erősítéséhez. A vizsgálat külön figyelmet fordít arra, hogy a NATO milyen narratívákon és kommunikációs eszközökön keresztül jeleníti meg a közös értékeket, érdekeket és biztonsági célokat a tagállamok, a partnerországok és a szélesebb nemzetközi közösség felé. Az előadás hozzájárulhat annak megértéséhez, hogy a nyilvános diplomácia, milyen szerepet tölthet be a kortárs multilaterális diplomáciában, illetve miként alakítja egy nemzetközi biztonsági szervezet diplomáciai szerepét és nemzetközi legitimációját.

Kulcsszavak: NATO; nyilvános diplomácia; multilaterális diplomácia; stratégiai kommunikáció; biztonsági együttműködés



Spanish Session 1: International Relations and International Crises I.



Spanish I: International Relations and International Crises I.

De Almeida Paim, Rodrigo

Institution: Brazilian Army

Country of origin: Brazil

The Integrated Application of Diplomacy and Other Instruments of National Power as a Strategic Vector for Brazil's Security and Defense in the Face of the Challenges of the 21st Century / La aplicación integrada de la diplomacia con los demás instrumentos del poder nacional como vector estratégico para la seguridad y la defensa de Brasil frente a los desafíos del siglo 21

El presente estudio parte de la premisa de que el entorno estratégico contemporáneo se caracteriza por una elevada complejidad, interdependencia y amenazas multidimensionales, como las organizaciones criminales transnacionales (TCOs), lo que exige respuestas estatales coordinadas, sistémicas y multinacionales. La investigación, de naturaleza cualitativa, adopta un método deductivo y se basa en un análisis bibliográfico. Se examina cómo la diplomacia se integra con los demás instrumentos del poder nacional —económico, psicosocial, científico-tecnológico y militar— con el fin de actuar como un vector estratégico para alcanzar los objetivos de seguridad y defensa de Brasil. Asimismo, se evalúa el papel de la diplomacia militar, ejercido por las fuerzas armadas en el marco de la acción integrada del Estado, especialmente en escenarios como la Panamazonía y las regiones fronterizas. Los resultados indican que, si bien la integración de la diplomacia con los demás instrumentos constituye un principio estructurante, persisten limitaciones que dificultan su implementación efectiva; entre ellas, la ausencia de mecanismos permanentes de coordinación multinacional y la falta de continuidad en las políticas de Estado. Se concluye que la eficacia de la seguridad y la defensa depende del fortalecimiento de las relaciones internacionales para ampliar la capacidad del Estado de garantizar la estabilidad regional.

Palabras clave: Diplomacia, Poder Nacional, Seguridad, Defensa, TCOs



Spanish 1: International Relations and International Crises I.

González Saquero, Pablo

Institution: Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

Country of origin: Spain

Spanish Immigration Policy from 2018 to 2026: Legal and Geopolitical Implications / La política española en materia de inmigración de 2018 a 2026: implicaciones jurídicas y geopolíticas

La intervención se propone analizar tres ejes fundamentales de la política migratoria del gobierno español que está en el poder desde 2018. El primero, relativo a las medidas adoptadas para facilitar la adquisición de la nacionalidad española a los descendientes de quienes tuvieron que exiliarse tras la Guerra Civil (1936-39). El segundo, la regularización de inmigrantes que se encuentran en España en situación irregular, abordada en primer término a través de una reforma técnica del reglamento de extranjería (2024) y después con una polémica regularización extraordinaria (2026). Por último, el control de las fronteras ante la llegada masiva de inmigración irregular en 2021 y 2026, en un contexto de clara instrumentalización de la inmigración por parte de Marruecos para llevar a cabo acciones hostiles en la zona gris (gray zone warfare).

Palabras clave: Nacionalidad española, Regularización, Control de fronteras, Schengen, gray zone warfare



Spanish I: International Relations and International Crises I.

Vianna Junior, Antonio João

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Country of origin: Brazil

Geopolitics, technological duality, and strategic autonomy: a perspective on the Brazilian Defense Industrial Base / Geopolítica, dualidad tecnológica y autonomía estratégica: la Base Industrial de Defensa de Brasil como vector de poder nacional

En un escenario internacional caracterizado por crecientes tensiones geopolíticas y disputas tecnológicas, la Base Industrial de Defensa (BID) de Brasil se consolida como un activo estratégico indispensable para la soberanía y la proyección del poder nacional. Este estudio, en desarrollo, busca examinar cómo el fomento de la BID trasciende los intereses puramente económicos para convertirse en un instrumento de política exterior y diplomacia militar. Al analizar la dualidad tecnológica, bajo el concepto de fusión civil-militar, el artículo explora cómo el Estado brasileño ejerce su triple papel - comprador, patrocinador y regulador— para mitigar dependencias externas y superar barreras de bloqueo tecnológico. La investigación exploratoria se basa en el análisis de contenido de documentos oficiales del gobierno brasileño y de la industria, así como en una revisión de la literatura especializada. El estudio busca demostrar que la transición de la BID hacia un modelo centrado en el ciclo de vida completo de los bienes de defensa fortalece la resiliencia nacional frente a amenazas globales y actúa como un factor fundamental de disuasión y autonomía estratégica, garantizando la capacidad de decisión en un orden global en transformación.

Palabras clave: Base Industrial de Defensa; Autonomía Estratégica; Dualidad Tecnológica; Relaciones Internacionales; Seguridad Nacional



Spanish 1: International Relations and International Crises I.

Thomázy, Gabriella

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Migration Policies, Integration and Securitization: A Comparative Perspective between Central Europe and South America / Políticas migratorias, integración y securitización: una perspectiva comparada entre Europa Central y América del Sur

La migración internacional se ha convertido en una de las cuestiones centrales del siglo 21, transformando las agendas políticas, las estructuras sociales y los discursos de seguridad a nivel mundial. Este artículo analiza comparativamente las políticas migratorias en Europa Central y América del Sur, centrándose en la securitización e integración de migrantes y las respuestas institucionales. En Europa Central, la securitización está estrechamente vinculada a las políticas de identidad nacional, los regímenes fronterizos de la UE y la politización de la migración, con posibles efectos sobre las políticas de integración. En América del Sur, los Estados han adoptado principalmente enfoques de gobernanza humanitaria, recurriendo a mecanismos extraordinarios de regularización y protección temporal en lugar del reconocimiento de la condición de refugiado. El aumento de la presencia de gobiernos de derecha y de las protestas antinmigrantes evidencia una tendencia hacia una mayor securitización de la migración en América del Sur, mientras que la integración de los migrantes sigue planteando importantes desafíos en ambas regiones. El estudio emplea una metodología mixta basada en el análisis de marcos jurídicos, índices internacionales y bases de datos, contribuyendo al debate sobre la securitización e integración de la migración y sus efectos sobre la gobernanza migratoria.

Palabras clave: políticas migratorias, integración, securitización; Europa Central, América del Sur



Spanish Session 2: International Relations and International Crises II.



Spanish 2: International Relations and International Crises II.

Grieb, Alba

Institution: Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

Country of origin: Spain

The Lithium Triangle: Strategic Relevance, Value Chains, Extraction, and Bi-Regional Cooperation with the European Union / El Triángulo del Litio: relevancia estratégica, cadenas de valor, extracción y cooperación birregional con la Unión Europea

El litio es un recurso estratégico que se presenta como insumo clave en la transición energética ya que, debido a su creciente demanda global, adquiere una trascendente relevancia. Una de las zonas geoestratégicas privilegiadas, para su explotación a través de salares, es el llamado Triángulo del Litio, se encuentra ubicado entre Argentina, Bolivia y Chile. En la presentación se analiza la relación que mantienen estos Estados con la Unión Europea en su condición de actores clave para la extracción del litio. Por lo que resulta esencial la comprensión de su puesta en marcha y de aquellos procesos clave en la cadena de valor. Se detalla qué tipo de relaciones se establecen entre ellos, identificando a sus principales actores y cuáles son las respectivas legislaciones estatales e internacionales sobre la explotación de este mineral. Incluyendo las características, naturaleza y composición del litio, junto con los tipos de yacimientos y métodos empleados en la extracción de este mineral crítico. Como modelo, el programa Global Gateway o la iniciativa OPTIMINER han surgido como proyectos de cooperación bilateral con el objetivo de fortalecer los eslabones del suministro, las inversiones y las relaciones entre los países de Latinoamérica y los miembros de la Unión Europea.

Palabras clave: Triángulo del Litio, cadenas de valor, recurso estratégico, seguridad energética, Unión Europea



Spanish 2: International Relations and International Crises II.

Deák, Ágnes

Institution: Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

From Regional Security to Rural Microenterprise: Violence as a Neglected Dimension of Multidimensional Poverty in Colombia / De la seguridad regional a la microempresa rural: la violencia como dimensión olvidada de la pobreza multidimensional en Colombia

América Latina, pese a su condición de región de ingresos medios, enfrenta crecientes niveles de violencia y pobreza, agravados por los efectos de la producción extractiva y el cambio climático sobre el medio ambiente y las comunidades rurales. El enfoque de la pobreza multidimensional ofrece una vía prometedora para comprender las condiciones de vida de los grupos vulnerables, aunque la violencia sigue siendo una de sus dimensiones menos estudiadas. Partiendo de los vínculos conceptuales entre seguridad y desarrollo humanos, el artículo examina cómo se interconectan violencia y pobreza multidimensional, y qué mecanismos institucionales y económicos sostienen esa relación. El caso de Colombia, analizado a nivel nacional mediante datos estadísticos y documentos oficiales, evidencia la complejidad de los procesos de seguridad y desarrollo en distintos contextos territoriales, así como las deficiencias institucionales en la medición de la pobreza persistente. A nivel micro, la investigación compara empresas agrícolas rurales - de economía solidaria, empresas sociales y empresas convencionales con fines de lucro - mediante encuestas que incorporan las “dimensiones faltantes” entre ellas la violencia, junto con entrevistas semiestructuradas. Los resultados revelan el rol de emprendimientos en su capacidad de reducir la violencia, contrarrestar los procesos nacionales y mejorar el bienestar de las poblaciones afectadas.

Palabras clave: violencia, pobreza multidimensional, Colombia, empresas sociales y solidarias



Spanish 2: International Relations and International Crises II.

Lilón, Domingo Antonio

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Country of origin: Hungary / Dominican Republic

Haiti: A “Failed State”/ Haïti: un “Estado fallido”

Haití, la primera república latinoamericana (1804) nació bajo un ambiente de violencia que ha marcado toda su historia desde su creación como Estado nacional. El siglo XXI vendría a reforzar esta situación. El asesinato del presidente Jovenel Moïse (2021) vendría a agudizar esta crisis de violencia, la que, unida a la situación económica, de pobreza extrema, ausencia de control, éxodo e incertidumbre sobre el destino del país nos lleva al análisis de Haití como un Estado fallido. Ataques de grupos de delincuentes, el desafío de estos al Estado haitiano, la violencia de los grupos criminales que supera a las fuerzas del orden público, incluso a las fuerzas de manteniendo de paz lo que requiere un apoyo internacional, la violencia, la inseguridad, enfermedades como el cólera, el cierre de centros de salud, escuelas, es el resultado de la crisis que ha provocado más de un millón de desplazados, así como una crisis migratoria que incide en las relaciones internacionales, la geopolítica no solo de la región del Caribe, sino también fuera de esta.

Palabras clave: Haití, Estado fallido, crisis, violencia, emigración



Spanish 2: International Relations and International Crises II.

Reile, Zsolt

Institution: Hungarian Institute of International Affairs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

American-Chinese strategic competition in Latin America: The Contest for Geopolitical Influence and Strategic Positioning / La competencia estratégica entre Estados Unidos y China en América Latina: La disputa por la influencia geopolítica y el posicionamiento estratégico

La presentación partirá de una breve perspectiva histórica y explicará por qué Washington considera a América Latina como su «patio trasero». Asimismo, analizará cómo Washington interpretó erróneamente su nuevo papel en la región tras el final de la Guerra Fría, generando un vacío de poder e influencia que China ha ido ocupando de manera progresiva y persistente durante la última década. La estrategia china se ha centrado en la inversión y el control de infraestructuras estratégicas y de «doble uso», el acceso a minerales críticos y tierras raras, así como en la modernización y expansión de las redes y los flujos de información. Al mismo tiempo, Pekín ha recurrido a instrumentos de diplomacia coercitiva y ha establecido relaciones de dependencia con países de la región necesitados de financiación y crédito. La presentación analizará los principales resultados de esta estrategia china en América Latina y examinará cómo la actual Administración estadounidense, junto con su nueva Estrategia de Seguridad Nacional, pretende responder a este creciente desafío estratégico.

Palabras clave: competencia mundial y regional, infraestructuras estratégicas, puntos de estrangulamiento, puertos de doble uso, diplomacia coercitiva



Spanish 2: International Relations and International Crises II.

Tilinger, Krisztina

Institution: Ludovika University of Public Service, Széchenyi István University Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Securing the Invisible: Submarine Infrastructure and Space Assets as Critical Global Infrastructure / Asegurando lo invisible: infraestructura submarina y activos espaciales como infraestructura global crítica

La infraestructura submarina y los activos espaciales son elementos esenciales de la conectividad mundial moderna. Sin embargo, ambos se rigen por marcos jurídicos insuficientes para abordar las amenazas a la seguridad actuales. Los cables de telecomunicaciones submarinos y los gasoductos submarinos reflejan, de manera notable, las vulnerabilidades de los satélites en órbita y los sistemas de comunicación espaciales: ambas categorías se encuentran físicamente remotas, son económicamente indispensables y están expuestas a la guerra híbrida, el sabotaje y la injerencia estatal. El estudio realiza un análisis comparativo entre las arquitecturas jurídicas internacionales que rigen la infraestructura submarina y los activos espaciales, planteando una pregunta aparentemente sencilla: ¿qué pueden aprender estos dos regímenes el uno del otro para diseñar un modelo de protección global coherente para la infraestructura crítica? Ninguno de los tratados fundamentales fue diseñado para el entorno de amenazas adversarias del siglo XXI ni para la creciente participación de actores privados en estos ámbitos. En respuesta a este panorama normativo fragmentado, la Unión Europea se ha convertido en un actor regulador activo en ambos ámbitos. La UE aprovecha su poder de mercado y su autoridad para establecer normas para subsanar las deficiencias en la aplicación de los tratados internacionales. Este estudio sostiene que la experiencia regulatoria multidominio de la UE proporciona un modelo convincente para desarrollar una norma global unificada que ajuste las obligaciones de los Estados y los actores privados tanto en el entorno submarino como en el espacial.

Palabras clave: infraestructura crítica, infraestructura submarina, activos espaciales, unión europea, derecho internacional



Spanish Session O-1: Contemporary Security and New Challenges



Spanish O-1: Contemporary Security and New Challenges

Gonzalez Botija, Fernando

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Country of origin: Spain

Drones and Security: New Risks and Challenges for Public Authorities / Drones y seguridad: nuevos riesgos y desafíos para las autoridades públicas

La infraestructura submarina y los activos espaciales son elementos esenciales de la conectividad. Los drones se han convertido en un aparato muy beneficioso para la sociedad fruto de una nueva revolución tecnológica que va a traer aspectos muy positivos para la sociedad. Sin embargo, no todo pueden ser ventajas. Desgraciadamente determinados grupos (terroristas, narcotraficantes, etc) han visto en los drones una óptima oportunidad de mejorar sus actividades delictivas. Es necesario que las autoridades públicas refuercen todas las medidas a su alcance para evitar que el uso de los drones se convierta en un serio peligro para la sociedad y adoptar una serie de medidas subjetivas (policía, operadores y pilotos) y objetivas. Por ello hay que dotar de más medios y entrenamiento a las Fuerzas y Cuerpos de Seguridad del Estado, establecer controles más rigurosos sobre los pilotos y los aparatos. Por ello es necesario que se potencien los programas de investigación tendentes a dotar a las autoridades de una tecnología que pueda, al menos, limitar al máximo posible los riesgos inherentes a la autorización del vuelo de los drones.

Palabras clave: Drones, Seguridad pública, Terrorismo, Narcotráfico, Regulación tecnológica



Spanish O-1: Contemporary Security and New Challenges

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Country of origin: Chile

Multidimensional Security and the Consolidation of the Military's Role in Combating Organized Crime in Post-Pandemic Chile / Seguridad multidimensional y consolidación del rol militar frente al crimen organizado en el Chile postpandemia

Se presenta la transformación de la percepción de amenazas y el posicionamiento del crimen organizado como principal preocupación de seguridad para la próxima década en Chile. A partir de un diseño cualitativo con componente mixto, se examina cómo la pandemia catalizó cambios estructurales en la agenda de seguridad y en la función defensa. Los hallazgos muestran que la crisis sanitaria aceleró la incorporación de amenazas no convencionales —como crimen organizado y migración irregular— en el marco de seguridad multidimensional, reforzando la disponibilidad del instrumento militar más allá de la defensa tradicional. En este escenario se posiciona el crimen organizado como amenaza prioritaria, lo que se vincula con la normalización de despliegues militares en la Macrozona Sur y en la frontera norte. Se discuten las implicancias de esta reconfiguración para las relaciones cívico-militares, la gobernanza democrática y la cooperación regional en un orden global en transformación.

Palabras clave: Chile; crimen organizado; Seguridad Multidimensional; Fuerzas Armadas; Relaciones cívico-militares



Spanish O-1: Contemporary Security and New Challenges

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Country of origin: Spain and France

Security Culture in Formal Education: The Cases of Spain and France / La cultura de seguridad en la educación formal. Los casos de España y Francia

En las últimas décadas la educación formal empezó a aparecer en los documentos estratégicos de la Unión Europea tras constatarse que la respuesta militar ya no es suficiente para hacer frente a los riesgos y amenazas. En efecto, la sociedad civil va adquiriendo de manera progresiva un rol cada vez más importante en la seguridad y la defensa. Sus conocimientos en ciberseguridad, desinformación, radicalización o inteligencia artificial son la base para crear sociedades resilientes, mantener las democracias. De esta manera, la educación formal adquiere un peso relevante en la formación de una cultura de seguridad. Así, a través de esta comunicación se analizan dos países europeos, España y Francia, partiendo de la hipótesis de que, aunque la formación a través de la educación formal en riesgos y amenazas aparece en los documentos estratégicos de ambos países, un análisis de los programas escolares vigentes de secundaria muestra que ambos países contarían con iniciativas muy recientes y con poca carga lectiva, lo que implicaría que los alumnos contarían con un nivel bajo en cultura de seguridad.

Palabras clave: Cultura de seguridad, educación formal, amenazas, España, Francia



Spanish O-1: Contemporary Security and New Challenges

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Operationalizing the European Union Mutual Assistance Clause (Article 42.7 TEU) to Effectively Respond to Hybrid Threats / Operativizando la Cláusula de Asistencia Mutua de la Unión Europea (art. 42.7, TUE) para responder eficazmente a las amenazas híbridas

Los avances tecnológicos del siglo XXI han habilitado nuevas maneras para desestabilizar la integridad de un Estado. Las llamadas amenazas híbridas incluyen: ciberataques, instrumentalización del flujo migratorio, y campañas de desinformación direccionadas. En ese sentido, los actores internacionales tienen ahora la capacidad de dañar la seguridad de otros sin usar armas convencionales. Este desafío, cada vez más frecuente, requiere respuestas jurídicas renovadas. En el caso del bloque comunitario destaca el artículo 42.7 del Tratado de la Unión Europea (TUE), que compromete a los 27 miembros a prestar asistencia al Estado miembro atacado. Su potencial para amparar situaciones híbridas (que no podrían generar la activación del artículo 5 de la OTAN, por ejemplo) ya está siendo explorado por la Comisión Europea, como puede constatarse en la declaración conjunta de la Cumbre no Oficial de Líderes en Chipre (abril de 2026). En esa línea, esta presentación busca explorar las siguientes preguntas: 1) ¿qué reformas, enmiendas o armonizaciones jurídicas mejorarían el uso eficaz del art. 42.7 (TUE) frente a amenazas híbridas?, 2) ¿cuáles son las condiciones mínimas de consenso político-partidario a nivel nacional y supranacional para que el art. 42.7 (TUE) pueda ser operativizado y usado eficazmente frente a amenazas híbridas?

Palabras clave: Amenazas híbridas, derecho comunitario, asistencia mutua, securitización, autonomía estratégica



Spanish O-1: Contemporary Security and New Challenges

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AI Sovereignty, Strategic Competition, and Security Governance in NATO / Soberanía de la Inteligencia Artificial, competencia estratégica y gobernanza de seguridad en la OTAN

La expansión de la inteligencia artificial se ha convertido en un factor estructural de la competencia estratégica contemporánea. En la arquitectura de seguridad transatlántica, la IA influye en la planificación militar, la ciberdefensa, la inteligencia, la logística y los procesos de decisión, al tiempo que intensifica la dependencia de infraestructuras digitales externas y de ecosistemas tecnológicos transnacionales. En este contexto, la soberanía tecnológica deja de ser una cuestión meramente técnica y pasa a constituir una condición de autonomía estratégica. Este trabajo analiza cómo la integración de la IA en los entornos de seguridad y defensa está transformando la gobernanza de seguridad de la OTAN. A partir del debate sobre autonomía estratégica, dependencia infraestructural y resiliencia institucional, el artículo sostiene que la inteligencia artificial reconfigura la credibilidad de la disuasión colectiva y la capacidad de coordinación aliada. Siguiendo a Zsolt Zódi, quien aborda la regulación de la inteligencia artificial desde la perspectiva de los subsistemas sociales y del marco normativo europeo, la investigación sitúa la IA en el núcleo de la disputa entre innovación, control y poder. La conclusión es que la gobernanza de la IA ya no puede separarse de la competencia geopolítica y del futuro de la cooperación transatlántica.

Palabras clave: Inteligencia Artificial; OTAN; competencia estratégica; autonomía estratégica; gobernanza de seguridad



Spanish Session O-2: Geopolitical and Security Challenges



Spanish O-2: Geopolitical and Security Challenges

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Country of origin: Irak

The Migration Crisis in Ceuta and Melilla: Between Border Securitization and Human Rights Violations / La crisis migratoria en Ceuta y Melilla: entre la securitización fronteriza y la vulneración de derechos humanos

La tensión entre los marcos legales nacionales e internacionales, la jurisprudencia del Tribunal Europeo de Derechos Humanos y los eventos críticos en Ceuta (2021 y 2026) y Melilla (2022) es patente. Las políticas de securitización y externalización migratoria parecen priorizar la contención en lugar de la protección, lo que genera un choque entre la obligación de garantizar la no devolución, el derecho al asilo y la prohibición de expulsiones colectivas, todo esto en el contexto de la soberanía estatal en las fronteras. Los eventos mencionados, como la llegada masiva de entre 8.000 y 10.000 personas a Ceuta en 2021, incluidos menores; las 23 muertes en Melilla en 2022; y la crisis sin precedentes en Ceuta en 2026, ponen de manifiesto las contradicciones en la gestión fronteriza. La figura del rechazo en frontera, que se introdujo en 2015 en la Ley de Extranjería, ha sido objeto de un intenso análisis jurídico y político. Aunque el Tribunal Constitucional español, apoyándose en la doctrina del TEDH, declaró su constitucionalidad bajo ciertas condiciones, la realidad muestra que hay dificultades para cumplir con requisitos como la individualización de devoluciones y el acceso a procedimientos de protección internacional, lo que pone en entredicho la legalidad y humanidad de las acciones en la frontera.

Palabras clave: migración, securitización, derecho humano, externalización, asilo



Spanish O-2: Geopolitical and Security Challenges

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Country of origin: Spain

The Geoeconomic Dimensions of the Hegemonic Struggle between the United States and China: When Power Struggles Are Waged through Economic Means / Las dimensiones geoeconómicas de la lucha hegemónica entre EE. UU. y China: cuando las luchas de poder se libran por medios económicos

En un mundo cada vez más interconectado, los ámbitos de la política y la economía están entrelazados a través de interacciones complejas que determinan el desarrollo de prácticamente todos los conflictos internacionales. Entre los conflictos que están determinando la política internacional del siglo XXI, el más destacable es la rivalidad hegemónica entre Estados Unidos y China. El objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar las dimensiones geoeconómicas determinantes para entender el enfrentamiento hegemónico entre Estados Unidos y China desde una perspectiva que aúna el estudio de la geopolítica y la economía política internacional. Para ello y partiendo de un desarrollo conceptual de la geoeconomía, abordaremos un análisis de las dimensiones económicas estructurales que contribuyen a entender esta confrontación hegemónica desde el prisma de la economía política internacional. Junto con de la geoeconomía, el concepto structural power de Susan Strange, nos permitirá operacionalizar las dimensiones que a nuestro juicio permiten entender este conflicto desde una óptica económica.

Palabras clave: Geoeconomía; Poder; Economía Política Internacional; Poder estructural



Spanish O-2: Geopolitical and Security Challenges

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Country of origin: Spain

Conflict Management and Peacebuilding in Africa from the EU Perspective / Gestión de conflictos y construcción de la paz en África desde la perspectiva de la UE

Este trabajo examina el papel de la Unión Europea (UE) en la prevención y gestión de conflictos y en la construcción de la paz en África, en un contexto caracterizado por la persistencia de conflictos armados, la fragilidad institucional y la creciente presencia de actores externos como China, Rusia y Turquía. El estudio parte del marco jurídico que rige la acción exterior de la Unión y analiza los principales instrumentos empleados en este ámbito, con especial atención al Fondo Europeo de Apoyo a la Paz (FEAP), las misiones civiles y militares de la Política Común de Seguridad y Defensa (PCSD) y la cooperación con la Unión Africana. Mediante una metodología cualitativa, basada en el análisis documental y en el estudio de casos en el Sahel y el Cuerno de África, se valora la adecuación de estos instrumentos a los objetivos que informan la acción exterior de la UE, así como su compatibilidad con el Derecho Internacional. El análisis evidencia las tensiones existentes entre las prioridades securitarias de la Unión y los compromisos normativos que orientan su acción exterior. Se sostiene que la relevancia de la UE como actor internacional se ve condicionada por problemas de legitimidad, coherencia estratégica y eficacia.

Palabras clave: Acción exterior de la Unión Europea; Política Común de Seguridad y Defensa; gestión internacional de conflictos; mantenimiento de la paz; cooperación euro-africana



Spanish O-2: Geopolitical and Security Challenges

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Country of origin: Mexico

Cooperation Networks of the Jalisco New Generation Cartel and the Sinaloa Cartel with European Criminal Organizations / Redes de cooperación del Cártel Jalisco Nueva Generación y el Cártel de Sinaloa con organizaciones criminales europeas

El crimen organizado transnacional constituye un fenómeno complejo, dinámico y adaptativo cuya expansión trasciende las fronteras estatales mediante redes ilícitas de cooperación que articulan mercados criminales, capacidades logísticas y mecanismos de gobernanza criminal. Bajo este contexto, el Cártel Jalisco Nueva Generación y el Cártel de Sinaloa han consolidado vínculos estratégicos con organizaciones criminales europeas para fortalecer cadenas globales de suministro ilícito, facilitar el tráfico de drogas, el lavado de activos, la diversificación de economías criminales y el acceso a corredores comerciales estratégicos de alcance internacional. La relevancia de las redes de cooperación de la delincuencia organizada radica en que trascienden el ámbito estrictamente criminal al lograr constituirse en múltiples estructuras con alta capacidad operativa en la ejecución y diversificación de las actividades ilícitas lo que optimiza su adaptación frente a las acciones estatales y dificulta la identificación y desarticulación de sus integrantes. En consecuencia, al operar a través de estructuras descentralizadas, flexibles y transfronterizas, estas redes adquieren la capacidad de incidir sobre la distribución del poder, la gobernanza de espacios transnacionales, el control territorial y la resiliencia institucional de los Estados. Aunado a que su consolidación ha favorecido el aceleramiento de los procesos de captura institucional, la corrupción sistémica y la infiltración de sectores económicos estratégicos, al tiempo que incrementan la convergencia entre diferentes mercados ilícitos difuminando las soberanías nacionales y debilitando la capacidad de respuesta de los Estados, representando una amenaza de seguridad nacional e internacional.

Palabras clave: Crimen organizado transnacional, redes de cooperación criminal, Cártel de Sinaloa, Cártel Jalisco Nueva Generación, seguridad



Spanish O-2: Geopolitical and Security Challenges

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Country of origin: Poland

Towards the End of ALBA? The Transformation of the Venezuela–Cuba Axis under the Donroe Doctrine / ¿Hacia el fin de la ALBA? La transformación del eje Venezuela–Cuba bajo la Doctrina Donroe

La intervención militar de EE. UU. en Venezuela de 2026, que culminó con la captura del presidente Nicolás Maduro y la llegada al poder de Delcy Rodríguez, modificó profundamente el panorama geopolítico de América Latina y el Caribe. Este acontecimiento marcó un punto de inflexión en las relaciones entre Estados Unidos y Venezuela, favoreciendo la normalización de los vínculos diplomáticos y económicos, especialmente en el sector petrolero. Estos cambios tienen importantes repercusiones para la Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América (ALBA), cuya integración se ha sustentado históricamente en la cooperación energética. Esta ponencia analiza la evolución de la ALBA en el contexto de la denominada Doctrina Donroe, entendida como la renovada estrategia estadounidense para reafirmar su influencia en el hemisferio occidental. Se examinan la reorientación de Venezuela hacia el mercado estadounidense y sus consecuencias para Cuba, cuya crisis energética pone de manifiesto la vulnerabilidad del modelo de cooperación regional. Asimismo, se plantea que las nuevas políticas de Washington podrían acelerar transformaciones políticas e institucionales en Cuba y debilitar aún más a la ALBA. Se concluye que la crisis venezolana de 2026 representa un punto de inflexión que redefine el regionalismo latinoamericano, cuestiona la viabilidad de modelos alternativos de desarrollo y contribuye a la configuración de un nuevo orden geopolítico en la región.

Palabras clave: ALBA, Venezuela, geopolítica, Cuba, nuevo orden mundial



Spanish Session O-3: Geopolitics, Critical Minerals and Energy Transition



Spanish O-3: Geopolitics, Critical Minerals and Energy Transition

Ramos Josa, Pedro Francisco

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Country of origin: Spain

Transatlantic Relations in a Changing World / Las relaciones trasatlánticas en un mundo en cambio

La presente conferencia tiene por objeto analizar las relaciones entre Estados Unidos y la Unión Europea bajo las tensiones derivadas de la crisis del Orden Liberal Internacional. Acontecimientos y procesos como la invasión rusa de Ucrania, el avance chino en las nuevas tecnologías o el carácter disruptivo de la Administración Trump han obligado a los socios europeos a recalibrar su papel en el mundo. Un aspecto fundamental en los cálculos de las diferentes capitales europeas, así como en las instituciones comunitarias continúa siendo las relaciones con Washington, nuestro principal socio tanto en términos económicos como militares. Roto el consenso liberal al otro lado del Atlántico, los europeos deberán aprender a forjar un nuevo tipo de equilibrio con Estados Unidos, y deberán hacerlo juntos si no quieren verse arrastrados por estrategias cortoplacistas que antepongan los intereses nacionales a los del conjunto de la Unión. Así pues, describiendo en primer lugar cómo hemos llegado a este punto se podrá después proponer cómo lidiar con el nuevo escenario.

Palabras clave: orden liberal internacional, Estados Unidos, Unión Europea, OTAN, política exterior, seguridad común



Spanish O-3: Geopolitics, Critical Minerals and Energy Transition

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Country of origin: Chile

South Korea and Chile's Hydrogen Strategies: Opportunities for Bilateral Cooperation / Estrategias de hidrógeno de Corea del Sur y Chile: Oportunidades para la Cooperación Bilateral

El hidrógeno se posiciona como una alternativa para avanzar hacia sistemas energéticos sostenibles, al ofrecer capacidades de almacenamiento, transporte y uso sin emisiones contaminantes. Su desarrollo responde tanto a la urgencia de mitigar la crisis climática como a la necesidad de fortalecer la seguridad energética, impulsando un cambio estructural desde una economía basada en el carbono hacia una economía del hidrógeno. Este trabajo analiza los casos de Chile y Corea del Sur, países que impulsaron tempranamente estrategias nacionales de hidrógeno, representando dos modelos distintos, pero complementarios. A través de una metodología cualitativa basada en el análisis documental y normativo, se examina cómo estas estrategias se han implementado mediante la construcción de marcos institucionales. Asimismo, se busca identificar oportunidades de cooperación bilateral en el marco de dichas estrategias. Corea del Sur posee un desarrollo tecnológico capaz de dominar los eslabones de la cadena de valor del hidrógeno con mayor valor agregado, pero debe generar alianzas a nivel internacional para asegurar un suministro estable de hidrógeno. Chile necesita concretar una base industrial con la capacidad de satisfacer su mercado interno antes de poder exportar hidrógeno a escala industrial. La construcción de una agenda interinstitucional puede promover el éxito de ambas estrategias.

Palabras clave: economía del hidrógeno, estrategia nacional, Corea del Sur, Chile, cooperación bilateral



Spanish O-3: Geopolitics, Critical Minerals and Energy Transition

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Country of origin: Chile

Critical Minerals and a Changing Global Order: China's Presence in Chile's Energy Transition / Minerales Críticos y Orden Global en Transformación: La presencia China en la Transición Energética de Chile

La disputa por los minerales críticos y la energía renovable se ha convertido en un eje central de la competencia geopolítica contemporánea. La guerra entre Estados Unidos, Israel e Irán ha encarecido el petróleo y el gas, provocando un aumento acelerado de la demanda global de energía más barata y empujando a la Iniciativa de la Franja y la Ruta china hacia un récord histórico de financiamiento verde en 2026. Chile, con el 50% de las reservas mundiales de litio y como principal socio comercial de China en la región, constituye un caso para examinar esta dinámica. Esta ponencia analiza la inserción china en los sectores chilenos del cobre, del litio y de la energía, y discute cómo el posible giro reciente de la inversión china —de un modelo estatal a uno crecientemente privado y comercialmente racional— podría reconfigurar patrones históricos de ausencia de capital chino en sectores como el del cobre. Se argumenta que el marco institucional doméstico, más que el origen del capital o las directrices geopolíticas de Beijing, explica la trayectoria de esta relación y ofrece una perspectiva latinoamericana sobre la reconfiguración del orden energético global.

Palabras clave: geopolítica de recursos, China, transición energética, orden global, inversión privada



Spanish O-3: Geopolitics, Critical Minerals and Energy Transition

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From Neglect to Securitization: Critical Minerals and the Expansion of Latin American Defence Capabilities under the Donroe Doctrine / De la desatención a la securitización: minerales críticos y ampliación de capacidades de defensa latinoamericanas bajo la Doctrina Donroe

Tras dos décadas en que la guerra global contra el terrorismo subordinó la atención estratégica de Estados Unidos a otros teatros, Washington vuelve a fijar interés en América Latina. Este trabajo sostiene que la securitización de los minerales críticos constituye el vector de ese regreso y la vía por la cual los Estados latinoamericanos pueden ampliar sus capacidades de defensa en un orden internacional en conflicto. Frente a la lectura autonomista que interpreta el alineamiento como dependencia, se adopta el realismo periférico (Escudé): para un Estado débil, alinearse con la potencia dominante es una decisión racional cuando produce bienes estratégicos concretos, garantías de seguridad, reequipamiento militar, alivio arancelario e inversión. La Doctrina Donroe reactualiza la lógica hemisférica de la Doctrina Monroe, ahora orientada a contener la penetración de potencias extra hemisféricas (Gaddis), y ofrece a la región un orden estable. El análisis se apoya en la Auditoría de Blindaje Geopolítico Minero (ABGM) para evaluar cómo cada Estado convierte el recurso en capacidad efectiva. Se concluye que el reflejo autonomista, y no el alineamiento, es lo que ha mantenido a la región estratégicamente subdesarrollada.

Palabras clave: securitización, minerales críticos, Doctrina Donroe



Spanish O-3: Geopolitics, Critical Minerals and Energy Transition

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Country of origin: Chile

The Latin Pacific: Latin America and the Emerging Pacific Order / El Latino-Pacífico: América Latina ante el emergente orden del Pacífico

Este trabajo propone el concepto de Latino-Pacífico como un marco analítico para comprender el posicionamiento estratégico de América Latina frente a la creciente centralidad económica, política y tecnológica de la cuenca del Pacífico. El argumento central sostiene que la región requiere avanzar desde una inserción predominantemente comercial hacia una estrategia más amplia, capaz de articular sus intereses y capacidades con las transformaciones que están redefiniendo el orden del Pacífico. El trabajo analiza las principales estrategias de vinculación desarrolladas por los países latinoamericanos con las economías del Pacífico, identificando tanto los avances alcanzados como las limitaciones de los modelos actuales de inserción. En particular, examina desafíos relacionados con la conectividad física y digital, la transformación productiva, la transferencia tecnológica, la innovación, la cooperación científica y la capacidad de construir asociaciones estratégicas de largo plazo. A partir de este diagnóstico, el concepto de Latino-Pacífico busca superar una visión de América Latina como un actor periférico o principalmente proveedor de recursos naturales. Se propone, en cambio, comprender a la región como un espacio con capacidad de agencia, capaz de desarrollar intereses propios y de participar activamente en la configuración de las dinámicas económicas y estratégicas de la cuenca del Pacífico. El trabajo busca así contribuir al debate sobre las condiciones necesarias para fortalecer la presencia latinoamericana en el Pacífico y avanzar hacia una inserción más estratégica, coordinada y orientada al desarrollo de capacidades regionales.

Palabras clave: Latino-Pacífico, estrategia, recursos naturales; orden del Pacífico



Spanish Session O-4: International Cooperation and Geopolitical Challenges



Spanish O-4: International Cooperation and Geopolitical Challenges

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Triangular Cooperation and the New Geopolitics of Development: A Structural Trilemma in Global Climate Governance / Cooperación triangular y la nueva geopolítica del desarrollo: un trilema estructural en la gobernanza climática global

En un contexto de policrisis y disputa por las reglas de la gobernanza climática global, la cooperación triangular (CT) ambiental se ha convertido en un instrumento relevante —aunque poco explorado— de la nueva geopolítica del desarrollo y del multilateralismo contemporáneo. Esta ponencia propone el concepto de trilema estructural —la tensión irresuelta entre representatividad, escala y eficiencia— para analizar los límites y las posibilidades transformadoras de esta modalidad diplomática. El argumento central es que maximizar simultáneamente las tres dimensiones resulta estructuralmente inviable: la representatividad de actores subnacionales y comunidades locales choca con los ciclos e indicadores de los fondos climáticos globales; la escala necesaria para acceder a financiamiento impone condicionalidades que reproducen asimetrías Norte-Sur; y la eficiencia operativa privilegia métricas de corto plazo. A partir del caso de América Latina y el Caribe, con datos de la SEGIB (2007–2024), entrevistas a informantes clave y una encuesta a representantes de áreas de cooperación, se identifica una concentración de roles de intermediación y una horizontalidad declarada pero parcial. Se concluye que el trilema expresa las asimetrías de poder que atraviesan la cooperación internacional y el multilateralismo actual.

Palabras clave: cooperación triangular, geopolítica del desarrollo, multilateralismo, Sur Global, gobernanza climática.



Spanish O-4: International Cooperation and Geopolitical Challenges

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**Strategic culture as an interpretive variable of Russian strategic behavior in the near abroad /
La cultura estratégica como variable interpretativa de la conducta estratégica rusa en el
extranjero próximo**

Este trabajo pretende analizar la cultura estratégica de la Federación Rusa como variable interpretativa de la conducta estratégica del Kremlin en su “extranjero próximo. Se adopta la perspectiva del realismo neoclásico en tanto que las presiones del sistema internacional no determinan automáticamente la conducta estratégica del Estado, sino que son interpretadas por las élites de seguridad a través de filtros domésticos, donde destaca la centralidad de la cultura estratégica. A partir de los conceptos de *path dependency* y *critical junctures*, el estudio examina cómo determinados shocks históricos contribuyeron a consolidar en las élites rusas percepciones imperecederas sobre amenaza, soberanía y control de lo que consideran espacio estratégico de seguridad de Rusia. En consecuencia, la cultura estratégica no se presenta como una explicación omnicomprendensiva del comportamiento estratégico del Kremlin, sino como el marco interpretativo que condiciona el catálogo de respuestas admitidas como válidas por el liderazgo ruso. Esa lógica se manifiesta con claridad en el “extranjero cercano”, sobre el que el Kremlin proyecta sus instrumentos de poder en calidad de objetivo de seguridad preferente e irrenunciable.

Palabras clave: cultura estratégica, élites, extranjero próximo, realismo neoclásico, Rusia



Spanish O-4: International Cooperation and Geopolitical Challenges

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Mediation, Cooperation and Surveillance: An Approach to Bilateral Relations between Mexico and the Dominican Republic / Mediación, colaboración y vigilancia: una aproximación a la relación bilateral entre México y la República Dominicana

Dentro del marco de la política rooseveltiana del “Buen Vecino” en Latinoamérica, dos regímenes ideológicamente contrarios se vieron obligados a ajustarse a las políticas de seguridad regional impuestas por Washington a partir de 1929. El general Lázaro Cárdenas, ocupó la presidencia mexicana -1934-1940-, representando la facción de la izquierda del Partido Nacional Revolucionario; fue político de pensamiento radical y antifascista. Por otra parte, el régimen dictatorial dominicano -1930-1961—encabezado por Rafael Leónidas Trujillo Molina, surgió en un contexto político regional de inestabilidad institucional y gobiernos autoritarios en América Latina y el Caribe. La política del Buen Vecino, en pos de lograr la cooperación de los Estados en Latinoamérica y el Caribe, convocó una serie de reuniones y conferencias internacionales. En este escenario multilateral, tanto México como la República Dominicana armonizaron diplomáticamente, sin embargo, la relación bilateral distaba de ser amigable debido a los conflictos, como fue el asilo otorgado a dominicanos antitrujillistas en México. En esta ponencia propongo analizar la dinámica de esta relación bilateral en la temporalidad anteriormente mencionada, enfatizando cómo la política del Buen Vecino logró a través de la diplomacia acercar a ambos Estados, pero exacerbó, a su vez, los conflictos a nivel bilateral.

Palabras clave: Relaciones Internacionales, bilateralismo, diplomacia, Latinoamérica, Caribe



Spanish O-4: International Cooperation and Geopolitical Challenges

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Trump 2.0 and the New Global Landscape: Geopolitical Challenges in a Changing International System / Trump 2.0 y el nuevo tablero global: desafíos geopolíticos en un sistema internacional en transición

El regreso de Donald Trump a la presidencia de Estados Unidos constituye uno de los acontecimientos políticos con mayor potencial para influir en la configuración geopolítica del sistema internacional durante la tercera década del siglo XXI. En un contexto caracterizado por la redistribución global del poder, el ascenso de potencias, la crisis de legitimidad de las instituciones multilaterales y el cuestionamiento de los principios del orden liberal internacional, la administración Trump 2.0 emerge como un factor clave para comprender las dinámicas de cambio y continuidad en la política mundial contemporánea. La presente ponencia propone analizar los efectos geopolíticos de la segunda presidencia de Trump a partir del enfoque de la Teoría de la Transición de Poder, la cual sostiene que los períodos de mayor inestabilidad internacional coinciden con procesos de redistribución del poder entre una potencia dominante y actores emergentes que buscan alterar el statu quo. Desde esta perspectiva, el estudio examina la manera en que las decisiones estratégicas de Washington frente a China, Rusia, Europa, el Indo-Pacífico y América Latina pueden influir en la aceleración de las tendencias hacia una estructura internacional más disputada y menos predecible. La hipótesis central sostiene que Trump 2.0 no representa una ruptura radical con las transformaciones geopolíticas en curso, sino la profundización de una etapa de transición sistémica en la que Estados Unidos busca preservar su posición predominante mediante estrategias de repliegue selectivo, competencia estratégica y renegociación de compromisos internacionales.

Palabras clave: Trump, Geopolítica, Orden Mundial, transición



Spanish O-4: International Cooperation and Geopolitical Challenges

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Cooperation as an Object of Study in the Discipline of International Relations / La cooperación como objeto de estudio en la disciplina de Relaciones Internacionales

En un contexto global caracterizado por el surgimiento de múltiples desafíos de gran complejidad, la cooperación entre diversos actores del sistema internacional se hace cada vez más necesaria y urgente. La disciplina de Relaciones Internacionales estudia las interacciones políticas, económicas, sociales y jurídicas que trascienden las fronteras estatales y dan lugar a diversas dinámicas de cooperación y conflicto entre múltiples actores. El objetivo de esta investigación es examinar cómo las teorías de Relaciones Internacionales conceptualizan e interpretan el fenómeno de la cooperación, analizando su alcance y limitaciones. Se revisan los postulados principales de teorías como el realismo, el liberalismo y el constructivismo, así como de otros enfoques teóricos como la Escuela Inglesa, el marxismo, la teoría crítica y el feminismo, con el fin de identificar la manera en que cada una de estas corrientes aporta al entendimiento de la cooperación como objeto de estudio dentro de la disciplina de Relaciones Internacionales. Se examinan, además, las discusiones actuales sobre la cooperación internacional, evaluando a su vez las transformaciones recientes de este fenómeno.

Palabras clave: cooperación, relaciones internacionales, realismo, liberalismo, constructivismo



Spanish Session O-5: Latin America in a Changing International Order



Spanish O-5: Latin America in a Changing International Order

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From the “Internal Armed Conflict” to the Permanent Exception: the Hollowing Out of International Law in Ecuador / Del “conflicto armado interno” a la excepción permanente: vaciamiento del derecho internacional en Ecuador /

Tras la pandemia, el derecho internacional público y el multilateralismo están en crisis: los Estados los instrumentalizan bajo discursos soberanistas. En América Latina, la inseguridad favoreció su uso “realista” para ampliar poderes en emergencias, debilitando a la democracia. Así, desde el caso ecuatoriano, se argumenta que la declaratoria de conflicto armado interno (2024) vacía una categoría del DIH que exige organización, mando, control territorial y operaciones sostenidas, lo que las bandas criminales locales no logran. La consecuencia es excepcionalidad permanente: decretos, militarización de la seguridad y desplazamiento del problema (crimen organizado) por una retórica bélica. El trabajo llama a proteger el marco-jurídico político a través de la buena fe, *pacta sunt servanda*, y estándares del DIDH, evitando el deterioro del Estado de Derecho.

Palabras clave: derecho constitucional, democracia, estado de derecho, derecho internacional público, multilateralismo, seguridad



Spanish O-5: Latin America in a Changing International Order

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Foreign Policy Narratives: Ecuador's Geopolitical Identity and Strategic Adaptation to the Russo-Ukrainian War (2022-2025) / Narrativas de la política exterior: identidad geopolítica y adaptación estratégica de Ecuador frente a la guerra ruso-ucraniana (2022-2025)

La invasión rusa a Ucrania (2022) ha sido objeto de complejas discusiones geopolíticas en el Norte Global. En cambio, en América Latina, los estudios se centran en los efectos comerciales, sin explorar cómo los Estados pequeños y periféricos de la región construyen su posición ante el conflicto que ha cuestionado al orden internacional. En ese sentido, Ecuador ilustra este vacío: entre 2022 y 2025, el país ha vivido, frente a la guerra, episodios de política exterior con consecuencias económicas, diplomáticas y de seguridad, sin que se haya examinado cómo los medios y tomadores de decisión narran, etiquetan y especializan al hecho. Así, desde la geopolítica crítica y la teoría de los Estados pequeños de Anders Wivel, esta investigación delinea -a través del análisis crítico del discurso de Van Dijk en medios de comunicación y declaraciones oficiales- el posicionamiento y representación de Ecuador como país vulnerable, alineado al orden liberal internacional en una estrategia de adaptación propia de países pequeños, con agencia limitada por su dependencia comercial con Rusia y su cercanía estratégica con Estados Unidos, mostrando tensiones entre el *bandwagoning*, el *sheltering* y el *hedging* hacia contextos de alta volatilidad.

Palabras clave: política exterior, geopolítica crítica, análisis crítico del discurso, Ucrania, Ecuador.



Spanish O-5: Latin America in a Changing International Order

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North America: Economic Integration in Crisis / Norteamérica: integración económica en crisis

El TLCAN, Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte, vigente desde 1994, después de tres décadas -debido básicamente a la posición proteccionista y soberanista de la actual administración de los Estados Unidos- está entrando en una fase crítica que plantea mucha preocupación y da lugar a debates sumamente interesantes en México. Norteamérica como región, de hecho, el más grande del mundo, dio como resultado la reestructuración de las economías de México y parcialmente también de Canadá en torno al eje central de la economía de los Estados Unidos, y por consecuencia, la economía mexicana con relativa autonomía ha dejado de existir.

Esta situación da lugar a un discusión académica y política en gran envergadura en México, es necesario analizar los alcances logrados vis a vis y los límites de este tratado y ponderar sus logros, los costos ambientales y sociales pagados, así como considerar las alternativas como modelo de desarrollo para el país.

Palabras clave: Tratado de Libre Comercio, México, Estados Unidos, económica



Spanish O-5: Latin America in a Changing International Order

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Contribution to peace and conflict studies from Latin America and Caribbean and FLACSO Ecuador / Contribuciones a los estudios de paz y conflictos desde América Latina y el Caribe y FLACSO Ecuador

Desde los años 50, el campo de los estudios de paz y conflicto (EPyC) ha sido caracterizado por el predominio de perspectivas occidentales. No obstante, la diversidad y particularidades de América Latina han contribuido a que desde la región se generen aportes propios. Primero, se encuentran esfuerzos por descolonizar el campo al reivindicar las prácticas, saberes y experiencias locales y replantear conceptos y visiones desde perspectivas latinoamericanas. Segundo, varios autores de la región, en especial de Brasil, han aportado a la comprensión de la violencia criminal replanteando los procesos de formación y construcción de paz, la agencia de los actores locales, así como la complejidad y contradicciones entre los tipos de paz. La investigación analiza las contribuciones de la academia latinoamericana a EPyC, con énfasis en la producción académica de FLACSO Ecuador. A nivel metodológico se emplea un enfoque cualitativo y se revisa literatura especializada. Se argumenta que no solo se evidencia un desarrollo sostenido de los enfoques críticos en EPyC, promovidos por autores latinoamericanos, y el posicionamiento de estos autores en los debates mundiales, sino también una producción académica regional que busca abordar las problemáticas principales de conflicto y violencia en sus entornos.

Palabras clave: paz, conflicto, Latinoamérica, descolonización, violencia criminal.



Spanish O-5: Latin America in a Changing International Order

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Between Pragmatism and Ideology: Mexican Foreign Policy in the Claudia Sheinbaum Government / Entre el pragmatismo y la ideología: la Política Exterior de México en el gobierno de Claudia Sheinbaum

La Política Exterior de México se basa en principios Constitucionales y en factores geográficos, históricos, políticos, económicos e ideológicos, que han llevado al país a una posición poco clara en su relación con naciones vecinas, tanto al norte como al sur. Frente a Estados Unidos, México implementa una Política Exterior pragmática, enfocada en la defensa de la soberanía ante presiones de la administración Trump que van desde temas migratorios, comerciales, combate a la delincuencia organizada y a la corrupción. En los primeros dos años del gobierno de la presidenta Sheinbaum se ha evitado caer en provocaciones, sin cerrar las puertas al diálogo. Respecto a América Latina, México ha mostrado una Política Exterior menos clara, pues la relación con diferentes naciones se ha visto permeada por el factor ideológico, entrando en conflicto con algunas de ellas por tratarse de gobiernos de derecha o acercándose a otras por ser de izquierda, y dado el péndulo ideológico que se vive en Centro y Sudamérica, es difícil mantener una posición consistente en el largo plazo. En un escenario como este ¿cómo defender el interés nacional, la soberanía, la democracia y los Derechos Humanos sin caer en contradicciones? ¿Cómo participar en un orden global cambiante?

Palabras clave: política exterior, soberanía, cooperación, pragmatismo, ideología



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