

Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

**South America, South
Europe International
Conference**

*„New approaches to Defense and
Security in South America and
Southern Europe”*

**April 17, 2021
Budapest, Hungary**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
2021**



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Conferencia Internacional de América del Sur, Europa del Sur

“Nuevos enfoques en la Defensa y Seguridad en América del Sur y Europa del Sur”

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Editor:

Gabriella Thomázy

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Dr. Mónika Szente-Varga – Dr. Éva Jakusné Harnos – Rodrigo Guajardo

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Session: Hungarian 1 - South America	8
Füzesi Kitti.....	9
Crisis in Venezuela: the Past and Future Perspectives of Crude Oil Export / Venezuelai válság: az olajexport múltja és jövőbeli kilátásai	9
Szilágyi-Kiss Hajnalka.....	10
The Islamic Minority in South America and Southern Europe / Az iszlám kisebbség Dél-Amerikában és Dél-Európában ...	10
Speck Gyula.....	11
Fuel on the Fire? – The Issue of the German Arms Exports to Chile / Olaj a tűzre? A chilei német fegyverexportok kérdése 11	
Thomázy Gabriella	12
Migration Strategies: South America vs Europe. A comparative analysis of Ecuador, Colombia, Hungary, and Spain / Migrációs stratégiák: Dél-Amerika vs Európa. Ecuador, Kolumbia, Magyarország és Spanyolország összehasonlító elemzése	12
Session: Hungarian 2 - South Europe	13
Dobozi Gergely	14
Human Rights and Migration Tendencies in the Eastern Mediterranean / Emberi jogok és migrációs tendenciák a Földközi-tenger keleti részén	14
Kranzieritz Viktória	15
Cyprus, what is next? / Ciprus, hogyan tovább?.....	15
Osgyáni Anikó	16
Southern Strategy – the Key to Success / A NATO déli stratégiája – a siker kulcsa	16
Szakács Mirjam.....	17
The Challenges of MeD-NATO Cooperation in the light of NATO2030 / A MeD-NATO együttműködés kihívásai a NATO2030 tükrében.....	17
Session: English 1 - Migration, Poverty and Language Policy	18
Bata-Balog Amadea	19
Fostering Colombian Remigration: Act 1565 of 2012, the so-called Return Law.....	19
Deák Ágnes	20
Violence as a Dimension of Poverty. The Case of Colombia	20
Özoflu, Melek Aylin	21
Changing Geopolitical and Security Necessities of the European Refugee Crisis in Greece	21
Takács Lili	22

Continuity and Change in Migration Management under the Gentiloni and the Conte I. Governments.....	22
Thomázy Tímea.....	23
Brazil and its Languages: Language Policy and Immigrant Minorities	23
Session: English 2 - Security Challenges and International Relations	24
Dr. Deák Máté	25
Contemporary Chilean Security Challenges: Bolivia and the Antarctic region in the 21st century.....	25
Pareishvili, Otar	26
Influence of Authoritarian Sharp Power on South America	26
Urbanovics Anna.....	27
Evaluation of COVID-19 Measures in MERCOSUR Member States.....	27
Vogel Dávid.....	28
Colectivos: Guardian Angels of Socialism or the Curses of Venezuela?.....	28
Session: English 3 - International and Defense Studies	29
Casas Trujillo, Jennyfer Paola.....	30
Exploring Colombia and Hungary: Current Relations with Respect to Higher Education.....	30
Göblyös Bence	31
Report NATO 2030: Italy in a Changing Alliance	31
Füleki Réka.....	32
Armed Forces and Military Education in Italy	32
Vecsey Mariann.....	33
A More Assertive Europe: The South Matters	33
Session: English 4 - Crisis and New Political Tendencies	34
Borges Aguiar, Giovanna Maria.....	35
Populism in Time of Crisis: The Brazilian case of Bolsonaro.....	35
Gergi-Horgos Mátyás György	36
Minority Nationalism in the Shadow of a Global Pandemic	36
Hornyák Veronika	37
The Spanish Armed Forces and the COVID-19 Pandemic.....	37

Gyórfy Dávid	38
The Bilateral Relations of Nicaragua and Russia after 1991.....	38
Session: English 5 - Military Engineering	39
Guajardo, Rodrigo	40
Chilean Defence Acquisition System – Future Challenges of Decision Making.....	40
Horváth Attila	41
Possible Applications of High Altitude Platform Systems for the Security of South America and South Europe.....	41
Leroy, Iryna	42
Cyber Autonomy Toolbox: Project Management of Digital Transformation.....	42
Mendoza Díaz, Jesús	43
Artificial Intelligence and Military Use in Spain	43
Saviano Fabricio da Silva, Ádria¹ - Prof. Silva Guerra, Sidney Cesar² - Prof. das Neves Marcelo, José³ ..	44
Autonomous Ships and the Security in the South Atlantic	44
Session: Spanish 1 - New Political Tendencies	45
Dr. Brandão Bárrios, Luísa Fernanda	46
Protection of the Repeat and Vulnerable Victim by the Penal System in Europe and Ibero-America / Protección de la víctima reiterada y vulnerable por parte del sistema penal en Europa e Iberoamérica.....	46
Cevallos, Stefany	47
Urban Marketing and Governance of Local Governments in Ecuador / El marketing urbano y la gobernanza de los gobiernos locales del Ecuador.....	47
Prof. Micaela Varisco, Sofia¹ - Prof. Cherňavsky, Sasha Camila - Prof. Míguez Palacio, Rocío	48
Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights in the International Sphere / Poblaciones indígenas y Derechos Humanos en el ámbito internacional.....	48
Thomázy Gabriella	49
Illegal Migration: experiences and challenges in Chile / Migración Ilegal: experiencias y desafíos en Chile	49
Session: Spanish 2 - Security Challenges and International Relations	50
Costa Guerreiro, Ketiane	51
Criminality and Armed Groups in the International and Legal Amazonia / Criminalidad y grupos armados en la Amazonia Internacional y Legal.....	51
Herrera León, Fabian	52

The Leticia Amazon Incidente as a Legitimizing Source (1932-1935) / El incidente amazónico de Leticia como fuente legitimadora (1932-1935).....	52
Jancsó Katalin	53
Violence and economic terrorism in the lands of the Asháninka people, Peru / Violencia y terrorismo económico en las tierras del pueblo Asháninka, Perú.....	53
Leon Mazza, Renato Sebastiani	54
Measures Addressing COVID-19, Constraints and New Realities / Medidas abordadas ante el COVID-19, limitaciones y nuevas realidades.....	54
Dr. Palotás László	55
How the Privileged Relations of Great Britain and Colombia with the United States Influenced their Respective Journeys through the European Community and UNASUR? / ¿Cómo influyeron las relaciones privilegiadas de Gran Bretaña y Colombia con Estados Unidos sobre sus respectivas travesías por la Comunidad Europea y la UNASUR?.....	55
Session: Spanish 3 - International, Security and Defense Studies.....	56
Bács Zoltán György	57
Asymmetric Dynamics and Converging Threats in Latin America between 2010 – 2020 / Asimetría dinámica y amenazas convergentes en América-Latina entre 2010 y 2020	57
Castro Salas, Bernardo.....	58
The State and the Armed Forces in the Face of New conflicts: The Chilean Case / El Estado y las Fuerzas Armadas ante nuevos conflictos: El caso de Chile	58
Reyes Guzmán, Gerardo¹ - Rostro Hernández, Perla Esperanza² - Sanchez Ruiz, Abraham³.....	59
The Increase of Violence in Guanajuato: 2015-2019 / El repunte de la violencia en Guanajuato: 2015-2019	59
Dr. Orozco, Gabriel	60
International Security Beyond the COVID-19 Crisis: the New Contorns of the Struggles of Capitalism in the Global South / Seguridad internacional más allá de la crisis de COVID-19: los nuevos contornos de las luchas del capitalismo en el sur global	60
Prof. Ortiz Torres, Dayane Jetzabel.....	61
Narcotics, Violence and Human Trafficking on the Mexico-Central American Border / Narcóticos, Violencia y tráfico de personas en la frontera México-Centroamérica.....	61
Urrego, Miguel	62
Uribist Foreign Policy: Interventionism in Neighboring Countries in Search for Impunity / Política exterior del uribismo: intervencionismo en los países vecinos en la búsqueda de impunidad.....	62

Session: Hungarian 1 - South America

Session: Hungarian 1 - South America

Füzesi Kitti

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: fuzesikitti@gmail.com

Crisis in Venezuela: the Past and Future Perspectives of Crude Oil Export / Venezuelai válság: az olajexport múltja és jövőbeli kilátásai

Oil is one of the most important sources of energy. Venezuela has the largest oil reserves in the world. This could provide an opportunity for significant incomes and an important foreign policy position. However, the word ‘crisis’ comes to mind about the country, nowadays. Venezuela’s economy is highly dependent on raw materials. Oil accounted for more than 83% of exports in 2019. Oil exploitation began in 1914 and, thanks to foreign investments, Venezuela was the world leader in crude oil exports by the late 1920s. Due to oil, the country's international importance has also increased, as evidenced by the fact that in 1960 Venezuela became a founding member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Taking advantage of its favourable geographical conditions, Venezuela has based its economy on oil. However, the disadvantages of this were already felt in the 1980s, as the economy clearly depended on crude oil and was vulnerable to changes in oil prices. Venezuela had to borrow from the World Bank and the IMF in 1989. The country is currently facing hyperinflation. Its difficult economic situation is also having a strong impact on oil production, which has shown a sharp decline recently. The research presents the history of oil extraction and looks for answers to questions such as why the country is in a severe economic crisis despite significant oil reserves? What are the future prospects for Venezuela in the oil market?

Keywords: Energy, Oil, South America, Venezuela

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Az olaj az egyik legfontosabb energiaforrás. A világon Venezuela rendelkezik a legnagyobb olajtartalékkal. Ez a tény jelentős bevételekre, fontos külpolitikai pozíció betöltésére adhatna lehetőséget, azonban az országgal kapcsolatban jelenleg leginkább a válság szó jut eszünkbe. Venezuela gazdasága nagymértékben függ a nyersanyagtól, a kivitel több, mint 83%-át az olaj tette ki 2019-ben. Kitermelése 1914-ben kezdődött, a külföldi befektetéseknek köszönhetően az 1920-as évek végére a kőolajexport terén világelsőnek számított. Az olaj miatt megnőtt az ország nemzetközi jelentősége is, ezt jól mutatja, hogy 1960-ban az Olajexportáló Országok Nemzetközi Szervezetének (OPEC) alapító tagja lett. Venezuela kihasználva kedvező földrajzi adottságait az olajra alapozta gazdaságát. Ennek hátrányai azonban az 1980-as években már éreztették hatásukat, a gazdaság egyértelműen az olajártól függött, és ki volt téve a világpiaci árak fluktuációjának. Venezuelának 1989-ben a Világbanktól és az IMF-től is hitelt kellett felvennie. Jelenleg hiperinflációval néz szembe. Az ország nehéz gazdasági helyzete pedig erőteljesen hat az olaj kitermelésére is, ami az utóbbi időben nagymértékű csökkenést mutatott. A kutatás először felvázolja az olaj kitermelésének történetét, majd olyan kérdésekre keresi a választ, hogy mi az oka annak, hogy a jelentős olajtartalék ellenére az ország súlyos gazdasági válságban él, illetve milyen jövőbeli kilátásai vannak Venezuelának az olajpiacon?

Kulcsszavak: energia, olaj, Dél-Amerika, Venezuela

Session: Hungarian 1 - South America

Szilágyi-Kiss Hajnalka

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: kisshaj@gmail.com

The Islamic Minority in South America and Southern Europe / Az iszlám kisebbség Dél-Amerikában és Dél-Európában

It is a well-known fact that many have left the Middle East due to the constant threat of ISIS. The increase of migration has posed a serious security challenge, especially for the countries of the European Union, but there is also significant migration outside Europe. Although the wave of emigration in connection to the Middle East has intensified over the past decade, various waves of migration had been generated from the region earlier, mostly for security and / or economic reasons. The lecture seeks to identify the differences and similarities in the lifestyles, religions, and cultural customs of those living in exile, and discusses how and to what extent integration is characteristic of the religious minorities in Southern Europe and South America. Another important question is how the majority society relates to the religious minority on the two continents. The available resources and statistics make it possible to compare the challenges associated with migration, integration and attitudes towards the majority society, and to identify security challenges. What is the security challenge for the religious minority on the two continents? Which countries promote integration? How does the host society relate to immigrants? What migration strategies are used in South America and Southern Europe?

Keywords: Security, Islam, Southern Europe, South America, Migration

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Közismert tény, hogy sokan hagyták el a Közel-Keletet az ISIS folyamatos fenyegetése miatt. A migráció erősödése komoly biztonsági kihívás elé állította főképp az Európai Unió országait, de Európán kívül is jelentős migráció tapasztalható. Bár a Közel-Kelethez kapcsolódó kivándorlási hullám az elmúlt évtizedben erősödött fel, korábban is számos migrációs hullámban kerestek új hazát az ott élők, hol biztonsági, hol gazdasági okok miatt. Az előadás arra keresi a választ, hogy milyen különbségek és hasonlóságok vannak az emigrációban élők életmódjában, vallásában, és kulturális szokásaiban, valamint hogyan és milyen mértékű integráció jellemző a Dél-Európában és Dél-Amerikában élő vallási kisebbség körében. Továbbá fontos kérdés, hogyan viszonyul a többségi társadalom a vallási kisebbséghez a két kontinensen. A rendelkezésre álló források, statisztikai adatok lehetővé teszik a migrációhoz köthető kihívások, az integráció és a többségi társadalomhoz való viszonyulás összehasonlítását, valamint a biztonsági kihívások azonosítását. Milyen biztonsági kihívást jelenthet a vallási kisebbség a két kontinensen? Mely országok segítik elő az integrációt? A befogadó társadalom hogyan viszonyul a bevándorlókhöz? Milyen migrációs stratégiákat alkalmaznak Dél-Amerikában és Dél-Európában?

Kulcsszavak: biztonság, iszlám, Dél-Európa, Dél-Amerika, migráció

Session: Hungarian 1 - South America

Speck Gyula

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: speck.gyula@gmail.com

Fuel on the Fire? – The Issue of the German Arms Exports to Chile / Olaj a tűzre? A chilei német fegyverexportok kérdése

In the 2000s Chile significantly modernized its military, similarly to the other states of Latin-America. The main battle tanks and the infantry fighting vehicles imported from Germany between 2006 and 2009 were an important part of the Chilean military modernization, which gave considerable advantage to the Chilean armed forces in the region. However, with the arms deal, Germany - against its political guidelines and the European Union's Code of Conduct - exported major arms to a country that was neither part of the European Union, nor of NATO and in which there was a possibility of an armed conflict. According to some critical opinions, Germany has directly created an arms race between Chile, Bolivia and Peru, which could even lead to a regional conflict. The aim of our research, based on academic literature as well as an interview conducted with a Chilean defence industry expert, is to evaluate what effect the German arms exports had on the relations between Chile, Bolivia and Peru: whether they fostered a security dilemma in South America, and how they can be reconciled with Germany's policy guidelines.

Keywords: Chile, Military modernization, Arms race, Germany, Arms exports

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Chile a 2000-es években jelentős haderőmodernizációt hajtott végre, hasonlóan Latin-Amerika valamennyi országához. A chilei haderőmodernizációnak fontos elemei voltak a 2006-2009 között Németországtól vásárolt harckocsik és lövézpáncélosok, melyek révén a chilei haderő jelentős képességelőnyhöz jutott a térségben. A fegyverüzlet sajátossága volt azonban, hogy Németország – politikai irányelveivel és az Európai Unió magatartási kódexével szembe menve – támadó fegyvereket exportált egy olyan Európai Unió és NATO-n kívül eső országba, ahol fennállt a fegyveres konfliktus veszélye. Kritikák szerint Németország a haditechnikai eszközök exportjával közvetlenül előmozdította Chile és két regionális riválisa, Bolívia és Peru közötti fegyverkezési verseny kialakulását, amely akár egy regionális konfliktust is előidézhet. Kutatásunkban a szakirodalmi források és egy chilei védelmi ipari szakemberrel készített interjú segítségével azon kérdésre keressük a választ, hogy a 2000-es évek második felében a német fegyverexportok milyen hatással voltak a Chile, Bolívia és Peru közötti hatalmi viszonyra: valóban előidéztek-e fegyverkezési versenyt, valamint, hogy mennyire voltak összeegyeztethetők Németország politikai elveivel.

Kulcsszavak: Chile, haderőmodernizáció, fegyverkezés, Németország, fegyverexport

Session: Hungarian 1 - South America

Thomázy Gabriella

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: gabriella.thomazy@gmail.com

Migration Strategies: South America vs Europe. A comparative analysis of Ecuador, Colombia, Hungary, and Spain / Migrációs stratégiák: Dél-Amerika vs Európa. Ecuador, Kolumbia, Magyarország és Spanyolország összehasonlító elemzése

Migration and migration strategy appears on the security agenda of many countries, not only in Europe but also within South America. The issue is quite current because “South-South” migration is growing; this means that immigrants within Latin America are looking for new destinations, instead of going to the United States or Europe. This new migratory flow has turned traditional sending countries into countries of transit or destination. Millions of people have come from Venezuela and Haiti to Colombia or Ecuador. A new report prepared by the Organization of American States (OAS) warns that the number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants could rise to 7 million in 2021, countries of the region being their first destination. Although during COVID-19 the migratory flow is decreasing, illegal migration is increasing in Ecuador and Colombia, which have to face challenges similar to those in Europe. This study aims to examine and compare migration and migration strategies, contrasting the Venezuelan migration phenomenon in the South American region with the migration crisis in the Canary Islands (Spain). The primary sources and available statistics allow the analysis of current trends, migration-related strategies, challenges, as well as future scenarios. How is the issue of mass immigration addressed on the two continents? What migration strategies are used to deal with these phenomena?

Keywords: Migration strategies, Migration crisis, South America, Europe

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Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A migráció és az ehhez kapcsolódó migrációs stratégia nem csak Európában, hanem Dél-Amerikán belül is egyre több ország biztonsági agendájában jelenik meg. A téma jelenleg nagyon aktuális, hiszen felgyorsult az ún. „déli-déli irányú migráció”, vagyis a bevándorlók, nem csak a korábban szokásos migrációs útvonalon keresnek új hazát (Egyesült Államok, Európa), hanem a latin-amerikai régióan belül vándorolnak. A néhány éve kezdődő folyamat során az eddig kibocsátó országok befogadó és tranzit országokká is váltak. Több millióan Venezuelából és sok százezren Haitiről érkeztek Kolumbiába és Ecuadorba. Az Amerikai Államok Szervezetének 2020-as jelentése arra figyelmeztet, hogy 2021-re a venezuelai menekültek és kivándorlók száma elérheti a 7 milliót is, akik számára az elsődleges célpont a régió országaiban való letelepedés. Bár a COVID-19 valamelyest lassította a folyamatot, az illegális migráció egyre inkább emelkedik Kolumbiában és Ecuadorban, továbbá Európa is hasonló gondokkal küzd. Az előadás célja a migráció és az ehhez kapcsolódó stratégiák összehasonlító vizsgálata, különös tekintettel a venezuelai migrációjára a dél-amerikai régióban, illetve a Spanyolországhoz tartozó Kanári-szigeteken tapasztalható migrációs krízisre. Az elsődleges források, illetve a rendelkezésre álló statisztikák másodelemzése lehetővé teszi a jelenlegi tendenciák, a migrációval kapcsolatos stratégiák, kihívások, és a jövőbeli scenáriók elemzését. Hogyan közelítik meg a tömeges bevándorlás kérdését a két kontinensen? Milyen migrációs stratégiákat alkalmaznak ennek megoldására?

Kulcsszavak: migrációs stratégiák, migrációs krízis, Dél-Amerika, Európa

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Session: Hungarian 2 - South Europe

Session: Hungarian 2 - South Europe

Dobozi Gergely

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: dobozigersely@gmail.com

Human Rights and Migration Tendencies in the Eastern Mediterranean / Emberi jogok és migrációs tendenciák a Földközi-tenger keleti részén

Although the latest migration charts show that compared to the peak period, there are significantly fewer migrants using the Eastern Mediterranean route to enter the European Union, the region came into focus again when specific Western European outlets and whistleblowers alleged that the European Border and Coast Guard Agency - in tandem with the Greek authorities - have been continuously breaching the human rights regulation, the EU law, and the Frontex Code of Conduct. Among other things, human rights NGOs accused the Agency of denying people their right to apply for asylum, and of acting against the principle of non-refoulement defined by international law. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency denies these, saying that there have been two inquiries into these accusations and neither found evidence of any violations of fundamental rights. The aim of this paper is to summarize and evaluate the course of events based on primary sources (i.e. reports, official documents, legal background, interviews etc) with regard to the current SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic situation.

Keywords: Migration, European Border and Coast Guard Agency, Human rights, Eastern Mediterranean route, Non-refoulement

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Dacára annak, hogy a legfrissebb migrációs statisztikák szerint a Földközi-tenger keleti térsége jóval kisebb mértékben áll migrációs nyomás alatt, mint ahogyan az tapasztalható volt például a 2015-ös csúcsidezőszak alatt, mégis az utóbbi hónapok során a kelet-mediterrán útvonal újfent a közérdeklődés fókuszába került. Emberi jogokra szakosodott nem kormányzati és egyéb jogvédő szervezetek azzal vádolták meg az Európai Határ- és Partvédelmi Ügynökséget, hogy az uniós szervezet a görög hatóságokkal együttműködésben, folytatólagosan megsértette az emberi jogi normákat, a vonatkozó uniós szabályokat és a Frontex belső szabályozását. A vádak között szerepel, hogy a Frontex jogellenesen utasította vissza a bevándorlókat, ezen felül pedig a nemzetközi jog által is elismert non-refoulement elvébe ütköző módon járt el. A Frontex tagadja ezeket a vádakot, mondván, hogy a lefolytatott két belső vizsgálat során nem tart fel bizonyítékot arra vonatkozóan, hogy emberi jogsértések történtek. A jelen értekezés célja, hogy összefoglaló és elemző módon, elsődleges források (például jelentések, hivatalos dokumentumok és a jogi háttér) alapján tárja az érdeklődők elé mindazt, amit a Földközi-tenger keleti térségében történekről tudni lehet - tekintettel a jelenlegi SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) okozta válságra is.

Kulcsszavak: migráció, Európai Határ- és Partvédelmi Ügynökség, emberi jogok, kelet-mediterrán útvonal, non-refoulement

Session: Hungarian 2 - South Europe

Kranzieritz Viktória

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: kranziviki@gmail.com

Cyprus, what is next? / Ciprus, hogyan tovább?

Since the 1950s the question of Cyprus has caused a constant tension between Greece and Turkey. While in the 1900s there were mostly conflicts because of different ethnicities on the island, in the 2000s new collision points surged. Due to the freshly discovered gas field, the past decade has led to recent problems. The peculiarity of this situation is, that it is not only a conflict between two parties anymore, but it is evolving into an international dispute with various affected parties. This is the reason why the EU, NATO, various great powers and other concerned countries want to be part of the solution, but unfortunately it is still out of reach. This conflict is growing, and in the last few years the possibility of a Turkish-Greek „war” has become a scary reality. My aim is to make an evaluation of the current situation and the future scenarios of the Cyprus question.

Keywords: Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Gas fields, Energy security

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A Ciprus kérdés az 1950-es évek óta folyamatos feszültséget okoz a görög és a török felek között. Míg az 1900-as években, főleg az etnikai összecsapások voltak jellemzőek, addig a 2000-es évekre további összeütközési pontok alakultak ki. Az elmúlt tíz évben a konfliktus újabb lendületet kapott a frissen felfedezett gázmezők miatt. A viszály különlegessége, hogy már nem csak két ország bilaterális problémájáról beszélhetünk, hanem egy nemzetközivé szélesedő esetről. Éppen ezért, érthető módon, az EU, a NATO, több nagyhatalom és európai ország is kifejtette álláspontját a Ciprus kérdésben, de megegyezés még nem született. A helyzet ugyanakkor egyre súlyosabbnak tekinthető. Ezt mutatja az is, hogy az elmúlt években a török-görög „háború” lehetősége valósabbá vált, mint előtte bármikor. Az előadás célja éppen ezért az, hogy felvázolja, mi a jelenlegi helyzet, illetve milyen kimeneteli lehetőségei vannak ennek a konfliktusnak.

Kulcsszavak: Ciprus, Görögország, Törökország, gázmezők, energiabiztonság

Session: Hungarian 2 - South Europe

Osgyáni Anikó

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: osgyanianiko@gmail.com

Southern Strategy – the Key to Success / A NATO déli stratégiája – a siker kulcsa

My research, *Opportunities and Limitations of NATO's Southern Strategy*, was inspired by the 2015 migration crisis raging in Europe. The states of the European region have to deal with more and more military security challenges, so it would be appropriate to address hybrid southern threats at a high strategic level. NATO, the most important defense organization in the region, has a Southern package, but a Southern strategy has not yet been established. I wanted to shed light on why the creation of the Southern Strategy was not catalyzed by the shocking phenomenon of migration. I have examined the security perception of threats from the Mediterranean from several perspectives and have come to the following three main conclusions: (1) For the United States, these threats are not a priority and therefore it does not take the lead. (2) The European states which have economic or political interests in the region shall consider themselves to be at increased risk. (3) European states could play a political role in advancing the Southern Strategy, but do not have the necessary military capabilities.

Within NATO's current framework, a Southern Strategy has no reality, yet I have identified the smallest common multiple of a potential European Southern Strategy. Such a southern strategy could be implemented in EU-NATO cooperation, with Italy as the most likely front-runner and Libya as its first challenge.

Keywords: NATO, EU, Southern Strategy, Migration, Southern Threats

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A NATO déli stratégiájának lehetőségei és korlátai címet viselő dolgozatomat az Európára zúduló 2015-ös migrációs válság inspirálta. Egyre több katonai jellegű biztonsági kihívással kell felvennie a harcot az európai régió államainak, ezért a hibrid déli fenyegetések nagy stratégiai szinten való kezelése indokolt lenne. A NATO - a térség legjelentősebb védelmi szervezete - rendelkezik déli csomaggal, de a déli stratégia máig nem jött létre. Arra akartam fényt deríteni, miért nem katalizálta a déli stratégia megalkotását a migráció sokkoló jelensége. Több aspektusból is vizsgáltam a mediterrán térségből érkező fenyegetések biztonságpercepcióját és a következő három lényegi megállapításra jutottam: (1) Az Egyesült Államok számára ezek a fenyegetések nem jelentenek prioritást, ezért nem vállal vezető szerepet. (2) Azok az európai államok tekintik magukat fokozottan fenyegetettnek, amelyeket gazdasági vagy politikai érdekek is fűznek a térséghez. (3) Európa államai tölthetnének be politikai vezető szerepet a déli stratégia előmozdításában, de nem rendelkeznek az ehhez szükséges katonai képességekkel.

A NATO jelenlegi keretein belül egy déli stratégiának nincs realitása, ugyanakkor azonosítottam egy potenciális európai déli stratégia legkisebb közös többszörösét. Egy ilyen déli stratégia EU-NATO együttműködésben valósulhatna meg, legvalószínűbb élharcosa Olaszország, első kihívása pedig Líbia lehetne.

Kulcsszavak: NATO, EU, déli stratégia, migráció, déli fenyegetések

Session: Hungarian 2 - South Europe

Szakács Mirjam

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: mirjamszakacs@gmail.com

The Challenges of MeD-NATO Cooperation in the light of NATO2030 / A MeD-NATO együttműködés kihívásai a NATO2030 tükrében

One of the challenges of NATO's partnership policy is to be able to use the framework and toolbox in a more efficient way along with NATO priorities in the light of new types of security challenges. The security situation in the MENA region is continuously deteriorating because the extent of security challenges such as terrorism, religious extremism, climate change, migration, and other ethnic and armed conflicts are intensifying. As a result of the pandemic, the region's instability is further exacerbated by the economic damages that NATO's Partner countries are experiencing right now. The aim of the presentation is to explain the current security policy environment in the region and to identify elements in which the Mediterranean Dialogue can contribute to NATO's activities in the South. With regard to NATO2030, the presentation examines whether NATO has the necessary diplomatic tools to maintain political dialogue and increase the Alliance's role in the region.

Keywords: Mediterranean Dialogue, NATO, Cooperative security, Southern challenges, NATO2030

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

A NATO partnerségi politikájának egyik kihívása a megfelelő keretrendszer és eszköztár hatékonyabb kihasználása a NATO prioritások mentén az új típusú biztonsági kihívások tükrében. A MENA térség romló biztonsági helyzetét jól példázza, hogy a korábbi biztonságpolitikai kihívások, mint a terrorizmus, a vallási szélsőségeség, a klímaváltozás, a migráció és az egyéb etnikai és fegyveres konfliktusok mértéke erősödik. A régió instabilitása tovább növekszik azáltal, hogy a világjárvány következtében jelentős gazdasági károkat szenvednek a NATO partnerországai. Az előadás ismerteti a térség jelenlegi biztonságpolitikai környezetét, valamint azonosítja azokat az elemeket, amelyekben a Mediterrán Dialógus elősegítheti a NATO déli stratégiai iránnyal kapcsolatos tevékenységeit. A NATO2030 dokumentum ajánlásait figyelembe véve az előadás arra keresi a választ, hogy a NATO vajon kellő diplomáciai eszköztárral rendelkezik-e a politikai párbeszéd fenntartásához és a szövetség fokozottabb szerepvállalásához a régióban?

Kulcsszavak: Mediterrán Dialógus, NATO, kooperatív biztonság, déli kihívások, NATO2030

**Session: English 1 - Migration, Poverty and
Language Policy**

Session: English 1 - Migration, Poverty and Language Policy

Bata-Balog Amadea

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: b.amadea93@gmail.com

Fostering Colombian Remigration: Act 1565 of 2012, the so-called Return Law

International migration processes of large-scale in- and outflows often divert the attention of politics and society from the importance of return, a subject lacking extensive research. However, in the aftermath of the economic crisis of 2008, movements of ex-patriates have directed the countries of origin to take back their citizens choosing to re-immigrate to their motherland. This was especially significant for Latin American countries, such as for Colombia, a state with long-standing emigration, yet implementing a relatively successful peace agreement at the moment, with prosperous future scenarios. Along with Colombian nationals being impelled to move back from Venezuela as a result of the worsening – but at least stagnant – crisis in the neighborhood, there have been substantial changes in the magnitude of return flows to Colombia.

It is within this context that the phenomenon of remigration of Colombian nationals has given reason for increased interest in both the political and academic field. The analysis aims at introducing the most important policy initiative from the side of the Colombian Government, under the umbrella of ‘Colombia nos Une’, and its ‘Return Plan’ developed and corroborated by Act 1565 of 2012, also known as the Return Law (Ley de Retorno) fostering and assisting return migration of the Colombian diaspora. Identifying the returnees’ profile considered in these policies, the paper portrays who can benefit from this public policy program, as well as it outlines the main indications of the Unique Registry of Returnees (RUR).

Keywords: Return migration, Remigration policies, Colombia, Colombia nos Une, Return law

Session: English 1 - Migration, Poverty and Language Policy

Deák Ágnes

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: agnesdeak@yahoo.com

Violence as a Dimension of Poverty. The Case of Colombia

Latin America continues to face a number of socioeconomic challenges although it is a middle-income region, the pink-tide era brought new socioeconomic models and the region experienced alternative forms of development. The current increasing phenomena of poverty and inequality, the harmful effects of economic production on environment and traditional rural communities, as well as violence appear in a new situation both on national and regional levels. The concept of multidimensional poverty is an increasingly accepted approach to a better understanding of the characteristics and living conditions of vulnerable social groups. Violence is one of the dimensions that has received little attention so far. The talk seeks to answer the following questions: How do poverty and inequality relate to different forms of violence? What kind of institutional and economic mechanisms sustain these complex relations? An analysis of the case of Colombia, based on data and documents, reveals links between shortcomings in the institutional system and deficiencies in measuring poverty in persistence of the deprivation of marginalized social groups.

Keywords: Multidimensional poverty, Violence, Poverty measurements, Institutional approach, Colombia

Session: English 1 - Migration, Poverty and Language Policy

Özoflu, Melek Aylin

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Turkey

Email: melekaylinzoflu@gmail.com

Changing Geopolitical and Security Necessities of the European Refugee Crisis in Greece

Mainstream literature often engages with investigating securitization of the European refugee crisis of 2015 by the right-wing political parties in the member states of the European Union (EU). By taking a rather different route, the current study takes the issue with the question of how reactions of the left-wing populist SYRIZA government in Greece have been shaped. Although Greece was among the EU member states most affected by the large influx of people, the response of the Hellenic Government was rather moderate in contrast to the restrictive migration and asylum policies of the previous administrations. Moreover, political ruling elites did not utilize the crisis as a political instrument within the national political competition. Yet, the current research ascertains that the initial moderate Greek response to the security crisis was completely altered during the Turkish-Greek border crisis of 2019 when the Turkish government opened its borders for the refugees aspiring to enter the EU. In this regard, it will be investigated whether the altered security perception of the state and/or changing geopolitical necessities shape the country's agenda on the refugees, apart from the ideological stance of the government.

Keywords: Greece, European refugee crisis, Geopolitics, Turkish-Greek border crisis of 2019, Security

Session: English 1 - Migration, Poverty and Language Policy

Takács Lili

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: takacs.lilii@gmail.com

Continuity and Change in Migration Management under the Gentiloni and the Conte I. Governments

Italy has been struggling to manage illegal migration for decades, however, the Arab Spring gave new impetus to analysing this issue. Migration became increasingly politicized and securitized in Italy. It has been ranking high on the political agenda as it is a recurring campaign topic of Italian politics. Since Libya is the most important point of departure, migration management became the dominant issue of Italo-Libyan relations. The often-changing Italian governments have differing approaches to tackling migration, thus continuity in migration policies is hard to maintain. The 2018 Parliamentary elections marked the beginning of a new era: the first populist government of Europe was formed by Lega and Movimento 5 Stelle, while centre-left parties suffered a historical defeat in the elections.

The presentation focuses on the migration management of two consecutive Interior Ministers from different sides of Italian politics: Marco Minniti from the centre-left (Democratic Party) and Matteo Salvini from the right (Lega): Minniti was the last Interior Minister before the 2018 elections, while Salvini was the first one after it. During their tenure the number of sea arrivals fell significantly, but at what cost? What were their signature policies and which had greater effect in the long term?

Keywords: Italy, Libya, migration, Minniti, Salvini

Thomázy Tímea

Institution: University of Pannon, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: timea.thomazy@gmail.com

Brazil and its Languages: Language Policy and Immigrant Minorities

Language policy is a key factor in minority language maintenance; this is the reason why this conference paper overviews the Brazilian language policy changes from the 19th century to the present time. As a result of the positive changes of the 20th century, the preservation of all traditional languages becomes preferred and desired, as part of Brazilian cultural diversity. This study summarizes the current situation of national minority groups and presents a few positive examples of language maintenance and / or revitalization projects. The analysis of the case of the Hungarian minority is based upon participant observation and 16 semi-structured qualitative interviews (expert sample), that have been prepared among community leaders, Hungarian language teachers, and 25 Hungarians (first, second and third generation) in Brazil. The results summarize the positive effects of the measures taken in the past decade, which were initiated by the Hungarian government. However, comparing these measures with the international best practices, it is recognizable that in order to offset the effect of the decreased number of language use domains (1 from 5), a greater amount of targeted institutional support and education is required. Although the Hungarian language has been preserved for more than five generations in Brazil, it still shows an endangered status by Fishman's (1972) language use domain theory.

Keywords: Brazil, Language policy, Minority languages, Language maintenance, Domains of language use

Session: English 2 - Security Challenges and International Relations

Dr. Deák Máté

Institution: University of Pécs, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: deak.mate@pte.hu

Contemporary Chilean Security Challenges: Bolivia and the Antarctic region in the 21st century

Chile has traditionally been one of the most stable and strongest states in Latin America. At the same time, partly for historical reasons, Chile is also involved in challenges to its national security, such as Bolivia's territorial claims for the recovery of a lost sea exit or the overlapping territorial demands that divide the surface of Antarctica. In the 21st century, both issues could mean a threat to national security for Chile, which could lead to a partial reorganization of the balance of power in the region, damage to Chilean positions of power and interests, or even their enforcement. With the ruling of the International Court of Justice in The Hague in 2018, the possibility of a diplomatic agreement between Chile and Bolivia was virtually eliminated, so the issue can only be resolved in the future by bilateral interstate negotiation or even with a new conflict, as Bolivia still does not give up the efforts to control the territory. Today, Antarctica is less of a real threat to Chile, but in the near future, the region's value may rise due to its mineral resources and geopolitical significance, and intensify the competition for already existing territorial claims. The presentation explores and analyses the most important features of these security challenges.

Keywords: Chilean security, Antarctic Chile, Bolivia, South America, Chile

Session: English 2 - Security Challenges and International Relations

Pareishvili, Otar

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Georgia

Email: oto.pareishvili@gmail.com

Influence of Authoritarian Sharp Power on South America

The upcoming discussion is a segment of lengthy research which analyzes how authoritarian governments adopt a new, more stinging and malign form of Soft Power. While the original study circulates around the authoritarian states, this particular piece concentrates on South America and claims that the future of democratic development of the region is under threat. This analysis will update academics on why the traditional concept of Soft Power became either obsolete or does not adequately cover the methods of coercion used by China and Russia. The governments of both of these states have developed a specific political conduct domestically, which includes suppression of freedom of speech and other civic liberties, control of information and generating misleading media content. When these methods are applied to developing democracies, it no longer falls into the category of Soft Power. It is rather Sharp Power influence which exploits the vulnerability of democratic systems in question. Using the case study of Argentina, this discourse will highlight how Russia and China use deception, manipulation and censorship in the fields of media, academia and politics to influence the South American nations.

Keywords: Soft Power, Sharp Power, Russia, China, South America

Session: English 2 - Security Challenges and International Relations

Urbanovics Anna

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: urbanovics.anna@uni-nke.hu

Evaluation of COVID-19 Measures in MERCOSUR Member States

The COVID-19 pandemic and the related political and economic crisis had serious negative effects on MERCOSUR member states, including Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. This political entity within the Latin American region gives a solid base for comparison regarding governments' policy responses. The study aims to examine the measures introduced by the governments concerned to ease the crisis both from a quantitative and qualitative aspect. First, a brief overview will be given on the health, political and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the countries examined, then the exact measures will be analyzed based on international databases from a quantitative aspect. Later, country profiles will be drawn and the role of MERCOSUR in finding a common response to handle the effects of the pandemic will be discussed. The main expected results of the research are as follows. Based on the analysis of the legislative measures and communications, the evaluation of the actors concerned (governments) will be established. This will be supplemented with the possible implications of the research for the future decision-makers to learn from the way how the crisis in these countries was treated or mistreated.

Keywords: MERCOSUR, COVID-19, Pandemic, Government measures

Vogel Dávid

Institution: University of Óbuda, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: divad.legov@gmail.com

Colectivos: Guardian Angels of Socialism or the Curses of Venezuela?

When talking about security issues in Latin America, some topics are expected to come up, such as paramilitary groups and terrorism, which are in fact both about the struggle for power. Besides several similarities in these topics, most of the countries have developed their unique approach. The aim of the presentation is to give an overview of the Venezuelan case of Chávez's Bolivarian Revolution. Once meant for running various types of projects, community work, promoting government social programs, by now, colectivos have become an indispensable part of the Venezuelan regime. How have these civilian groups evolved? What are their main characteristics now? What is their role in keeping the failing state running? Are they terrorists, ordinary criminals, or patriots, saviors of the Bolivarian Revolution? How do they sustain themselves during the worst economic period of Venezuela? What are their relations with other entities of the regime? And last but not least, how can and should they be treated and controlled for a more prosperous future for the "Land of Grace".

Keywords: Venezuela, Colectivo, State-sponsored terrorism, Hugo Chávez, Nicolás Maduro

Session: English 3 - International and Defense Studies

Session: English 3 - International and Defense Studies

Casas Trujillo, Jennyfer Paola

Institution: University of Debrecen, Hungary

Country of origin: Colombia

Email: jennypa_814@hotmail.com

Exploring Colombia and Hungary: Current Relations with Respect to Higher Education

The internationalization of higher education is a dynamic process that creates student mobility and relationships between countries. In the history of academic mobility, there are countries that for many years have had the lead as host countries, due to their language, their economy and reputation. In response to that, there are also countries which send big numbers of students to get education abroad. However, new countries and universities are positioning themselves into the atmosphere of being internationalized, and there is a need to get more information about these processes, to understand how the relationships come to reality and are materialized in the education of international students. Analyzing the facts and figures of a European university, in this case, the University of Debrecen, I have found that the number of international students is higher in comparison with other countryside Hungarian universities. However, it was observed that the presence of Latin American students was lower compared with other continents. In my research, I will consider Colombia to fully understand this dimension of internationalization with Hungary. The reason for choosing this country lies in the fact that the number of Colombian students among the Latin American ones is low. Interviews with students and academic representatives will be analyzed. This paper seeks to explore how the relations between Colombia and Hungary are framed. Finally, some insights will clarify the way the internationalization process is given between a South American and a Central European country.

Keywords: University of Debrecen, Higher education, Academic relations, Sending partners, Stipendium Hungaricum

Session: English 3 - International and Defense Studies

Göblyös Bence

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: goblyos.bence@uni-nke.hu

Report NATO 2030: Italy in a Changing Alliance

In March 2020, a group of experts was appointed by Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg in order to examine the situation of the Alliance in these uncertain times and to provide a proposal for the principles of the Alliance for the coming decade. After nine months of efforts, in their final report, the appointed experts introduced their vision about the future Alliance on more than sixty pages and made nearly 140 suggestions.

The main recommendation of the group is to strengthen NATO as a political institution. Although the focus is the threat posed by Russia and China, the threats emerging from the South are also mentioned. In countering the Southern threats, Italy might have a key role. Due to its geopolitical position, capabilities and willingness, Italy's position can be crucial and strengthened amongst the member states. By the establishment of a new element in 2017, the NSD-S Hub in Naples, the Alliance will have a better understanding about a region so important to Italy. Of course, there are some elements opened for debate in the Report, and it should not be considered as a strategy (yet), but Italy can become one of the major players in the execution of the Report's suggestions.

Keywords: NATO; 2030; Italy; Alliance; Defence policy

Session: English 3 - International and Defense Studies

Füleki Réka

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: fuleki.reka@uni-nke.hu

Armed Forces and Military Education in Italy

The Italian Armed Forces include the Italian Army, the Italian Navy and the Italian Air Force. As the fourth branch of the armed forces, the Carabinieri take on the role of the nation's military police. They not only carry out domestic policing duties but are also involved in various missions and operations abroad as a combat force. All four branches come under the authority of the Ministry of Defence. Despite serving under the authority of the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Guardia di Finanza is part of the military, as well. For those who at a young age show passion and dedication to the military profession, enrolling in one of the academies is a possibility. One of the most well-known and prestigious military academies is Scuola Militare Teulié in Milan. The school was founded in 1802, as one of the oldest military academies in the world. The military school "Teulié" operates under the regulations of the Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and Research regarding the Liceo Scientifico and Liceo Classico - both types of secondary schools in Italy. During their high school studies cadets do not only follow regular classes but also have specific classes about military history and military tactics.

Keywords: Armed forces, Italian army, Military education, Military academy, Milan

Session: English 3 - International and Defense Studies

Vecsey Mariann

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: vecsey.mariann@uni-nke.hu

A More Assertive Europe: The South Matters

The Global Strategy draws the line of the EU's area of interest in the Southern direction as far as Central Africa. The migration and refugee crisis showed the EU that geographical proximity matters, and Europeanization can be a game changer on the immediate borders. A dilemma on internal-external nexus appeared, and the CSDP faced new challenges. One of these were the already existing question of involvement in handling migration.

The Central Mediterranean migration route gained attention when the number of arrivals started to grow in 2015 in Italy. In the same year, with the fastest process, the EU launched EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia under the CSDP to collect information on and disrupt migrant smuggling networks. Notwithstanding the initial rather positive attitude towards the military operation, in the coming years its role in the migration process drew up questions. This led to the withdrawal of naval assets of the maritime operation. In 2020, the operation was completely rebranded to Operation Iriini. What were the circumstances which led to the transformation of the EUNAVFOR MED? Most importantly, what kind of new challenges do these pose to the CSDP in the future?

Keywords: Mediterranean, Migration, Sophia, Iriini, Europeanization

Session: English 4 - Crisis and New Political Tendencies

Session: English 4 - Crisis and New Political Tendencies

Borges Aguiar, Giovanna Maria

Institution: Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Country of origin: Brazil

Email: giovannamba@gmail.com

Populism in Time of Crisis: The Brazilian case of Bolsonaro

A new wave of Populism has been on the ascent in the whole world. In Brazil, the situation is not different and the populist rhetoric has seized over the most recent presidential election in 2018. The aim of this paper is to explore the reasons for the victory of President Jair Bolsonaro, considered a populist politician. First, the potential motivations for this triumph are discussed, with the finding that a multidimensional crisis gripped the country in the years prior to the election, leading people to sympathize with those who were in opposition to the dominant party, which culminated in a heavily divisive presidential campaign. The nation was engulfed by an economic depression that coincided with a political crisis, which had legal, social, and even cultural repercussions, with polarization and corruption playing key roles. Second, the multifaceted phenomenon of populism is discussed, as well as why Bolsonaro is considered to be a populist, the latter mainly related to his appealing speeches, in which he tried to show himself as a politician of the people who governs for them.

Keywords: Populism, Bolsonaro, Brazil, Crisis, Elections

Session: English 4 - Crisis and New Political Tendencies

Gergi-Horgos Mátyás György

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

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

Minority Nationalism in the Shadow of a Global Pandemic

As it has been demonstrated by a number of academics, both the economic and political framework of the European Union and the effects of the 2008 economic crisis provided opportunities for European national minorities to voice their demands, build new alliances and mobilize local populations. More recently, the coronavirus pandemic thematized political communication and minority nationalist movements, such as the Catalan and the Scottish, also incorporated the fight against COVID-19 in their political discourses. The aim of this presentation is to assess to what extent has the pandemic served as a new platform for nationalist movements to highlight deficiencies of state administrations, build their own public support base and legitimize their secessionist goals. Catalonia and Scotland both provide examples of minority governments that played an active role in the fight against the pandemic which can be understood both in terms of concrete policies and as a communication strategy. This work will primarily focus on the latter, highlighting the effects of a global pandemic on local politics.

Keywords: Minority Nationalism; Coronavirus; Political Discourse; Catalonia; Scotland

Session: English 4 - Crisis and New Political Tendencies

Hornýák Veronika

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: veronika.vhornyak@gmail.com

The Spanish Armed Forces and the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Spanish Armed Forces, which are currently among the oldest in the world, have had an active role in Spain in the fight against COVID-19 since the outbreak of the virus, in March 2020. The pandemic, which currently hits Europe with the third wave, has caused more than 50,000 deaths during this timeframe. Similarly to other EU members, the Spanish government has intended to overcome the crisis by declaring a state of emergency, which has entailed the utilization of curfews and the most extensive domestic military operation in the nation's history. In the context of these facts and factors, on the one hand, the present study seeks to explore the circumstances of the deployment of the Spanish military in the fight against the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020. On the other hand, the research also intends to highlight the main characteristics of the Spanish Armed Forces, such as chain of command, personnel – including gender perspective – as well as the possible development paths of the military as a direct consequence of the experiences gained from the fight against the pandemic.

Keywords: Spain, Spanish armed forces, COVID-19 pandemic, Operation Balmis, Operation Baluarte

Session: English 4 - Crisis and New Political Tendencies

Gyórfy Dávid

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: gyorffy.david.3@gmail.com

The Bilateral Relations of Nicaragua and Russia after 1991

Russia and Nicaragua have been continuing to profound their bilateral relations since 2007, just as they had been doing it historically between 1979 and 1990. Russia has also military-faced plans in relation to Nicaragua, in order to create a geopolitical pressure toward the United States by having nuclear weapons at the shore of the Central American country. In consequence, Nicaragua is highly dependent on Russian import, as in 2019 it uses almost exclusively Russian technology in its army. This small Latin American state is in the focus of Russian foreign policy in the region, next to the other two main allies, Venezuela and Cuba. Putin's government also provides financial aid to Nicaragua in order to gain its political support in the international community. This cooperation seems to be constant as far as Daniel Ortega remains in power. In spite of the fact that the political and military cooperation is tight between the two states, we cannot talk about significant ties in other areas, such as culture and education.

Keywords: Nicaragua, Russia, Ortega, Putin, foreign policy

Session: English 5 - Military Engineering

Session: English 5 - Military Engineering

Guajardo, Rodrigo

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Chile

Email: rodrigoguajardosantana@gmail.com

Chilean Defence Acquisition System – Future Challenges of Decision Making

Capabilities development is a very complex process that involves interactions between industrial suppliers of goods and services with multiple government offices often trying to balance competing objectives. The big dilemma is: How can governments acquire the equipment, goods, and services needed for their armed forces at a reasonable price, appropriate quality, and within a reasonable time frame? Although the defence acquisition system is in a perpetual state of reform, there is no evidence of improved acquisition outcomes. In this context, South America has been one of the regions worldwide that have had a considerable increase in the evolution of its defence spending, with Chile being one of the countries with the largest budget and spending at the regional level, mainly due to its economic bonanza as a result of the historical copper prices. This leads to the question: Was the Chilean procurement system preparing to absorb this high demand? What changes were necessary to implement to deal efficiently? And finally, what are the future challenges and opportunities that the Chilean defence procurement system will have to face?

Keywords: Defence acquisition, Chile, Decision making, Defence programs, Military technology

Session: English 5 - Military Engineering

Horváth Attila

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: attila@horvath.space

Possible Applications of High Altitude Platform Systems for the Security of South America and South Europe

High Altitude Platform Systems, or pseudosatellites are atmospheric, specifically, stratospheric Unmanned Aerial Systems. These systems can provide services comparable to outer space satellite systems, however, they can be managed without the need of an orbital launch capability. While their geographical coverage is limited compared with space satellites, they can provide persistent coverage over a given area for a long time, weeks or even months. Pseudosatellites can carry Earth Observation or radiocommunication payloads, just like satellites.

In my presentation I will provide an overview of HAPS capabilities and potential applications, based on an imaginary operational scenario, namely, the reconnaissance support of a law enforcement operation to defend offshore gas facilities from a planned attack by an eco-terrorist group near Venezuela. At the same time, HAPS can support any defence, emergency response or natural resource observation operation.

The complex air-sea operation scenario will be presented using a simulation generated with the AGI Systems ToolKit multi-domain mission simulator software. My presentation will contain maps and pictures of the operation, and the videos will be presented via the <https://horvath.space> website.

Keywords: HAPS, Pseudosatellite, Stratospheric UAS, High Altitude Platform System, Systems ToolKit

Session: English 5 - Military Engineering

Leroy, Iryna

Institution: University of Economy and Management, Prague and European Security and Defence College, Belgium

Country of origin: Czech Republic

Email: irynaleroy@hotmail.com

Cyber Autonomy Toolbox: Project Management of Digital Transformation

There was a time when military technology reinforcement gave value and technology to business and government organizations. There are a number of technologies, specific military applications and solutions like the Internet, GPS or sunglasses etc., and methodologies like strategic planning and negotiations systems which were developed in the past within the military domains and later brought speed and values to the business world.

Nowadays the trend is likely to be the opposite. Methodologies like Lean Six Sigma that previously gave advantages to Japanese car industry over the US, have emerged in the past decade as one of the foremost ways to make military operations or drones more efficient, and was actively used during the last Karabakh war in 2020.

Time flows very fast, the conflicts, wars transferred from the physical world enter technological and cyberspace. There are a big number of digital transformation projects happening around the different business domains - entering small and medium business like an Italian family restaurant to the transnational oil and gas companies like Shell or British Petroleum or even within the executive branch of the European Union – European Commission. All of those organizations use different technology online in order to optimize processes, innovate faster, collaborate efficiently and deliver more value with less effort. Economic defence like never before means national security. For that reason, because of ongoing digital transformation projects also Cyber Security has a period of “testing mode” along with Cyber Autonomy that aims to support business critical infrastructure. Different methodologies are in place to do the best possible to adjust to new data-driven economy conditions. It is now the business’s turn to bring the best practice and experience to reinforce national security and offer an effective Toolbox for smooth Cyber Autonomy digital transformation projects.

Keywords: Project management; Cyber autonomy; Information security; Reputation defence; Reputation management; Computer security; Critical infrastructures; Risk management process.

Session: English 5 - Military Engineering

Mendoza Díaz, Jesús

Institution: University of Jaén, Spain

Country of origin: Spain

Email: jesusmendozadiaz1994@gmail.com

Artificial Intelligence and Military Use in Spain

The rapid advance of new technologies introduces a new dimension of security that is supported by the National Armed Forces. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is causing a great revolution in the military field both in the way that armies operate and in the training of their combatants. Mastering effective AI in defense provides a geopolitical advantage in the arms race. The use of neural networks, radars and aircraft with autonomous decision-making, promotes an electronic war for the control of algorithms and profoundly changes the traditional view of war.

In Spain, a National AI Strategy is advocated with a public investment of 600 million euros until 2023. The goal is to improve military capabilities through the "Force 35" project to equip the Spanish Army with robotics by 2035. And finally, it is planned to adhere to the regulatory policies of the European Union, especially those set out in the Report on AI [2020/2013(INI)] that warns of the prohibition of lethal autonomous weapon systems.

Keywords: New technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Electronic war, Spanish Army and European Union.

Session: English 5 - Military Engineering

Saviano Fabricio da Silva, Ádria¹ - Prof. Silva Guerra, Sidney Cesar² - Prof. das Neves Marcelo, José³

Institution: Rio de Janeiro State University¹, Brazilian Navy Instruction Center², Rio de Janeiro State University³, Brazil

Country of origin: Brazil

Email: adriasfs@outlook.com¹, sidneyguerra@terra.com.br², mjneves1976@hotmail.com³

Autonomous Ships and the Security in the South Atlantic

Technological advances accompany the evolution of society rapidly, being present in several sectors of the economy. One sector that deserves a prominent role is maritime transport, responsible for approximately 80% of world commerce. The development of autonomous ships, commanded by algorithms and information technology, is a topic that has been in debate for some years. The project has advantages, such as reducing operating costs, replacing crew members with systems equipped with artificial intelligence, as it promises to revolutionize the maritime industry soon, however, it lights up an alert. The dissociation of this mode of transport from human action considering the increasing automation can expose several countries to risks, with the likelihood of cyber and terrorist attacks, accidents, as it increases vulnerability to piracy, with high catastrophic potential. This paper aims to discuss the interference of autonomous ships in maritime security, especially in the South Atlantic, since the region has large participation in international commerce and might be the stage for intense traffic. With a qualitative exploratory approach and inductive method, it is intended to identify what risks will be produced by the attempt of introducing this disruptive technology in the maritime domain.

Keywords: Autonomous Ships; Technological evolution; Maritime Security; South Atlantic; Shipping

Session: Spanish 1 - New Political Tendencies

Session: Spanish 1 - New Political Tendencies

Dr. Brandão Bárrios, Luísa Fernanda

Institution: University of Salamanca, Spain

Country of origin: Portugal

Email: luisabarrios@icloud.com

Protection of the Repeat and Vulnerable Victim by the Penal System in Europe and Ibero-America / Protección de la víctima reiterada y vulnerable por parte del sistema penal en Europa e Iberoamérica

The relationship of the victim with the penal system (Europe) should focus on the protection of the victim's position, with the application of the *ius puniendi* of the State. How does it happen? At the normative level, recognizing their rights by the legal system, and when applying legal regulations, by eliminating obstacles to the protection of the interests of vulnerable victims by the justice system.

The various international instruments (EU, Council of Europe, Ibero-America) on the matter include the obligation of States to adopt special measures aimed at guaranteeing the safety of victims at risk of repeated victimization. Normative instruments have been established that represent progress in the protection and assistance of victims, until the creation of the International Criminal Court, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, etc.

In Ibero-America, through the “Charter of Rights of Persons before Justice in the Ibero-American Judicial Space”, it dedicates a part to vulnerable victims, as well as in the “Statement of Motives of the preparatory document of the Rules of Brasilia on access to justice for people in vulnerable conditions” among others.

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

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

La relación de la víctima con el sistema penal (Europa) debería centrarse en la tutela de la posición de la víctima, con la aplicación del *ius puniendi* del Estado. ¿Cómo se concreta? En el plano normativo, reconociendo sus derechos por parte del ordenamiento, y a la hora de aplicar la normativa jurídica, mediante la eliminación de obstáculos para la protección de los intereses de las víctimas vulnerables por el sistema de justicia.

Los distintos instrumentos internacionales (UE, Consejo de Europa, Iberoamérica) en la materia recogen la obligación de los Estados de adoptar medidas especiales destinadas a garantizar la seguridad de las víctimas en situación de riesgo de victimización reiterada. Han sido establecidos instrumentos normativos que suponen un avance cuanto a la protección y asistencia de las víctimas, hasta llegar a la creación de la Corte Penal Internacional, la Corte interamericana de Derechos Humanos, etc.

En Iberoamérica, a través de la “Carta de Derechos de las Personas ante la Justicia en el Espacio Judicial Iberoamericano”, dedica una parte a las víctimas vulnerables, bien como en la “Exposición de Motivos del documento preparatorio de las “Reglas de Brasilia sobre acceso a la justicia de las personas en condición de vulnerabilidad”, entre otros.

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

Session: Spanish 1 - New Political Tendencies

Cevallos, Stefany

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Ecuador

Email: stefy220_@hotmail.com

Urban Marketing and Governance of Local Governments in Ecuador / El marketing urbano y la gobernanza de los gobiernos locales del Ecuador

This talk analyses the role of governance and urban marketing of twenty-four local governments in Ecuador according to the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador and the Organic Code for Regional, Autonomous and Decentralized Organization (COOTAD). The governance debate demonstrates the potential that local governments may have in assuming competence to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Integrated quality mainstreaming in this work is a product of urban marketing, in the construction of branding or the image of Ecuador and its economic positioning in the regional and international sphere. It is concluded that a local government is coordinating commercial and institutional agendas in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to ensure economic, socio-political and technological development in Ecuador. The methodology used is secondary data sources including various types of books, journal articles, government reports and implementation plans. The research is explanatory and descriptive as it describes Ecuador and explains the characteristics, local features, and social, political and economic background. However, it is also exploratory as current and future Ecuadorian public policy trends cannot be predicted or well confirmed right away.

Keywords: Governance, Urban marketing, Local government, FDI, PPPs

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Se analiza el rol de la gobernanza de los veinticuatro gobiernos locales del Ecuador y la relevancia del marketing urbano en el marco de la Constitución de la República del Ecuador y según el Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización (COOTAD). El debate de la gobernanza evidencia el potencial que pueden llegar a tener los gobiernos locales en asumir esa competencia por atraer Inversión Extranjera Directa (IED). La transversalización de la calidad integrada en este trabajo es producto del marketing urbano, en la construcción del branding o imagen del Ecuador y su posicionamiento económico en el ámbito regional e internacional. Se concluye que, el gobierno local está coordinando agendas comerciales e institucionales en Alianzas Público-Privado (APP) para asegurar el desarrollo económico, sociopolítico y tecnológico en el Ecuador. La investigación es explicativa y descriptiva, ya que describe al Ecuador y explica los rasgos locales y antecedentes sociales, políticos y económicos. Sin embargo, también es exploratorio, ya que las tendencias actuales y futuras de las políticas públicas ecuatorianas no pueden predecirse ni confirmarse bien de inmediato.

Palabras clave: Gobernanza, Marketing urbano, Gobiernos locales, Inversión Extranjera Directa, Asociación Público-Privada

Session: Spanish 1 - New Political Tendencies

Prof. Micaela Varisco, Sofia¹ - Prof. Chernavsky, Sasha Camila - Prof. Míguez Palacio, Rocío

Institution: National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of Argentina (CONICET)¹, University of Buenos Aires (ICA/FFyL/UBA)¹; University of Buenos Aires (ICA/FFyL/UBA)²; University of Buenos Aires (ICA/FFyL/UBA)³

Country of origin: Argentina

Email: sofiavarisco705@hotmail.com¹, sashacamila1@gmail.com², rociommgz@gmail.com³

Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights in the International Sphere / Poblaciones indígenas y Derechos Humanos en el ámbito internacional

In recent decades in Latin America, in general, and particularly in Argentina, indigenous peoples have burst onto the public scene as socio-political subjects, through their active organization in interaction, negotiation and/or dispute with different social actors and State decision-making levels. In this sense, the communities constantly struggle against inequalities, racism and obliterations that systematically affect them. As a result of this struggle, they have managed to obtain recognition of various demands from the State.

In this context, we first made a brief state-of-the-art summary on the human rights (hr) of indigenous peoples at the local and international level along with the various policies financed by national and international organizations. Then, we inquired about the various violations that the communities have suffered, deepened in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. We observed this issue through our participation in a collaborative and interdisciplinary report entitled "Expanded report: socio-economic and cultural effects of the pandemic COVID-19 ...". In short, we propose to reflect on these issues from the perspective of social anthropology by analyzing issues in the international arena, where indigenous populations participate and are challenged.

Keywords: Organization, Argentina, State, Public Policies, Social Anthropology

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

En las últimas décadas en América Latina, en general, y particularmente en Argentina, los indígenas irrumpieron en la escena pública como sujetos socio-políticos, mediante su organización activa en interacción, negociación y/o disputa con diferentes actores sociales y niveles del Estado. En este sentido, las comunidades luchan constantemente contra desigualdades, racismo, y obliterations que sistemáticamente les afectan. Como fruto de esa lucha, han logrado obtener el reconocimiento de diversas demandas por parte del Estado.

En este contexto, realizamos principalmente un breve Estado de la Cuestión sobre los Derechos Humanos (DDHH) de los pueblos indígenas a nivel local e internacional junto con las diversas políticas financiadas por organismos nacionales e internacionales. Para luego, indagar sobre las diversas vulneraciones que han sufrido las comunidades, profundizado en el marco de la pandemia por el Covid-19. Cuestión que observamos mediante nuestra participación en un informe colaborativo e interdisciplinarios titulado "Informe ampliado: efectos socioeconómicos y culturales de la pandemia COVID-19 ...". En pocas palabras, proponemos reflexionar sobre estos asuntos desde la perspectiva de la antropología social atendiendo cuestiones del ámbito internacional, donde participan y se ven interpeladas las poblaciones indígenas.

Palabras claves: Organización, Argentina, Estado, Políticas públicas, Antropología Social

Session: Spanish 1 - New Political Tendencies

Thomázy Gabriella

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: gabriella.thomazy@gmail.com

Illegal Migration: experiences and challenges in Chile / Migración Ilegal: experiencias y desafíos en Chile

International news often reports on illegal migration to Europe or the US. Very rarely do we hear about illegal migration within Latin America. Chile is one of the countries chosen within the region among the people who want to find a better future. Simultaneously, illegal migration is increasing, already causing a migration crisis in the north of the country. Chile is not prepared for this huge increase in migration in recent years. Old laws and small and ineffective changes try to prevent the collapse of the system. This study's main objective is to verify what the current trends of illegal migrants are and future scenarios with a focus on the new migration law. Additionally, the challenges of COVID-19 are explored, relating the issue to migration and illegal migrants. Available statistics, current news, and other data allow for the analysis of trends and based on those, the new challenges. What is behind illegal migration in Chile? How does the country deal with the arrival of illegal migrants? Who has access to COVID-19 vaccines?

Keywords: Illegal migration, Migration crisis, Chile, Statistics

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Las noticias internacionales, muchas veces, tratan de la migración ilegal hacia Europa o hacia los EE. UU. Muy pocas veces escuchamos de la migración ilegal dentro de América Latina. Chile es uno de los países elegidos en la región entre la gente que quiere buscar un mejor futuro, y paralelamente está aumentando la migración ilegal, ya causando una crisis migratoria en el norte del país. Chile no está preparado para el explosivo aumento que ha tenido la migración en los últimos años, legislaciones antiguas y cambios pequeños e inefectivos intentaron de aliviar el colapso del sistema. El presente estudio tiene como objetivo principal, constatar cuáles son las tendencias actuales de los migrantes ilegales en Chile, así como los escenarios futuros con un enfoque en la nueva ley migratoria, además de los desafíos del COVID-19, relacionando el tema con la migración y con los migrantes ilegales. Las estadísticas disponibles, las noticias actuales, y otros datos permiten analizar las tendencias y en base a eso los nuevos desafíos. ¿Qué hay detrás de la migración ilegal en Chile? ¿El país como enfrenta con la llegada de los migrantes ilegales? ¿Quiénes tienen acceso a las vacunas contra el COVID-19?

Palabras claves: Migración ilegal, Crisis migratoria, Chile, Estadísticas

Session: Spanish 2 - Security Challenges and International Relations

Session: Spanish 2 - Security Challenges and International Relations

Costa Guerreiro, Ketiane

Institution: State University of Roraima, Brazil

Country of origin: Brazil

Email: ketiguerreirorr@gmail.com

Criminality and Armed Groups in the International and Legal Amazonia / Criminalidad y grupos armados en la Amazonia Internacional y Legal

The legal Amazon faces the impact of the transnational illicit, in addition to the unbridled greed for mineral resources, which extends from the Arco Minero in Venezuela to the north of Brazil, aggravating problems of environmental impacts and border security, due to the presence of groups of Armed Forces that protect mineral explorers. In Venezuela Megabandas joined the political summit that controls the extraction of gold, as well as members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and armed military groups that represent institutionalized violence, placing Venezuela in second place for homicide in the year 2020 among the countries of South America with a rate of 45.6 per 100,000 inhabitants. For its part, Brazil reached ninth place, with 19.3 per 100,000 inhabitants. Violent deaths in the North and Northeast increased due to the confrontations between the Comando Vermelho and Família do Norte factions against the largest group, the First Capital Command (PCC), which has more and more Venezuelan members, modifying the modus criminal operandi on the Brazil / Venezuela border. Therefore, Border Security and Defense Plans are essential for the country due to the articulation of criminality.

Keywords: Crime; Transnational crimes; Defending; Homicide and Security

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

La Amazonia legal enfrenta el impacto del ilícito transnacional, además de la codicia desenfrenada por los recursos minerales, que se extiende desde el Arco Minero en Venezuela hasta el norte de Brasil, agravando los problemas de impactos ambientales y seguridad fronteriza, debido a los grupos de las Fuerzas Armadas que protegen a los exploradores de minerales. En Venezuela, Megabandas se sumaron a la cumbre política que controla la extracción de oro, así como miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) y grupos militares armados que representan la violencia institucionalizada, colocando a Venezuela en el segundo lugar por homicidio en el año 2020, entre los países de América del Sur con una tasa de 45,6 por 100.000 habitantes. Por su parte, Brasil alcanzó el noveno lugar, con 19,3 por cada 100.000 habitantes. Así, las muertes violentas en el Norte y Nordeste aumentaron debido a los enfrentamientos entre las facciones Comando Vermelho y Família do Norte, contra el grupo más numeroso, el Primer Comando Capital (PCC), que cada vez tiene más integrantes venezolanos, modificando el modus operandi delictivo en la frontera Brasil / Venezuela. Por tanto, los Planes de Seguridad y Defensa Fronteriza son indispensables para el país por la articulación de la criminalidad.

Palabras clave: Crimen; Crímenes transnacionales; Defensa; Homicidio y Seguridad.

Herrera León, Fabian

Institution: University of San Nicolás de Hidalgo, México

Country of origin: Mexico

Email: fabian.herrera@umich.mx

The Leticia Amazon Incidente as a Legitimizing Source (1932-1935) / El incidente amazónico de Leticia como fuente legitimadora (1932-1935)

The purpose of this presentation will be the application of certain elements and theoretical conclusions derived from the study of contemporary violence and conflict by representative authors of these studies such as the American sociologists Charles Tilly and James Rule. The case of analysis will be the international conflict of Leticia (1932-1935) led by Peru and Colombia due to their particular motivations and the need of the conflict itself for their respective governments, which would point to the use of violence for purposes of control and legitimacy. The timely involvement of the Council of the League of Nations through a special international commission made it possible to distinguish between the original motivations of the incident and its unexpected mutation at the hands of the central power in Lima and Bogotá, respectively. In this way, it was possible to determine efficient pressure measures against the Peruvian and Colombian governments to allow the installation in Leticia of an international administrative commission that at the end of a year would return the Amazonian port to Colombia.

Keywords: Conflicto de Leticia, Sociedad de Naciones, Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), Charles Tilly, James Rule

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

El propósito de esta presentación será la aplicación de ciertos elementos y conclusiones teóricas derivadas del estudio de la violencia contemporánea y el conflicto por parte de autores representativos de estos estudios como los sociólogos estadounidenses Charles Tilly y James Rule. El caso de análisis será el conflicto internacional de Leticia (1932- 1935) protagonizado por Perú y Colombia en razón de sus particulares motivaciones internas y necesidad del propio conflicto para sus respectivos gobiernos, lo cual apuntaría al uso de la violencia con propósitos de control y legitimidad. El involucramiento oportuno del Consejo de la Sociedad de Naciones a través de una comisión internacional especial permitió distinguir entre las motivaciones originales del incidente y su inesperada mutación de la mano del poder central en Lima y Bogotá, respectivamente. De ese modo fue posible determinar medidas eficientes de presión frente a los gobiernos peruano y colombiano para dar margen a la instalación en Leticia de una comisión administrativa internacional que al final de un año devolvería el puerto amazónico a Colombia.

Palabras claves: Conflicto de Leticia, Sociedad de Naciones, Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), Charles Tilly, James Rule

Jancsó Katalin

Institution: University of Szeged, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: jkattinka@gmail.com

Violence and economic terrorism in the lands of the Asháninka people, Peru / Violencia y terrorismo económico en las tierras del pueblo Asháninka, Perú

The Asháninka are considered the most resistant community in the Peruvian Amazon, they have constantly faced invaders and foreigners since colonial times. During the rubber era (1885-1915) they were forced to work in the extraction of wood, their lands were invaded by loggers. From the 1980s, the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement and the Shining Path penetrated the region, which caused the formation of an Asháninka army and the uprising and resistance of the organizations of the indigenous people against violence, murders and kidnappings committed by members of the aforementioned armed groups. In the internal war that ended in 2000, more than 6000 community members died, another 5000 people were captured and displaced to concentration camps where they were forced to work or participate in the armed struggle. In recent years, the lands of the Asháninka have been threatened again, especially by drug traffickers and by settlers who arrive to start the illegal cultivation of coca, as well as by the concessions that the Peruvian government granted to international companies. The paper aims to present the continuous struggle of these people in recent decades and to analyse current challenges and future perspectives.

Keywords: Asháninka, Peruvian Amazon, Violence, Shining Path, Drug trafficking

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Los asháninka se consideran la comunidad más resistente de la región amazónica peruana que se ha enfrentado constantemente con invasores y foráneos a partir de la época colonial. Durante la era del caucho (1885-1915) fueron forzados a trabajar en la extracción de madera, y sus territorios fueron invadidos por los caucheros. A partir de la década de 1980 los Movimientos Revolucionarios Túpac Amaru y Sendero Luminoso penetraron en la región, lo que ocasionó la conformación de un ejército asháninka y el levantamiento y la resistencia de las organizaciones del pueblo contra la violencia, los asesinatos y secuestros cometidos por los miembros de los grupos armados mencionados. En la guerra interna que terminó el año 2000, murieron más de 6000 miembros de la comunidad, otros 5000 mil fueron capturados y desplazados a campos de concentración donde fueron obligados a trabajar o participar en la lucha armada. En los últimos años, las tierras de los asháninka de nuevo están amenazadas, sobre todo por los narcotraficantes y los colonos que llegan para iniciar el cultivo ilegal de la coca, así como por las concesiones que el gobierno peruano concedió a empresas internacionales. La presente ponencia, pretende presentar la lucha continua de este pueblo en las últimas décadas y analizar los desafíos actuales y las perspectivas del futuro.

Palabras clave: Asháninka, Amazonía peruana, Violencia, Sendero Luminoso, Narcotráfico

Leon Mazza, Renato Sebastiani

Institution: Cesar Vallejo University, Peru

Country of origin: Peru

Email: leonmazzarenato@hotmail.com

Measures Addressing COVID-19, Constraints and New Realities / Medidas abordadas ante el COVID-19, limitaciones y nuevas realidades

The actions employed by countries affected by the extremely contagious virus have evolved around different approaches, such as economy, citizen security and the increasing level of mortality. Demonstrating limitations, measures and new socio-cultural realities must be faced. Focusing on international actors and their response in the international community in response to COVID-19, this research assesses risks and how they are influencing community participation.

The talk specifies that actions employed by the countries sometimes denote a limitation/suspension of Human Rights in order to mitigate the effects caused by the economic halt and thus preserve the health of the people. However, the COVID-19 only confirmed the observance of the lack of support in certain vulnerable sectors and populations, such as migrants, peasant communities, persons deprived of liberty, among others. In the face of this crisis, only measures that seek to appease the effects were observed. The following question arises: Should government institutions consider reducing limiting measures in full mitigation action?

Keywords: Local security measures, COVID-19, Public policy, Human rights, International community

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Las acciones empleadas por Países afectados por un virus de extremo contagio, han ido evolucionando entorno a diferentes enfoques, tales como el económico, de seguridad ciudadana y el nivel creciente de mortalidad. Demostrando limitaciones, medidas y nuevas realidades socio-culturales que se deben afrontar. Enfocándose en los actores internacionales y su respuesta en la comunidad internacional en respuesta al COVID-19, evaluando riesgos y como está influye en la participación comunitaria.

Precisando que estas acciones empleadas por los Países en ocasiones denotan una limitación/suspensión de los Derechos Humanos con el fin de mitigar los efectos dados por el paro económico y así preservar la salud de las personas, sin embargo, el COVID-19 solamente afloró la observancia de la falta apoyo en ciertos sectores y poblaciones vulnerables, tales como las personas migrantes, comunidades campesinas, personas privadas de libertad, entre otras. Que ante esta crisis, solamente se observan medidas que tratan de apaciguar los efectos. Ante ello nace la siguiente interrogante ¿Las instituciones gubernamentales deben considerar reducir las medidas limitadoras en plena acción de mitigación?

Palabras clave: Medidas de seguridad local, COVID-19, Políticas públicas, Derechos humanos, Comunidad internacional

Dr. Palotás László

Institution: Uniciencia, Colombia
Country of origin: Hungary
Email: donlaszlo1@gmail.com

How the Privileged Relations of Great Britain and Colombia with the United States Influenced their Respective Journeys through the European Community and UNASUR? / ¿Cómo influyeron las relaciones privilegiadas de Gran Bretaña y Colombia con Estados Unidos sobre sus respectivas travesías por la Comunidad Europea y la UNASUR?

Abstract: This presentation explores the extent to which Britain's and Colombia's privileged bilateral relationship with the United States influenced their respective journey through the European Community/Union and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). The Anglo-American Special Relationship (AASR) was compatible with British participation in the European single market, but not with adherence to the monetary union or to a "European Europe" in security-defense. Projects of the Colombo-American Relationship (CAR) under Obama-Santos - such as the triangular cooperation (to export Colombian military expertise to Central America with U.S. co-financing) and "global partnership" with NATO - attracted the Colombian political-military elite, downscaling UNASUR's relevance "collaterally". A role for UNASUR, complementary to the Organization of American States (OAS), in South American conflict resolution seemed compatible with a liberal CAR, but not with a neoconservative one. Conflict - implicit between nested organizations - surfaced between the OAS and UNASUR, but remained dormant between NATO and the EU's Common Security and Defense Policy, allowing for a lopsided complementation. The AASR and the CAR, with their close military association, appeared to nurture in Britain and Colombia a self-perception of being superior to their neighbors in security-defense.

Keywords: International hierarchy, Varieties of institutional balancing, Nested organizations

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Resumen: Esta ponencia explora, cómo influyeron las privilegiadas relaciones bilaterales de Gran Bretaña (GB) y Colombia con Estados Unidos sobre sus respectivas travesías por la Comunidad/Unión Europea y la Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR). La relación especial angloamericana (REAA) era compatible con la participación británica en el mercado único europeo, pero no con una adhesión a la unión monetaria o a una "Europa europea" de seguridad-defensa. Proyectos de la relación colombo-americana (RCA) Obama-Santos, como la cooperación triangulada (exportando experticia militar colombiana a Centroamérica con cofinanciación estadounidense) y la "asociación global" con la OTAN, atrajeron a la élite político-militar colombiana, restando relevancia a la UNASUR "colateralmente". Un papel de la UNASUR, complementario a la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA), para resolver conflictos en Suramérica parecía compatible con la RCA liberal, pero no con la neoconservadora. El conflicto - implícito entre organizaciones anidadas - brotó entre la OEA y la UNASUR, pero permaneció latente entre la OTAN y la Política Comunitaria de Seguridad y Defensa, permitiendo una complementación sesgada. La REAA y la RCA - con su estrecha asociación militar - parecían nutrir en GB y Colombia una autopercepción de ser superiores a sus vecinos en seguridad-defensa.

Palabras clave: Jerarquía internacional, Variedades de balanceo institucional, Organizaciones anidadas

**Session: Spanish 3 - International, Security and
Defense Studies**

Bács Zoltán György

Institution: Ludovika – University of Public Service, Hungary

Country of origin: Hungary

Email: bacszyorgy@gmail.com

Asymmetric Dynamics and Converging Threats in Latin America between 2010 – 2020 / Asimetría dinámica y amenazas convergentes en América-Latina entre 2010 y 2020

Some new phenomena have emerged in the relations between terrorism and organized drug crimes. After the casual cooperation of the terrorist organizations and the narco cartels, their activities currently complement each other coordinating the tasks in the field of finances, economics and logistics. Another interesting phenomenon is the change in the methods of financing terrorism as a consequence of a paradigm change. Parallel to this, one can eyewitness the bifurcation of global terrorism. On one hand, the violent methods have been reduced to obtain local political goals, while on the other hand stealth infiltration represents a mayor threat for societies. No doubt: the strategic aims of both tendencies remain the same: to gain the political power. In weak states where the level of corruption is high, very often, organizations namely declared “humanitarian” serve as covert for terrorist organizations dealing with financing terrorism. In weak societies in Latin America, it is a clear threat for these countries themselves and also for the European Union and Hungary.

Keywords: Terrorism, Drug crimes, Change of paradigm, Diversification, Financing terrorism

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

En las relaciones entre el terrorismo y los delitos relacionados con los narcóticos han surgido nuevos fenómenos. Después de la cooperación casual de las organizaciones terroristas y los carteles narcos, han aparecido las formas de una cooperación en que se complementan mutuamente las actividades de las dos partes, coordinándose las tareas en la esfera financiera, económica y logística. Otro fenómeno interesante es el cambio del sistema del financiamiento del terrorismo a consecuencia del cambio de paradigma del terrorismo. Paralelamente a esto se puede observar la bifurcación del terrorismo en el sentido global. Por una parte, se conservan los métodos más violentos para alcanzar las metas políticas locales, mientras por otra se aumenta la infiltración pacífica y clandestina, representando una mayor amenaza para las sociedades. No cabe duda, los objetivos estratégicos de ambas tendencias permanecen sin cambio: tomarse el poder político. En los países donde los gobiernos son débiles y corruptos las organizaciones declaradas 'humanitarias' muchas veces sirven de cobertura para las actividades de las organizaciones terroristas encaminadas a financiar el terrorismo. En las sociedades de países débiles de Latinoamérica, esto representa una amenaza a la seguridad nacional no sólo de estos mismos países, sino que para la Unión Europea y así de Hungría también.

Palabras clave: Terrorismo, Crímenes de narcóticos, Cambio de paradigmas, Diversificación, Financiamiento de terrorismo

Castro Salas, Bernardo

Institution: War Academy of the Chilean Army, Chile

Country of origin: Chile

Email: bcastrosalas@gmail.com

The State and the Armed Forces in the Face of New conflicts: The Chilean Case / El Estado y las Fuerzas Armadas ante nuevos conflictos: El caso de Chile

2019 will be a year that will leave new generations marked by the impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the internal crises that the States of the region have faced; a product of a long history of crisis and new forms of conflicts, which have come to violate their national security, a situation that has required them to employ the Armed Forces in these new scenarios. As a result, voices have been raised that indicate that they are not prepared to do that.

This is the case of the State of Chile, which, after living under a military regime during the decades of the 70s and 80s, was classified as a successful country due to the result of the transition to democracy, its economic growth in the following decades and its international reintegration. Yet on 18 October 2019, a crisis began with a social outbreak that altered a democratically elected government's program and, from there, a constituent process has arisen, where one of the key issues will be the creation of a new State and a new role for the Armed Forces.

Keywords: State, Sovereignty, National Security, New threats, Armed forces

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

El año 2019, será un año que dejará marcada a las nuevas generaciones por el impacto que ha provocado la pandemia del COVID-19 y, por las crisis internas a las que se han visto enfrentados los Estados de la región, esto, producto de crisis de larga data y nuevas formas de conflictos, que han llegado a vulnerar su seguridad nacional, situación que les ha demandado emplear a las Fuerzas Armadas en estos nuevos escenarios y, que como resultado, se alzan voces que señalan que éstas, no están preparadas para actuar en estos nuevos escenarios.

Es el caso del Estado de Chile, que luego de vivir bajo un régimen militar durante las décadas de los años 70 y 80, fue catalogado como un país exitoso por el resultado del tránsito hacia la democracia, su crecimiento económico en las décadas siguientes y su reinsertión internacional; pero, que desde el 18 de octubre de 2019, vive una crisis que se inicia con un estallido social que altera un programa de gobierno democráticamente electo y, desde ahí, se surge un proceso constituyente, donde unos de los temas claves, será la creación de un nuevo Estado y un nuevo rol de las Fuerzas Armadas.

Palabras clave: Estado, Soberanía, Seguridad Nacional, Nuevas amenazas. Fuerzas armadas

Session: Spanish 3 - International, Security and Defense Studies

Reyes Guzmán, Gerardo¹ - Rostro Hernández, Perla Esperanza² - Sanchez Ruiz, Abraham³

Institution: University of De La Salle Bajío, México ^{1,2,3}

Country of origin: Mexico

Email: gerardoreyesguzman@gmail.com¹, prostro@delasalle.edu.mx², asanchezr@delasalle.edu.mx³

The Increase of Violence in Guanajuato: 2015-2019 / El repunte de la violencia en Guanajuato: 2015-2019

The aim of this paper is to identify the factors that brought Guanajuato to the first place in terms of homicides in 2019 nationwide. Since 2006, the government has focused its strategy to fight organized crime by imprisoning its leaders. This has dissolved several cartels, but their members have reorganized in new groups which fight among each other to dominate illegal trade operations. The hypothesis states that violence in the entity was the result of an invasion of the CJNG and its fight against the CSRL to dominate the theft of gasoline. To test this hypothesis, we use a multiple regression model to correlate homicides taking place from 2015 to 2019 in the most dangerous municipalities of Guanajuato with those occurring in Jalisco and Michoacán. Furthermore, we conclude through a survey that the citizens from Salamanca and Irapuato have been indirectly affected by witnessing high levels of violence in their surroundings.

Keywords: León, Salamanca, Irapuato, Homicides, CJNG, CSRL

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

El presente artículo tiene como objetivo identificar las posibles causas que llevaron a Guanajuato a ocupar el primer lugar nacional en homicidios en 2019. Desde 2006, el gobierno ha enfocado su estrategia de combate al crimen organizado en la detención de sus líderes, provocando con ello la disolución de carteles y el surgimiento de nuevos grupos que se disputan el dominio de las actividades lucrativas ilegales. Se parte de la hipótesis de que la violencia fue resultado de la invasión del CJNG suscitando una fuerte colisión con el CSRL en la disputa por el robo de combustible. Para probar la hipótesis se utiliza un modelo de regresión múltiple que mide la correlación de homicidios ocurridos en los municipios más violentos de Guanajuato con aquellos que tuvieron lugar en Jalisco y Michoacán en el periodo 2015-2019. A través de un sondeo se concluye además que la población de Salamanca e Irapuato se ha visto afectada por la inseguridad principalmente a través del temor derivado del testimonio de violencia de alto impacto.

Palabras clave: León, Salamanca, Irapuato, Homicidios, CJNG, CSRL

Session: Spanish 3 - International, Security and Defense Studies

Dr. Orozco, Gabriel

Institution: Simón Bolívar University, Autonomous University of the Caribbean, Colombia

Country of origin: Colombia

Email: gorozcorestrepo@gmail.com

International Security Beyond the COVID-19 Crisis: the New Contorns of the Struggles of Capitalism in the Global South / Seguridad internacional más allá de la crisis de COVID-19: los nuevos contornos de las luchas del capitalismo en el sur global

The global phenomena of pandemics, the emergence of populism, massive migratory movements, the climate crisis, global conflicts, transnational organized crime networks and the constant tensions in world trade and markets lead us to see new threats to security as an increasingly important area. That needs more reflection and analysis, beyond the immediacy that news headlines produce. Reflecting on the ontology of the security context will allow us to unveil the global leadership crisis (Nye, 2020) and its implications for the global South, establishing the devices that have permeated the government dynamics that some Latin American countries have determined. It is essential to understand the implications in which the logics of social control are deployed and the way in which the management of threats and the government of the bodies are established to determine a policy of extreme surveillance and control of the population in the global south.

Keywords: Surveillance capitalism, International security, COVID-19 crisis, Global South

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Los fenómenos globales de pandemia, emergencia de populismos, movimientos migratorios masivos, crisis climática, conflictos globales, redes transnacionales de crimen organizado y las tensiones constantes en el comercio y mercado mundial llevan a que veamos las nuevas amenazas a la seguridad como un ámbito cada vez más requerido de reflexión y análisis, más allá de la inmediatez que producen los titulares noticiosos. Reflexionar sobre la ontología del contexto de la seguridad nos permitirá develar la crisis de liderazgo global (Nye, 2020) y sus implicaciones para el sur global, estableciendo los dispositivos que han calado en las dinámicas de gobierno que algunos países de América Latina han determinado desde una gramática que define la esencia del poder en ellas hoy en día y, dado que hoy la vida, la economía y la forma que se desarrolla la globalización del capitalismo se da en el marco de centros de poder de países del norte es fundamental entender las implicaciones en que se despliegan las lógicas de control social y la forma como se establece la gestión de las amenazas y el gobierno de los cuerpos para establecer una política de vigilancia extrema y de control de la población en el sur global.

Palabras clave: Capitalismo de vigilancia, Seguridad internacional, COVID-19, Sur Global

Session: Spanish 3 - International, Security and Defense Studies

Prof. Ortiz Torres, Dayane Jetzabel

Institution: University of Guadalajara, Mexico

Country of origin: Mexico

Email: dayj_19@hotmail.com

Narcotics, Violence and Human Trafficking on the Mexico-Central American Border / Narcóticos, Violencia y tráfico de personas en la frontera México-Centroamérica

Security has been equated with the threat to a country's borders, whereas people understand the meaning of security as to be safe from threats, from hunger, disease, crime and repression. Several elements characterize the Mexico-Central America border, among which one can find its geographical diversity; the absence of industrialization processes and dependence on agricultural activities, livestock and diverse activities in the branches of construction and services. This region lacks border porosity and the lack of professionalization of the intelligence services themselves has allowed multiple violations of the human rights of migrants. In recent times, the link between organized crime and undocumented migration becomes particularly important. This problem is exacerbated in the early years of this century as drug trafficking routes appear that coincide with those of migrants on their way to the United States. Migrants face profoundly serious risks, especially vulnerable groups (women and minors). Organized crime is increasingly capturing and abducting migrants on these routes, becoming a public safety and human rights problem for the Mexican state.

Keywords: Security, Organized crime, People trafficking, Violence, Migration

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

La seguridad ha sido equiparada con la amenaza a las fronteras de un país, las personas comprenden el significado de seguridad, y este es estar a salvo de las amenazas del hambre, enfermedad, crimen y represión. Existen varios elementos que caracterizan la frontera México-Centroamérica, entre los que destacan: su diversidad geográfica; la ausencia de procesos de industrialización y la dependencia de las actividades agrícolas, pecuarias y actividades diversas en las ramas de la construcción y los servicios; esta región carece de una porosidad fronteriza y la falta de la profesionalización de los servicios de inteligencia mismos que han permitido múltiples violaciones a los derechos humanos de las personas migrantes. En épocas recientes, el vínculo entre el crimen organizado y la migración indocumentada adquiere especial relevancia. Dicha problemática se agudiza en los primeros años del presente siglo al aparecer rutas de narcotráfico que coinciden con las de los migrantes en su trayecto hacia Estados Unidos. Los migrantes enfrentan riesgos muy graves, especialmente los grupos vulnerables (mujeres y menores de edad). El crimen organizado va captando y en ocasiones raptando migrantes en dichas rutas de forma creciente, convirtiéndose en un problema de seguridad pública y de derechos humanos para el Estado mexicano.

Palabras clave: Seguridad, Crimen organizado, Tráfico de personas, Violencia, Migración

Session: Spanish 3 - International, Security and Defense Studies

Urrego, Miguel

Institution: University of San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Mexico

Country of origin: Mexico

Email: miguel.urrego@umich.mx

Uribist Foreign Policy: Interventionism in Neighboring Countries in Search for Impunity / Política exterior del uribismo: intervencionismo en los países vecinos en la búsqueda de impunidad

One feature of former president Uribe Vélez's project has been his claim to rise to the level of a great actor in regional politics. This is motivated by his desire to eliminate favorable international conditions for the Colombian left, which in recent years has made notable progress, and especially to achieve impunity, since losing control of the executive and the legislature would open the possibility for a trial of the former president for crimes against humanity (including false positives). Of course, one must consider an extreme anti-communism that leads him to seek the annihilation of neighboring governments that he identifies as communist: Cuba and Venezuela and progressive forces, such as those of former President Correa in Ecuador. In this talk, we will analyze the measures taken to expel President Maduro from power, isolate Cuba, and intervene in the United States elections in favor of the re-election of Donald Trump and stop the possible triumph of the candidate Andrés Arauz in Ecuador.

keywords: Colombia-foreign policy, Álvaro Uribe Vélez, Fascism, Interventionism, Impunity

Abstract in Spanish or Hungarian (Presentation Language)

Un rasgo del proyecto del expresidente Uribe Vélez ha sido su pretensión de elevarse al nivel de gran actor de la política regional. Esto lo hace motivado por su afán de eliminar condiciones internacionales favorables para la izquierda colombiana, que en los últimos años ha logrado un avance notable, y especialmente para lograr impunidad, pues perder el control del ejecutivo y del legislativo sería abrir la posibilidad para un juicio al expresidente por crímenes de lesa humanidad (entre ellos los falsos positivos). Por supuesto, hay que considerar un extremo anticomunismo que lo lleva a buscar la aniquilación de gobiernos vecinos que identifica como comunistas: Cuba y Venezuela y las fuerzas progresistas, como las del expresidente Correa en Ecuador. En la ponencia analizaremos las medidas tomadas contra los países y gobiernos de países hermanos, en particular su pretensión de expulsar del poder al presidente Maduro, aislar a Cuba, intervenir en las elecciones de Estados Unidos a favor de la reelección de Donald Trump y detener el posible triunfo del candidato Andrés Arauz en Ecuador.

Palabras clave: Colombia-política exterior, Álvaro Uribe Vélez, Fascismo, Intervencionismo, Impunidad

Email: southamericasoutheurope@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/southamericasoutheurope2021>

Web: <https://ludevent.uni-nke.hu/e/southamericasoutheurope>

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