

## ENGLISH RESUMES

### **József Boda: National security challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

The author tried to provide a personal overview on national security challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The article also covering the area of cyber security, global and regional conflicts, illegal migration, national security, international organized crime and terrorism as national security challenges. By the end of the article we can see the complexity of these challenges.

### **József Kis-Benedek: New trends of terrorism**

The terrorism remains a challenge on global, regional and local level. The lecture presents the actual trends, with especial regard to the European changes. During the last three years the number of terrorattacks in Europe continuously decreases, at the same time the number of attacks committed by Islamist radical organisations or individuals is growing. The author touches upon the changes of methods and the difficulties of the counter-terrorism. The comparative sheets try to demonstrate the peculiarities of the individual countries.

### **András Teke: The relationship between human security and the "classic concept of security"**

Security in the 21th century is characterized by the changing quantity and role of its participants, the complex correlation of the interest-motivated processes, the chaotic impact-mechanism of environmental factors, new kind of managerial attempts. The vindicability of traditional security approach has emerged into notice, in which human security plays a specific and crucial role in the long run. Can this new security-concept actually meet the expectations? Is the altered process- and system based approach of security still compatible with the challenges of the 21th century? This very essay aims to explore the answers.

### **Jozef Balga: Security as a Pillar of the Legal State**

The legal state, in contrast to the police state, guarantees fundamental human rights and freedoms including the right to security. The proper-security function is part of functions of legal state. Security is a scientific category that relates to the terms security doctrine, security strategy and security policy. Security is understood in a narrower and wider sense. Theory of security include the object, subject, subjects, principles and system of sources of law governing the security of the state.

### **Ladislav Igenyes: Safety as a subject of police science in Slovakia**

The article is focused on the concept of security and its impact on the development of police science in Slovakia. For this reason the aim of the article is orientated on internal security, which characterizes the crisis situations and conflicts which are arising inside the system. So they are traditionally perceived into the standard of the criminal police dimension.

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**Bence Balassa: The Baselines of a New War. On the Moral Philosophical Consequences of Parallel Narratives Online**

This short study is primarily searching for an answer whether these baselines can be demonstrated. If they are, what safety challenges are created by the fake news and “reality doubling” experienced first and foremost in social media platforms that have become universal and widespread in the first and second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century? How could this “new war” that is being fought for narrative superiority in online and (also inevitably) offline public, that has its interests in creating parallel realities, as well as in confusing, disinforming, and ultimately manipulating news consumers be dealt with?

**József Deák: The answers security policy’s of the Russian Federation to the security challenges of terrorism**

The (no. 683.) Presidential Decree,, "Of the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation" (31.12.2015) clearly shows that the enumeration of the threats against its state and public security lists the operation of terrorist groups and lonely terrorists right after the activities of foreign intelligence and other special services...

**János Hegedüs: Ten years (2008-2018) of the European Union Monitoring Mission to Georgia (EUMM Georgia) in the resolution process of the Abkhaz – Georgian – South-Ossetian – Russian conflict**

The European Union Monitoring Mission to Georgia /EUMM Georgia/ was deployed into the country after the short, but threatening war among Georgia – South-Ossetia – Abkhazia and Russia in August 2008. The mandate of the mission based on the efforts of the European Union to stabilize the situation and to prevent further hostile escalation of the conflict by its monitoring role on the ground. Between 2015-2018 the writer of the script had worked thirty months in the structure of EUMM, and has made this summary about the ten years of the mission.

**Ákos Molnár: A divided peninsula: Korea**

When we think of special border security solutions in the world, it is needed to investigate the border challenges of the Korean peninsula. The divided political situation between South and North Korea can be traced back for various historical events. In this article the author unveils the story of the two states' rivalry. The author will present the main characteristics of the border protection following the establishment of the demilitarized zone, the different travel and residence law, and the root cause of the expected consequences of political easing.

**Orsolya Horváth – Péter Maróti: 3D printed guns - myth or reality?**

In 2013, Cody Wilson showed off the world's first 3D-printed gun in the States. Downloadable files spread out the world, more than hundreds of thousands times until the US State Department ordered to be removed them from the internet. After that, a long legal battle followed it. 3D printed firearms have given rise to a number of difficult questions,

such should we fear really or just the media sensationalized the rise of it? Ghost guns, means unregistered weapons is unable to trace and critics are concerned for it. In the age of a downloadable gun, based on the legal and mechanical background of 3D printers, what is the best way to regulate this process? According to the latest settlements, it's seems that no end of the questions of 3D printed weapons.

### **Mátyás Hegyaljai: Reflections on the European Entry-Exit System**

The large-scale migration movements of recent years and the enlarged number of uncontrolled border crossings have exposed the imperfection of the border surveillance systems and have shown the increased security risks. The right of the free movement of the European citizens is one of the greatest achievements of the European Union. In order to be able to travel within the Schengen area without border control in the future, external borders need to be strengthened to eliminate potential security risks. The European Commission presented on 6 April 2016 an amended draft of the Intelligent Borders package, which seeks to address these weaknesses in a complex way. Third-country nationals with short-term visa-free access have been abused by this advantage in several cases.

### **Lajos Szabó: The application of antecedent protection towards of the public domains and the protection of buildings**

The importance of the prevention of accident, or crime in the literature handling highly relevant. However in Hungary we have not Urban Design Guidelines for Perimeter Security, or other regulations, wich are usefoul to prevent the buildings or public domains from impact of accidents or crime. To preventing the ramming attack we use improvised, non dimensioned traverses, without using the urban design guidelines, or standards. There are not exist a scientifically grounded methodology of the preventing defence.

### **Zsuzsanna Borbély – Andrea Cecilia Fridrich – Tózsér Erzsébet: The Security Challenges of the 21th Century in Police Organizational Culture: generations in the organization**

21th. centruy has some challenges in store for police organizations. There are many things, that influence the mental state of the employees, such as hierarchy, fluctuation, statistical view and so on. In this theoretical study we summerize these factros and attempt to emphasize the importance of them.

### **László Zsigovits: The challenges endangering the law and order and border safety, in the dimension of the cyberspace and the virtual space**

The information and communications technology helps man or informatics machines they rule over the man, the world above man comes? Will the new living space be the cyberspace and the virtual space? Does the technology of the future help the law enforcement or the criminals?

**Ferenc Less: Development, use and risks of riot control agents**

Development of riot control agents was started in XX. century and they were used against human beings first time in 1912 by the Parisian police. Some years later they appeared on the frontlines of 1<sup>st</sup> World War, as well. The losses and suffer which had been caused by chemical weapons, forced the states to develop and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. The Convention prohibit the use of riot control agents as a method of warfare but allow the state parties to use it for law enforcement including domestic riot control purposes.

**József Bacsárdi: Local Governmental Law Enforcement in the view of the decisions of Constitutional Court and Curia**

The latest chapter of the Hungarian local governmental law enforcement, which was started after the regime change, was fundamentally influenced by the limited number of decisions of the Constitutional Court. These decisions could be considered as paramount importance because they limited the development possibilities of the local governmental law enforcement until the commencement of the new municipal and local governmental law enforcement regulations.

**József Gubicza: The experience, results and future challenges of the disaster management firefighter units' supply chain**

Possible safety challenges of the national disaster management and fire protection. The social and economic impacts of the past period to the ensure of the supply. The status of the law enforcement organizations' supply. Selection and education of candidates with appropriate skills, competences and commitment. Experience of recruiting procedures

**Gábor Kovács: Tools and methods of the enhancement of leadership performance in law enforcement organizations**

The management of law enforcement organizations is an extremely complex task because in order to guarantee safety the society expect continuous and effective performance from the public organisations. The law enforcement leaders professionalism, activity, personality, managerial skills, style of management and motivation contribute to the several years outstanding professional performance of the organisation.

**Tamás Kovács: Boundlessly - some Operation and Specialities of Israel Border Police**

The main goal of the paper to describe the structure and some operations of Israeli Border Police. The paper deals with the question of the Israeli borders and the relation between Israeli Defence Forces or Secret Service(s) and Israeli Border Police. The article focus on special item of Israeli Border Police as well.

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**Csaba Fenyvesi: Security of 5300 year old private person Ötzi by the mirror of criminalistical world tendencies**

Ötzi, as 5300 year old mummified person was found in 1991 in the Ötztal Alpen. After the first general body examination the second in 2001 has revealed new information about his injuries, bruises and a killing arrowhead. The study examines the criminal event from aspect of seven main questions and from the criminalistical worldtendencies.

**Sándor Fórizs: Aliens and refugees in German criminal statistics**

By analysing German police and asylum statistics, the paper presents the place and ratio of aliens (called non-Germans in German) in the area of committed offences. The author follows the structure of police statistics and provides detailed information about the crimes committed in Germany by non-German EU citizens and third-country nationals. This article also analyses the data related to aliens and the information connected to refugees and presents the typical offences committed by aliens.

**Bence Mészáros: The New System on the Use of Covert Investigative Techniques in Hungary**

On the 1st of July 2018, the new Hungarian Criminal Procedure Code (Act Nr. XC of 2017, hereinafter: new CPC) has come into effect, and has replaced the former Hungarian Criminal Procedure Code, Act Nr. XIX. of 1998, which has been in force for exactly fifteen years. The new CPC – and other modified acts in connection with the criminal procedure – have established an entirely new legal system on the use of covert investigative techniques. In the paper I outline the main elements and the dominant characteristics of this new system.

**Zita Veprik: Criminal tactics of corruption crimes**

The detection and the proof of corruption crimes is a difficult task for the law enforcement authority. It is essential to use and continuously develop the methods of crime tactics for prosecution of the criminals and effective prevention

**József Balla: Corruption risk of the border policing service branch**

Corruption as a term has become part of our everyday language. Also law enforcement corruption receives a great deal of attention where corruption risk, the prevention of the commission of an offence, and the introduction of preventive measures shall be prioritised. With regards to our present topic, it is a 'basic requirement' for all border policemen to conduct a life in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 'On dignity' and 'On behaviour outside of the service' laid down in the Code of Ethics for Policemen.

**István László Gál: Some thoughts about the relationship between the economic policy and the criminal policy**

The relationship between the economic policy and the criminal policy in the area of combating economic crimes can be characterized by the fact that the criminal policy should be more in keeping with economic policy considerations than vice versa. Badly elected criminal policy does not necessarily help the development of the economy, economic policy and criminal policy need to be carefully coordinated.

**Máté Sivadó: International disputes around the effects of drugs**

There is much more debate about the effects of drugs than at the scientific level, as we would think. Public opinion is relatively consistent with the view that they are damaging because they ruin their physical, mental health, impoverish and ruin social relationships. Compared to this, very different opinions are expressed at a high scientific level.

**Vince Vári: The new CP. Act in the light of a questionnaire survey**

In the course of my questionnaire study, XC. 2017, coming into effect from 1 July 2018. (New CP.) regarding the change in the provisions of the Act on Investigation. I was most interested in how the police force affected by the change how to judge in advance the statutory laws that will come into force. In my paper, I present the changes concerning the relationship between the prosecutor and the investigating authority, furthermore the responses concerning to the opportunity possibilities in the investigating.

**Róbert Szmodics: Criminal investigations in the shadow of the fence**

It will be showing how Hungary is affecting explosive migration from 2015, showing the statistical data and the context of the crimes related to the state border. It covers procedures and cases, comparing to criminal and border police data. The conclusion of the work is that the law enforcement followed the changing of the environment, but it was not always able to respond adequately to illegal migration situations. The solution of the problem requires a comprehensive approach, but legislative processes do not necessarily gave the adequate answer for it.

**Kitti Mezei – Zoltan András Nagy: The European Union 2016/680 Law Enforcement Directive**

On 27 April 2016, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a new EU data protection package, two of which are the Decrees defining the general framework for data protection (Regulation 2016/679 / GDPR) and the Directive on the protection of personal data Directive 2016/680 / EU - Criminal Directive). During law enforcement, Member States' authorities should increasingly process and transmit personal data as part of the fight against international crime and terrorism. In this context, it is essential to ensure clear and coherent data protection at EU level in order to improve cooperation between the relevant authorities. This question is analyzed by the study.

**György Ritecz: Termination of the massive irregular migration or facts we do not want to expect**

Many correlating effects have had an influence, that resulted a massive migration, its sudden increase, decrease and disappearance. We mentioned only some of these, for example setting up the ISIS and the fight against it, changes in the power structure in the Middle East, in the measures of the EU and the member states, in the attitude towards the foreigners as well as in the orientation and the information of the people (wanderers and autochthonous as well). In the latter case the opportunities given by the Internet and the social networking resulted such an explosive irregular migration in Europe and the disappearance is also affected by these.

**Valéria Horváth: What do I call you: „climate refugee” or „climate migrant”?**

Climate change is the greatest challenge of humanity in the 21st century, which directly or indirectly raises numerous economic, social, political and legal issues. As such, the most visible issue nowadays is migration. If and when humans are subjects of a natural disaster or the economic downgrade or even armed conflict related to climate change, the natural reaction is to migrate. „Climate refugees”, as defined colloquially, do not qualify as „refugees” under international law; whereas in national alien law, climate change explicitly does not constitute legal grounds for immigration; while UNHCR defines migration related to climate change merely as internal displacement within the borders of a country.

**Zoltán Klenner: Inequities in access to asylum**

The 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees has created a system for people at risk of persecution. Lots of things have been changed in the past nearly seventy years: control of migration and fighting against illegal migration became as top political agenda in all developed country. This short study provides an overview how the international refugee protection regime has changed over the past decades.

**László András Szabó: Fear of migration.**

Today, the phenomenon of migration has become a part of everyday life, pervading public discourse and becoming the number one topic of media and news sources. It raises conflicts and generates fears. But migration has more faces. In my study, I deal with two and the fears associated with the appearance of these two. Immigration, which in this case is markedly manifested in its mass. And with the emigration of the former as the other side of a medal.

**Gabor G. Tarján: Beyond the fence - how do you go further? Social Values and Public Opinion**

In the Hungarian society, the relationship with strangers (immigrants) can be called stablik for less than 30 years after the change of regime. Over the last ten years, anti-xenophobia - partly due to historically established national consciousness, partly because of domestic and foreign policy - has increased considerably. However, we can witness successful integration

in the West as well. The division of the opinion of society is also reflected in the answers of university students.

**Gábor Éberhardt: Epidemiological risks and hazards associated with migration**

Migration is one of the less well-known risk elements of our day, its epidemiological segment. The study points to the process of regular and irregular migration accelerated in the globalized world, at the risk of the migratory disease being threatened by members of the society affected by migration and on each other. Although the risk factors can be questioned because of the absence of epidemics, but the reality of the risk can not be argued. The publication also points out that not only physiological illnesses can cause an emergency, but also the actions of migrants with psychological disorders.

**Lajos Kiss: The challenges of the integrated border management on the basis of the new Frontex regulation**

The author presents the development of the integrated border management from 2002 till to the present. At the end of the article he evaluates the results of the development and draws attention to the new challenges.

**István Mészáros: Foreign students in Hungarian higher education – the meeting of national security and reputational interests**

One of the objectives of the European Union is to promote Europe as a whole to become globally the centre of excellence in studies. Promoting the mobility of third-country nationals to the Community for the purpose of studies, is a key factor in the strategy. This process generates national security risks. We have to manage these risks in the whole process from the recruitment, through the visa application to the residence period of third-country national students.

**Zoltán Hautzinger: Andrea Szabó: Dynamics and Social Impact of Migration**

The clearly defined objective of this paper is show the research about developing migration administration together with making recommendations that are directly connected to supporting the migration-related (administrative matters related to aliens as well as asylum policies) tasks of public service and public administration in accordance with the international and European Union requirements. The paper in the above-indicated subject stems from the preliminary hypothesis that migration, considering its current trend and dynamics, is an evolving phenomenon affecting individual states, societies and the development of migration-related regulations. Both desirable and undesirable manifestations of human migration simultaneously represent challenges for the countries of origin as well as for the transit and host countries.

**Sándor Balázs: Facilitating real collaboration between the actors of law enforcement**

Those three decades I have spent in civil service areas endowed me with valuable experiences (twenty-three years in the police force and eight years at the local authorities –



as major -). As major I came to know the public service from the local authorities' point of view. I got the chance to look into the possibilities of cooperation between the local governments, the constabulary and other law-enforcement agencies. As a senior police officer I try to combine these experiences effectively I acquired during my work.

#### **Nikoletta Petra Nándori: Presentation of ten commandments of the police officers**

Placing the police service on ethical foundations is not a contemporary approach. The principles of Miklós Rédey, that had written a 100 years ago are still standing. The guidelines during the training of the police recruits – regarding, that we work with people – are indispensable in order we could serve the community and our profession with high standards.

#### **Máté Gábor Lénárt: The experience of the past, the benefits of the future**

This article aims to present the 19 th century antecedents of the security challenges and risks of the 21st century, those that are directly or indirectly related to the present. There are countless types of offenses that have been in the same vein of the 19 th century society. They have been trying to improve the past, the exploratory and investigative activities through organizational transformations, the transfer of talented and capable persons to power. The old methods are present in modernized form in our lives, as are the committed police officers.

#### **Máté Levente Sipos: What can we learn from the past?**

In events occurring during the Second World War, Hungarian society is most likely to identify with the victim rather than the responsible person. Yet they helped the humanitarian machine at all levels of the Hungarian public administration. Unfortunately, the people who were inhumanity were unhappy. The lesson is that the political leadership of a state is collectively responsible in both criminal and moral terms for the acts and acts that have been committed to the knowledge of the state, especially the administration and the rendering of the apparatus.