HADMÉRNÖK
HADITECHNIKA

16. évfolyam (2021) 4. szám 25–40.
DOI: 10.32567/hm.2021.4.3

János Gyula Kocsi,[1] Gergely László Kiss[2]

Challenges of the Application of Lynx KF-41 Infantry Fighting Vehicle in the Hungarian Defence Forces

Continuous changes in the world and Europe have posed new challenges to NATO. The Russian–Ukrainian conflict that began in 2014 has shown that, in addition to the fight against terrorism and peace operations, the possibility of procedures and confrontations in the traditional sense must not be forgotten either. In the 21st century, the battlefield conflicts are already taking place in a complex and rapidly changing environment that requires forces to keep pace with change because that is the only way they can perform their duties successfully.

In response to the challenges listed, the Hungarian Government launched the Zrínyi 2026 Defence and Armed Forces Development Program, a full-spectrum force development program aimed at making the Hungarian Armed Forces a dominant force in the region. Among the developments affecting the shooting range of the program, the regularisation of the Lynx KF-41 infantry fighting vehicle should be highlighted. Due to its capabilities, the new Western instrument is sufficiently feasible for the battlefields of the future, but the procedures that we used before IFOR, i.e. the Eastern military equipment can no longer be applied.

In our study, we present the features, modern challenges that a modern battlefield poses for a combat vehicle. We analyse the unique features of the Lynx Kf-41 and the challenges that will require vehicle application and team training in the future.

Keywords: **Lynx Kf-41 infantry fighting vehicle, features of the modern battlefield, deployment of the Lynx Kf-41 infantry combat vehicle, Zrínyi 2026 Defence and Force Development Program, new infantry combat vehicle**

[1] University of Public Service, Lieutenant, Assistant Professor, e-mail: kocsi.janos.gyula@uni-nke.hu
[2] University of Public Service, infantry cadet, e-mail: yeti.kiss@gmail.com

1. Introduction

On 20 December 2016, then Minister of Defence István Simicskó announced the Zrínyi 2026 military development program, a 10-year, comprehensive and complex military investment for the Hungarian Defence Forces. The program aims to renew and modernise the Army's outdated, post-Soviet military technology park and the equipment of Hungarian soldiers in accordance with the requirements and challenges of modern warfare, as well as not only force development but also the complete transformation of the Army. As part of this development program, it was announced on 9 September 2020 that the Hungarian Armed Forces would also develop its infantry fighting vehicles, namely the Lynx KF-41, presented in 2015, thus regaining an ability that the Hungarian Defence Forces lost with the withdrawal of the BMP-1 infantry fighting vehicles in 2007.

The Armed Forces can achieve this at the expected level if it can respond to the challenges of the age in accordance with the age. Thus, the continuity of modernisation and the maintenance of up-to-date status are practically essential requirements in the light of the success of the task.

Furthermore, looking at the section on international treaties, the amount required by NATO to spend 2% of GDP on defence must also be realised. At the start of Zrínyi 2026, this was approximately 0.7% of GDP. With the continuous increase of defence expenditures, the modernisation of the Armed Forces became possible, which was, and still is, an urgent need in terms of the armaments of the surrounding countries and the global security policy situation.[3]

2. New demands are followed by new needs

At present, the mechanised infantry units of the Hungarian Defence Forces use obsolete and improperly used BTR-80 and BTR-80/A armoured personnel carriers.

It is essential to clarify the significant differences between infantry fighting vehicles and armoured personnel carrier vehicles.

The purpose of IFVs is to fight together with infantry in armoured or combined combat. To do this, they have adequate armour protection, transport capacity, manoeuvrability and armaments.

The purpose of the APCs, on the other hand, is to transport the subunits to the battlefield so that their safety is guaranteed until the troops reach the battlefield. To do this, they have a specific, but not enough to fight armour protection, transport capacity and armament. Currently, this device is more capable of performing only 'support by fire' tasks because of the 30mm machinegun.

The BTR-80 and BTR-80/A combat vehicles do not meet the requirements of infantry fighting vehicles, as their armour protection, off-road capability and armament are much weaker than it is provided.

[3] Tibor Farkas, 'A védelmi tevékenységeket támogató MH Kormányzati Célú Elkülönült Hírközlő Hálózat fejlesztési lehetőségeinek vizsgálata a honvédelmi és haderőfejlesztési program (Zrínyi 2026) tükrében. Hazai/nemzetközi szakirodalmi összefoglaló', Hadtudományi Szemle 12, no 4 (2019), 5–16.

Until 2007, this capability was provided by the BMP-1 infantry combat vehicle. However, in 2007, at the discretion of the then regulating Government and relevant decision-makers, this by then obsolete but easily modernisable combat vehicle was withdrawn from the system. A significant portion of these vehicles was donated by the country to other countries (e.g. Iraq) and destroyed or sold. Thus, these combat vehicles cannot be recovered.

So to restore this ability, a new tool needs to be systematised. There is still an embargo on Russian techniques, and they are not compatible with NATO STANAG ammunition, NATO STANAG requirements and equipment. As well as other devices systematised within the framework of Zrínyi 2026, the decision-makers chose to systematise German and Swedish techniques.

Regarding testing the German line, either Rheinmetall AG or Krauss-Maffei-Wegmann military companies carry out research, development and production in line with and beyond world standards. A perfect example of this is the Leopard 2 A7 +, PzH2000 or Lynx KF-41. All three tools have been developed to meet the challenges of the age, with forward-looking development opportunities.

Lynx KF-41, as a new technology, also argues that if a country develops a force, it does not plan for five years but for the next 20–30 years. So systematising a technique that is already obsolete would not have been expedient in the long run. However, the potential of a new instrument with future development potential to meet the challenges of the future already has even more significant potential.

Furthermore, the transfer of other assets from the German line and the integration of Lynx will create a comprehensive, complex system, as NATO views warfare systematically, so as a NATO member, the country's forces must develop a system compatible with NATO systems, where soldiers and assets form a joint system.

Examining the meaning of the decision, it is essential to see what challenges the modern area of operations poses to the soldiers.

While in the period before the regime change, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian People's Army was organised as a mass army, trained on the Soviet model, and was ready only to purely conventional warfare. In 21st century, the Hungarian Defence Forces have to face much different challanges during combat operations. Perfect examples of this are the conflicts in the Middle East, the military operations in eastern Ukraine, the Armenian–Azerbaijani (Nagorno–Karabakh) conflict.

Soldiers of the modern age and their equipment must face drones, intelligent ammunition, IEDs, asymmetric warfare, precision combat equipment and a rapidly changing environment. Where targeting is done in a fraction of a second, cover-hide is no longer just about installing a camouflage net and ordering radio silence. Where serious electronic warfare devices are in place to disrupt military equipment, render it incapacitated and destroy the enemy. Based on the measurement of soldiers' cell phones, a precision fire is directed at them by an enemy force. The first shot is a real hit, and after our first shot, the enemy knows where our forces are. Moreover, there is still a need for infantry and infantry fighting vehicles in this environment, perhaps more than ever before, since IFV is also intended to protect forces. We must continue to have the force that physically appears in enemy territory and, using a combination of weapon systems, fights the fight, defeats the enemy and sets the flag.

In response to all these challenges and factors, a change of strategy and attitude took place in the Hungarian Armed Forces. An integral part of this is the revival of the IFV ability embodied by the Lynx KF-41.

3. What induced the change of assets?

The purchase of a new combat vehicle, combat equipment, weapon system or any equipment does not just mean that that equipment is now included in the equipment of the subunit. This will have a wide-ranging impact on training methods, the military organisation and combat procedures under the specifications and dimensions of the given device. The following figure well illustrates this:

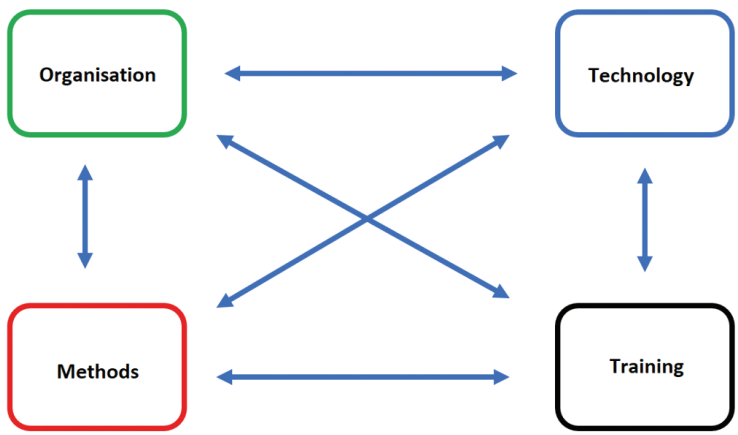

Figure 1
Effects on the assets
Source: Compiled by the author.

So, based on this, in connection with the systematisation of the Lynx KF-41, reform is also needed in the structure of the training, the combat procedure and the organisation using the combat vehicle.

The questions are:

- How do we train soldiers for the new device?
- How to make the most of the opportunities provided by the combat vehicle from the training ground, through peacekeeping missions, in the full spectrum of conventional attacks that may hit the country?
- How to adapt the organisational structure to the specifications of the new technology?

The answer is to be found in the combat vehicle and the services provided by the manufacturer.

4. Training

The training of soldiers no longer depends only on the number of hours spent in the training ground and the shooting range but also on the number of hours spent in the simulation room. Although the sums invested in simulation devices may seem like a lot at first glance, vehicles are protected from possible depreciation, less ammunition must be used, which is more than any shot with such precision weapons, and combat vehicles do not have to consume fuel. Thus, in the long run, the amount invested in the simulation tools pays off and makes the training more economical.[4]

In addition, the training must be transformed so that the soldiers also become precise human resources, handle the military equipment with precise movements, know what they are doing before they touch it and what effect it will have on the tactical situation.

The training methodology of Lynx KF-41 is based on the idea of 'train as you fight', so Rheinmetall has developed its training system based on this. Using tactical situations that a soldier can encounter while operating a combat vehicle by accustoming soldiers to successful and quick decision-making and maximising their professional training.

5. Training system

The Lynx training system consists of 4 main training components:

5.1. Training course system

Rheinmetall provides the training base for the forces that systematise the Lynx KF-41. So T3, i.e. Train the Trainer – the training of the trainer. It also equips course participants with primary operator and maintenance skills in the Introduction Into Service system.

5.2. Training simulators and real training

The training also includes real-world techniques and simulator programs but targets cost-effectiveness, a high level of training and safe training methods. This includes practice ammunition and subtask training.

[4] Tibor Horváth (ed.), A honvéd és a harcászati szintű kis alegységek (raj és szakasz szintű kötelékek) általános harcászati gyakorlati felkészítése. Oktatási segédlet (Budapest: Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, 2014), 25.

5.3. Technologically accepted learning and training aids

In addition to the training that requires continuous drilling, there is a strong emphasis on real-world teaching, as the application of techniques also requires significant theoretical material.

5.4. SME support

Rheinmetall also provides training instructors for its customers. They monitor the adequacy of training and help improve training systems.

5.5. Xerena – portable information tablet with video conferencing capability

The training support tool, the Xerena, was designed to continuously support the work of the operator and maintenance personnel on the combat vehicle. Important information becomes directly available to the user on a tablet at the location where the work or repair is to be performed, ensuring immediate availability. If this would not be enough to do the job, an expert with specific knowledge of the subject can provide additional instructions through the tool within the framework of video conferencing.

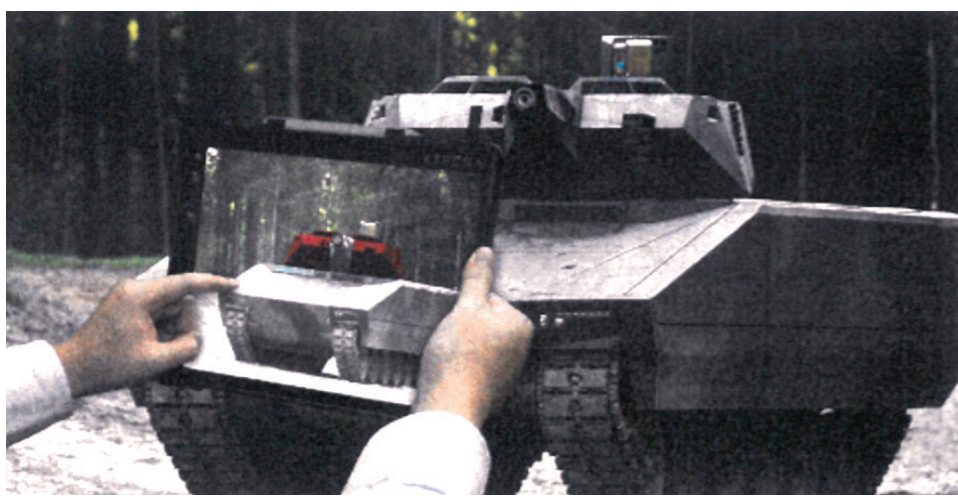

Figure 2
The Xerena System
Source: 'The Lynx Family', 80.

The user can see the information about the system through an "Augmented Reality" system in an interactive 3D model with attached documentation or training modules.

The information is updated based on a server system. The tool can be supplemented with additional components to work more efficiently.[5]

5.6. Virtual reality and augmented reality

The VR system provides additional opportunities in training. Through advanced VR goggles, the trainee finds himself in a complex virtual reality to gain profound user experience for even more effective training. No vehicle will be seized as a result and will not be damaged, for example, during maintenance training. In addition, each installation phase can be performed repeatedly on the vehicle, thus, if not new knowledge, but experience can be gained in performing that particular maintenance phase. The trainer can track the work done in the virtual space and intervene if he/she thinks he/she finds an error in the work. With the help of augmented reality, the trainer can pass on additional information during the training.

5.7. Simulation and training for Lynx KF-41 operators

Simulation training was given an essential role in familiarising prospective Lynx operating personnel with the combat vehicle. In addition to 24/7 availability, it is also a cost-effective solution and protects military technology and the environment.

The simulation can apply multiple levels of readiness, depending on where the training takes place, to fully prepare the operating personnel to perform real-life shootings. Furthermore, trainees may find themselves in situations that would be dangerous beyond a training practice, but in reality, they can quickly happen.

In addition to individual training, stage and higher unit-level training will also be possible.

6. Driver training simulator

6.1. Training stand

DTS Lynx creates a complete simulated environment from inside a combat vehicle. Allowing driving with a closed and open hatch, on the road and in the field, in different environmental conditions, such as day–night, rain, snow, etc. The cabin has been given an entire Lynx interior, with propulsion engines, sound system and visibility to make it entirely realistic. The training simulator includes:

- vehicle-specific steering, gear shifting, pedals and parking brake
- complete instrument panel
- simulated vehicle failures

[5] 'The Lynx Family', Defence Technology Review Wehrtechnischer Report 2 (2020), 81.

6.2. Desk tactical trainer

DTT is a computer system developed for classroom education by Rheinmetall. This also facilitates imitation learning with a less realistic control panel. However, it allows procedures and fighting within the framework of collective training. Doing so will help the soldiers to gain experience at the platoon or company level.

6.3. Mounted trainer

This training phase is implemented using VR technology, closing the gap between virtual and accurate training. With the help of this control of the landed infantry, its tactical procedures can be mastered without fighting vehicles on the training field. In addition, the descent trainer can work with DTT and ITT elements to train all personnel together.[6]

6.4. Cooperation

The Lynx KF-41 is a modular, task-oriented modifiable combat vehicle that enables it to operate comprehensively across the full spectrum of modern warfare. However, it will be a challenge for the soldiers to cooperate with the combat vehicle, as even more attention must be paid to combat procedures, recording and maintaining safety distances and space and distances when recording combat formations. Thus, although the Lynx KF-41 represents a significant force in any combat mission, for maximum utilisation, combat procedures must be modified in a manner that does not impede either the protection of forces or the effective destruction of the enemy. Thus, the rules of engagement should be modified according to the capabilities of the combat vehicle.

One such factor is the active self-defence system, which, considering the capabilities of the soldiers, cannot remain near the combat vehicle after a landing. Since enemy fire comes to the soldiers from the front, regardless of the inversion, it will not be advisable to place the main firepower and defence device behind the soldiers' line.

Lynx is currently the most balanced IFV, which is also the result of its sleek shape. As a result, Lynx has the necessary armour protection, the tactical capabilities of a 30mm machine gun, a shallow specific gravity, and the best weight-to-horsepower ratio, which gives it mobility and manoeuvrability. Furthermore, Lynx KF-41 has a more significant indoor space than most manually operated turret combat vehicles. Essentially nine fully equipped soldiers can sit in the personnel compartment, in addition to 3 operating personnel. The driver as well as the hatch are located on the left, which makes it easier to get in and out and allows the driver to drive with the hatch open for a better view. The driver was also given a seat with mine protection to reduce the possibility of injury in the event of a mine hit. The rear part is the

[6] 'The Lynx Family', 81.

personnel carrier compartment, which can comfortably accommodate eight soldiers if they have all their equipment.

In addition, the seats of all soldiers, placed in the personnel carrier compartment, were provided with mine protection and multi-point seat belts to protect them from possible mine hits or injuries caused by accident. At the very end of the landing space is a hydraulic ramp that ensures fast and safe embarkation and disembarkation. Every departing person leaves the vehicle here.

6.5. Adaptability

The modular Lynx KF-41 chassis can be developed into a single-vehicle family with various superstructures, providing unified logistics service and simplified design and application, which results from the vehicle's characteristics.

The Lynx KF-41 is a complete family of vehicles that supports a unified driver module, making it easier to train drivers and provide a flexible, task-oriented assembly for vehicles. Reassembly between individual superstructures can be done in a minimal infrastructure environment, if necessary, within a few hours. Different armour sets are available for peacekeeping operations, counter-insurgency operations, urban environments, and conventional open-air warfare. There is virtually no other fighting vehicle capable of such modularity as Lynx.

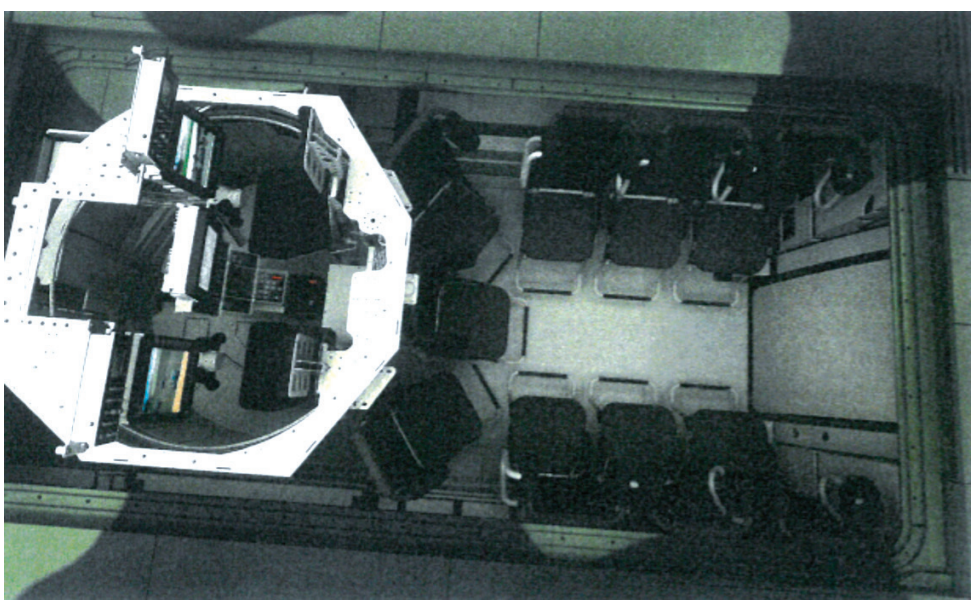

Figure 3
The interior of the Lynx KF-41 IFV
Source: 'The Lynx Family', 64.

6.6. Challenges and requirements of the self-defence system

With the advent of active defence systems, a particular challenge has emerged that needs to be addressed through combat procedures. In practice, this means that the incoming enemy projectile is destroyed by the combat vehicle's active defence system with an anti-grenade. At the same time, this results in the infantry personnel around the combat vehicle being endangered, even by their fighting vehicle, as the destruction of the projectile involves a rupture, shock wave and explosion. Thus, the safety distances, space and distances from the combat vehicle should be increased for the soldiers. So it becomes even more important how we place the combat elements on the battlefield. The position of the combat vehicle becomes even more important compared to its infantry so that the active defence system of its combat vehicle does not pose a threat to them. Furthermore, the ability of the combat vehicle to be able to distinguish the grenades of a hand-held armour-piercing device from armour-piercing enemy grenades is also important.

6.7. Self-defence

The essential equipment of the combat vehicle is the peacekeeping armoured personnel carrier. In this form, it weighs 34 tons. This can be extended up to 50 tons, with armour packs and defence packs. If even the deadliest projectiles have to withstand the Lynx in an urban environment, it weighs 48 tons, leaving 2 tons for possible future developments. Thus, the Lynx must withstand tank mines, side-armour-breaking armour, IEDs, in-vehicle IEDs and explosive devices attacking from above. It can also be equipped with passive protection against rocket-propelled grenades such as against RPG, with a mobile camouflage system and active defence.

Figure 4
The Lynx KF-41 IFV
Source: 'The Lynx Family', 64.

In essence, this makes Lynx suitable for operations of different intensities in different environments, such as:

- training tasks
- peacekeeping operations
- mechanised infantry operations
- peace support operations

For self-protection, Lynx also includes Rheinmetall's 40mm fog generation system. The design of the vehicle also allows the combat vehicle to have very low visibility, heat and sound emissions, thereby increasing battlefield survival. In order to reduce the thermal signals of the combat vehicle, the exhaust was routed to the end of the combat vehicle and is connected to the cooling system to reduce the heat of the exhaust gases.

A complete new heat shield has been developed around the barrel to reduce the heat emitted by the barrel to the lowest level available.

6.8. Destructive ability

Lynx KF-41 received the latest version of the Lance 2.0, 2-man gun turret. The turret is fully connected to the chassis, from where it receives its protection, propulsion, automatic movement and ammunition. This weapon turret is, of course, designed to be upgraded or modularly reassembled. Furthermore, its ammunition stock was housed separately from the soldiers stationed in the combat and dessants for their protection.

Figure 5
The turret of the Lynx KF-41
Source: 'The Lynx Family', 21.

6.9. Firepower

If the Lynx is equipped as an IFV, the Lance 2.0 weapon turret will be placed symmetrically in the centre of the combat vehicle. The Lance 2.0 is a two-person gun turret equipped with an automatic machine gun as the primary weapon to ensure the decisive mortality of the fighting vehicle. It uses two different versions of SEOSS-2. A unit projecting a panoramic image is available to the commander for complex observation of the battlefield. Moreover, for the aimer, a firing-sector image shows its aiming tool. Both targeting devices were equipped with monitoring instruments suitable for day, night and adverse weather conditions.

Both have a built-in laser rangefinder to aid in target marking, connected to the off-platform Battlefield Management System (BMS). This will equip the dessants with professional fire control. In addition, the tower has a task-oriented modifier module on the right side of the tower where other accessories needed for the machine gun can be applied depending on the combat mission. Examples of such accessories are:

- ATGM module
- Mortar module
- UAVs
- Electronic warfare equipment

Lance has a 30mm x 173mm MK 30-2/ABM machine gun and a 7.62mm NATO ammunition-fired parallel machine gun. The MK 30-2/ABM can be moved vertically at a maximum of +45° and –10°.

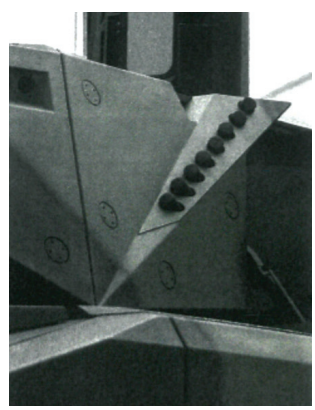

Figure 6
ROSY – Rapid Obscuration System
Source: 'The Lynx Family', 42.

In addition, the tower can be equipped with a 40mm automatic grenade launcher to destroy secondary targets that the commander can handle. This device, called MSSA (Main Sensor Slaved Armament), can also be equipped with non-lethal ammunition, promoting mass dispersal and peacekeeping.

Furthermore, the Lance 2.0 tower can trigger fire extremely quickly for moving and stationary purposes, regardless of whether the combat vehicle is moving or stationary, regardless of the weather conditions, both day and night.[7]

The aiming and commanding position were equipped with general human-controlled devices such as a turret controller and a central, multifunctional display. The commander and the aimer have a standard main operation panel and a 'general battlefield monitoring system' display. The technical variability of Lance 2.0 is limitless.

The protection of Lance 2.0 and the defence part of the turret crew and the base system are also modular. Even NATO level 6 protection can be provided to the weapon turret.

6.10. Optional accessories

In order to maximise task orientation, the turret includes an armoured, multi-purpose weapon console on the right. The container can accommodate an ATGM (Anti-Tank Guided Missile), a short-range ground-to-air missile, or a guided missile device. However, even electronic warfare devices can be placed here.[8]

6.11. High manoeuvrability

The combat vehicle has the latest generation powertrain. This is ensured by an 850 kW (1140 hp) engine and an already well-proven Renk transmission. Despite its weight differences, the new device also got a flexible undercarriage to move the modular armour properly, developed by an Australian company called Supashock specifically for Lynx. Its total combat weight, including the gun turret and the most substantial armour pack, is 45 tons. With this, it is a leader in its class when looking at the power-weight ratio, which means 26 horsepower/1000 kg. In the meantime, it will be able to carry an additional 6 tonnes of payload should it be needed in future developments.

7. Possible combat procedures with the Lynx KF-41

Observing the basic matches, Lynx is similar to the BMP-1 in its construction as an infantry fighting vehicle, only surpassing its self-defence, agility and firepower. However, the mechanised infantry soldiers will have to use the landing ramp at the rear of the fighting vehicle in the same way as in the BMP-1 after uttering command words: 'From fighting vehicle to fighting, forward!' Therefore, in examining possible combat procedures, we can rely on combat procedures with BMP-1. The main difference between combat operations is the active self-defence system of the Lynx KF-41. This

[7] 'The Lynx Family', 24.
[8] 'The Lynx Family', 22.

is because the equipment can pose a danger to its own forces during operation if they are close to the fighting vehicle. Thus, the safety distance from the vehicle must be examined in the given combat order, combat formation when placing soldiers.

In addition to the fact that the fighting vehicle is currently classified as one of the most modern shooting armour, or that has surpassed most of it, has tactical abilities and tactical factors. In light of this, the infantry combat vehicle can be placed in front of the line of soldiers since the main firepower and defence of a given subunit is the combat vehicle itself.

It is essential to look at the seizure possibilities, as this is no longer the weak armoured BTR-80 and 80/A. Thanks to this, the combat vehicle can bring the infantry as close as possible to the enemy positions so that the soldiers have to spend as little time in the open field as possible, and they have to run as little distance as possible in an attack, which can significantly extend the time of capture.

A further issue is the separation of combat vehicle operating and landing personnel. Soldiers must remain in contact with the combat vehicle even after landing. However, it is questionable whether squad commanders will leave the combat vehicle during the landing or should the combat vehicle and the carried personnel have separate commanders? Do we entrust the handling of the complete weapon system to the turret if the squad leader leaves the combat vehicle with the soldiers?

An effective solution from a tactical and managerial perspective is for four combat vehicles to form a mechanised infantry squad. All in a way, that the platoon leader is responsible for the four combat vehicles and each subordinate soldier of the section. However, the combat vehicles have a separate commander who remains in the combat vehicle turret even in combat contact. The soldier holding this position is solely responsible for the combat vehicle and its operating personnel, with the rank of non-commissioned officer.

In this case, the service foreman of the combat vehicle commanders would be the platoon leader, the platoon sergeant and the squad commander.

This would also be necessary because, in the Lance 2.0 weapon turret, the gunner has only the image of a sector. With only one person, it cannot make the most of the capabilities and abilities of the combat vehicle. So the tactically maximised use of the weapon turret's firepower and landing support capabilities can be accomplished by the work of two major teams. In this case, the organisational structure can also be maintained. The three squads have a separately organised combat vehicle, plus the platoon commander's combat vehicle for the platoon leader and other soldiers of his section (for example, platoon sergeant and radio soldier).

In this case, the number of people in the platoon would be a minimum of 40 instead of the current 29. However, filling all the seats, this is already 44 people, or if the version equipped with a 9-person landing space is regularised, in that case, it is 48 people. In addition, a new category of staff, the post of 'combat vehicle commander', should be introduced. However, in this form, a large but more manageable mechanised infantry platoon is created with high firepower. Namely, the commanding members of the section also carry out landings while retaining full use of the combat vehicle's abilities. In addition, it provides a more accurate and transparent solution

for the section commander, and the coordination of the driving of combat vehicles with the driving of the dessants is much faster, simpler, more expedient and safer.

8. The comprehensive nature of the reform

Zrínyi 2026 as a military reform, a comprehensive, system-based military development program is covering almost all areas of the Armed Forces. So in terms of this, the improvements of the infantry branch do not only lie in the systematisation of a new infantry fighting vehicle but the totality of the units unified, tactical equipment and military equipment, as well as training modernisation. In light of this, in parallel with the acquisition of the Lynx KF-41, the equipment of the soldiers will also be comprehensively developed, both in terms of personal firearms, clothing and tactical equipment, and training.

The result of this comprehensive reform is the acquisition of infantry assault rifles, CZ Bren 2, CZ P09 pistols, the standardisation of the 2015M uniform, the equipment included in the "digital soldier" tactical equipment, new protective vests and new helmets.[9]

So the acquisition of the Lynx KF-41 is only a part of the comprehensive reform. However, this is much needed, as modern battlefields require military organisations to think systematically when procuring, training and performing tasks. The Lynx KF-41 infantry fighting vehicle has also been developed to be one of the main pillars of a complex, all-encompassing system. Without the unified system, the use of military technology and tactical capabilities will certainly not be maximised, nor will the military development program significantly advance the task execution of the soldiers, if the reform does not take place at the system level.

9. Conclusion

The Lynx KF-41 brought a complex systematisation process for the Hungarian Defence Forces, which effectively affects all areas of the above-mentioned four units. So, in connection with the regularisation process, the responsible persons of the Defence Forces will have to adapt the training, organisational structure and combat procedures to the military equipment. This will be a rather complicated and lengthy process, but as a result, Hungary's armed forces will have a percussive mechanised infantry capability that has never been seen before in the country's history. With this investment, the infantry branch will leap forward roughly 50 years in time and will be up to its task perfectly in international and domestic settings.

Thus, for NATO, a modern and task-oriented ground force equipped with one of the most modern combat vehicles of today will be represented by the units of the

[9] Krisztina Budavári, 'Zrínyi 2026 program. Korlátozott lehetőségek a magyar védelmi ipar fejlesztésére', Hadtudományi Szemle 29, no 3 (2019), 143.

Hungarian Armed Forces equipped with Lynx KF-41 infantry fighting vehicles. Provided that the combat service support units are also adequately modernised, the Lynx KF-41 will provide long-lasting, effective service to protect the country and NATO.

References

'The Lynx Family'. Defence Technology Review Wehrtechnischer Report 2 (2020).

A BMP-1 harcjármű műszaki leírása és igénybevételi szakutasítása I. és II. kötet, PC/27. A Honvédelmi Minisztérium kiadása, 1980.

A Magyar Honvédség szárazföldi haderőnemének harcszabályzata III. rész – Szakasz, raj, kezelőszemélyzet, honvéd. A Honvédelmi Minisztérium kiadása, 1993.

Horváth, Tibor (ed.), A honvéd és a harcászati szintű kis alegységek (raj és szakasz szintű kötelékek) általános harcászati gyakorlati felkészítése. Oktatási segédlet. Budapest: Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, 2014.

A BTR-80 páncélozott szállító harcjármű műszaki leírása és igénybevételi szakutasítása, Gjmű/166-2, I. és II. kötet. A Magyar Honvédség kiadványa, 1994.

A BTR-80/A páncélozott szállító harcjármű típussajátosságai, 583/439. A MH páncélos- és gépjárműtechnikai szolgálatfőnökség kiadványa, 2000.

Budavári, Krisztina, 'Zrínyi 2026 program. Korlátozott lehetőségek a magyar védelmi ipar fejlesztésére'. Hadtudományi Szemle 29, no 3 (2019), 142–159. Online: https://doi.org/10.17047/HADTUD.2019.29.3.142

Farkas, Tibor, 'A védelmi tevékenységeket támogató MH Kormányzati Célú Elkülönült Hírközlő Hálózat fejlesztési lehetőségeinek vizsgálata a honvédelmi és haderőfejlesztési program (Zrínyi 2026) tükrében. Hazai/nemzetközi szakirodalmi összefoglaló'. Hadtudományi Szemle 12, no 4 (2019), 5–16. Online: https://doi.org/10.32563/hsz.2019.4.1