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The Current Challenges of Security and Public Safety the Defence Administrative Context of Their Management

Abstract

Safe life, or rather the time spent in public security has been a constant, determining factor for a healthy form of social coexistence since the beginning of time. For this reason, I have decided to write my present study on this topic, in which I pay special attention to some aspects of the concept of security, also content-related issues of the definition and global factors that threaten everyday life. Following the description of security anomalies related to the international situation, I analyse Hungary's interpretation of security and defence policy, and introduce the description of Hungary's new national security strategy. Taking public security under scrutiny, the organisational system guaranteeing Hungarian public security is described, the maintenance task of which is one of the obligations of the Hungarian state. The main theme of my work is related to these ideas and I believe that it analyses such a defining issue, the development of which is extremely important for every state.

Keywords: National Security Strategy, public safety, security and defence policy, security anomalies

Introduction

The safety of people and the desire for a safe life have been a concern for individuals and societies since the beginning of human history. It is commonplace to say that

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people change from time to time, and that new dilemmas always have an impact on the thinking of the individual. I believe that although it is an undeniable fact that we live in a changing world due to globalisation, there are some general truths that have always been constant, determining factors for the healthy coexistence of societies and individuals, in the past, nowadays, and in the future too. I believe that we can also place the issue of safety and public security into this category, which is the main topic of my present study.

However, we can pose the question of what we mean by security, what content is hidden behind this term. In my work, I tried to examine particular aspects and characteristics of the concept of security in order to provide the lay reader with a comprehensive picture of what security is. I present all of this in the first section of my paper – in connection with the problems that currently threaten and affect security in our time.

In the second section, I explain in more detail the factors that currently threaten both security and public safety. Of these, especially the military, internal security and international security in the Middle East are particularly examined, as well as the Russian–Ukrainian conflict, and from a public security perspective, cybercrime, i.e. crimes committed in the online space. In the third section, I have placed emphasis on Hungary's security and defence policy approach and the new national security strategy adopted a few years ago, thereby presenting Hungary's policies relating to security.

In the fourth section, I focus on a narrower area, i.e. public security, and I develop this theme by presenting the organisational system of Hungary that ensures public security. In general, it can be said that this is the established system thanks to which every Hungarian citizen can live his or her everyday life in safety, since the state provides the necessary personal, material and legal framework. In this regard, the main point of my work can perhaps be formulated as to what extent the established security system meets the social and geopolitical challenges of our time.

A significant part of the sources used in my study are domestic articles available on the internet, as well as papers by renowned researchers. In addition, I have also used books by renowned authors, which I believe advance the argument of my paper.

Overall, I believe that my study is relevant in every aspect, as in addition to analysing the current geopolitical situation, it addresses a topic that has a serious impact on the everyday lives of states and societies.

The concept and general characteristics of security

First, I analyse the term security, since the origin of the word is to be found in a defined historical past, from which we can deduce the foundations of its current use. The word security is therefore a term of Latin origin, consisting of the words 'se' meaning without anything, and 'cura' meaning concern, trouble, care. It follows directly from this that its meaning refers to the absence of threat, the ability to ward off threat. Although the origin of the word is known, it can be stated that the concept of security itself

can by no means be considered exact, since it has a constantly changing definition that is adapted to the given problem areas and threatening factors.

Security is a fundamental social need, which in almost all cases is closely related to the threat to life and often requires extraordinary measures on the part of decision-makers. Furthermore, it can be stated that its recognition is based on perception, which process can take place at the social, community and, of course, individual level. It can be said that although today – in addition to states and individual governments – serious international organisations also deal with the issue of security, and they try to contribute to its existence on a global level, there is no such thing as a total absence of threat, that is, total and complete security. A good example of this is terrorism, which some states and organisations have taken and continue to take various measures to combat to this day. Unfortunately, there is no realistic possibility of completely eliminating the phenomenon.²

The concept of security includes both its subjective and objective sides. The former is based on individual and community perception and encompasses freedom from fear of threats, denying that our values are threatened by danger of some kind. The latter is, so to speak, the real side of security, the realistic threat, which means that our already acquired values are not threatened. In addition to the two distinct sides, there are also specific levels of security. For this reason, we can also talk about individual, local, regional, continental and global security. Basically, we can state that individual security does not belong to the framework of security policy, but rather to policing, which deals with this segment of security. At the same time, the other levels are already part of security studies, and knowledge and understanding of them are necessary for a comprehensive presentation of the concept of security.³

Regarding the individual security level, i.e. the security of the given individual, it is a fundamental fact that its presence or absence determines the security of his or her community, which can equally influence the state of social security. We can ask what factors can influence a person's security. These are usually problems related to property and livelihood, but of course we can also talk about a security situation in relation to health and life. By local security we mean security related to a given nation, the essence of which is the creation of state guarantees thanks to which possible threats can be prevented, defended against, or, in some cases, eliminated. By regional level we mean international security, when a state wants to develop the security of a complex region located outside its own borders according to its own needs. The goal here too is to eliminate potential sources of threats. At the same time, it can be said that national security can never be understood without global security.

As its name directly implies, continental security means that a state seeks to satisfy its security needs for an entire continent, while global security has increasingly shifted towards addressing so-called global challenges that cannot be solved by individual states on their own. The best example of this is perhaps climate change, which is determining the development of global geopolitics to a great extent. I also consider it important to note that the international and global levels of security are currently

² TÁLAS s. a.a.

³ TÁLAS s. a.b.

characterised by anarchy. As a result, the effects of globalisation are increasingly being experienced at these two levels, both in a positive and negative sense, which, on the one hand, brings with it the strengthening of international integration, but on the other hand, it – among other things – seriously deepens the difference between social classes, which can appear as a potential source of conflict in everyday life.

Of course, like any serious scientific field, security policy also has its renowned theorists and authors whose works have contributed to defining the concept of security and deepening the discipline. One such famous author is the leading representative of the Copenhagen School, founded in 1983, the Briton Barry Buzan, who wrote his work *New Patterns of Global Security in the Twenty-First Century* in 1991,⁴ which greatly helped to expand the definition of security and develop its theory. Buzan is credited with the development of the so-called sectoral theory, in which the author defined five separate but closely related, theoretical security sectors. These are the military, political, economic, social and environmental sectors.

First, a few words about the military sector, which means nothing more than the state's main goal, which is embodied in the protection of its own territory and population. According to Buzan, the greatest threat to this sector is posed by states dissatisfied with the given status quo, which may threaten sovereign nations with aggression, terrorism and even weapons of mass destruction. Such a state is, for example, North Korea. By the political sector we mean the governmental systems of individual countries and the organisational stability of the political ideologies that legitimise their operation. The economic sector naturally ensures the well-being of the nation and society, and creates and manages the resources and funds necessary to maintain power at any given time. The goal is a functioning market economy and the avoidance of anarchy. At the same time, the economic security sector can be further differentiated into financial and energy security. A state's own language, culture, religion and national identity are essential for its existence. The acceptable development and maintenance of its norms are ensured by the social sector, which aims to develop and preserve the self-identity of communities organised on the basis of different motives and schemes.⁵

Last but not least, the environmental sector is also present in Buzan's sector theory, which refers to the maintenance of the planetary and local biosphere, and to ecological processes controlled by humans. I also consider it important to note that nowadays, in the 21st century, a new group of security sectors has emerged as a complement to the sector theory, and this is the cybersecurity sector, since in recent decades, due to technological development and disinformation, cyber defence has become a serious security factor.⁶

⁴ BUZAN 1991: 431–451.

⁵ BALOGH 2013: 40.

⁶ BALOGH 2013: 40.

The main security challenges of our time

In order to better understand global security and geopolitical processes, I believe it is important to discuss, briefly, the common problems and threats affecting these areas. The common characteristic of such threats is that all states are affected by them, which is why defence and action against them are most effective when a consensus is formed between countries. Of course, in practice this is not always so simple, because the interests of individual nation states can override the success of consensus-based solutions.

The first common – and I believe the most serious – challenge facing the developed world is none other than irregular migration. Given the global processes by which millions of people are leaving the Middle East and Africa on various migration routes, the Western world has a duty to somehow contain this or prevent it by legitimate means. However, it is also important to note here that in the absence of effective, common measures – and most importantly, intention – it is very difficult to keep migration processes under control within the framework of a nation state, in accordance with the rules of international law, and according to the rules of federal systems. Of course, we can see good examples of this and we do not have to go far to find them, since the closure of Hungary's southern border satisfies the system of demands to prevent the influx of illegal immigrants into the country. At the same time, we can see initiatives from other European countries (Bulgaria, Poland), as well as ideas from the United States of America regarding the further development of a similar border fence, which has been built and further developed for this purpose along the U.S.–Mexico border for several hundred kilometres. Most recently, Germany announced that, breaking with its previous immigration policy, it will temporarily close its borders on all sides for a period of six months due to the increased number of crimes.

The other serious problem is the various armed conflicts, which are always present on our Earth in some form, and which also have a significant impact on the Western world. Here, it is enough to think of the situation in the Middle East, the armed conflicts raging there, from Operation Desert Storm to the fight against a terrorist organisation, the so-called Islamic State. I think that the withdrawal from Afghanistan was in some way a recognition of the failure in the Middle East, since the Taliban forces took control of the country again. Furthermore, the current armed conflict at the Bab el-Mandeb Strait has a rather serious impact on international trade processes, given that the region attacked by the Yemeni Houthis is a very important maritime conduit for trade. However, since 2022, we do not have to go to the Middle East if we want to examine acts of war, since in February of that year, Russia, violating the declared rules of international law, attacked Ukraine in an act of aggression. Due to space constraints, I do not have the opportunity to analyse armed events, but it is important to state that the current trend of Western states – despite all the important and necessary support they provide to Ukraine – could reach a level leading to open escalation of the conflict with Russia. Of course, the leadership of both NATO

and the Russian Federation is trying to avoid direct armed conflict, but I believe that a peace treaty still awaits.⁷

What poses a serious security risk for the whole of Europe, including Hungary, is energy dependence. The reason for this is that several European countries, including Hungary, have imported fossil fuels mainly from Russia for the sake of industry and the well-being of the population. It can be said that although many states have tried to become independent from Russian energy in some form, this process causes serious financial difficulties for some EU Member States, which is why they are more likely to stick with cheap Russian energy. This fact poses a problem for the European Union from this perspective, because the leadership of the federal system sees that those states that continue to obtain the energy sources necessary for their operation from the Russian Federation are thereby financially supporting the Russian aggression against Ukraine.

Several recognised international and domestic theoreticians have expressed their thoughts on hybrid threats, one of the most decisive of which is the line of thought of Colonel László Keszely. I believe that the elaboration and utilisation of this concept can contribute greatly to the prevention of hybrid threats. As László Keszely wrote: "Today's hybrid threats appear in the most diverse dimensions of societies, most often in parallel or according to a predetermined, precisely planned and coordinated sequence. Effective action against them can therefore only be imagined in whole-of-government cooperation, and today the requirement for a whole-of-nation action that goes beyond this, including non-governmental organisations, economic actors and individual citizens, is increasingly being formulated." This study examines hybrid threats "and the possibilities of action against them from this perspective, through the lens of defence administration. By presenting international examples, it highlights that integrated crisis management structures that implement both horizontal and vertical coordination can be effective tools for protection against hybrid threats, and it also makes a specific proposal for the creation of a domestic system based on a similar logic".⁸

In this area, in my opinion, one of the most serious security risks of our time is the crimes committed in cyberspace and the excessive spread of artificial intelligence. Unfortunately, it can be easily established that cybercrime, cyberwarfare and terrorism often go hand in hand in the 21st century, so defending against them requires preparedness on the part of some states. One of the main characteristics of cyber warfare is that these attacks always have a destabilising goal, which is why attacks against government IT systems, financial institutions and individual state institutions are prioritised.⁹ Furthermore, the conclusion can be clearly drawn from statistical data that attacks using IT systems are mostly aimed at obtaining login data and passwords, creating new types of viruses, and using various ransomware in large numbers – and the number of these types of crimes is constantly increasing.¹⁰

⁷ SZENES 2018: 71.

⁸ KESZELY 2020: 24–48.

⁹ HAUSNER 2024a: 117.

¹⁰ SZENES 2018: 90.

Hungary's security and defence policy

"A country or a society must face countless problems to be solved during its existence. Although the modern state is able to solve most of them, there are dangerous events and processes that its means are insufficient to prevent. Security challenges include those dangers that a society believes require extraordinary measures to prevent or change. Security challenges can affect a state or a society in very different areas around the world. It may become involved in a war (military security), an anti-state coup may occur (political security), an economic crisis (economic security), a natural disaster (environmental security) or mass immigration (social security). Depending on how close a society considers the occurrence of a particular danger to be and how large its negative impact is, we can speak of risk, potential threat and immediate threat."¹¹

If we want to briefly summarise Hungary's security policy measures and the main objectives related to them, it is essential to examine the three main factors the existence of which is necessary to understand the Hungarian security policy.

The first such factor that we need to examine is the international security environment and its changes. Our main question in this case may be how the changes in the international environment have affected Hungary, and what reactions and responses Hungarian foreign policy has made in relation to these. The second, and perhaps the most decisive factor, encompasses the security policy objectives of the given country itself – in this case, Hungary. The most important issue at this point is how the country's leadership was able to create the security environment that defines Hungary in a narrower and broader sense. Finally, the third factor, which is also closely related to the previous point, refers to the resources, or more precisely, their availability, which are essential for achieving Hungarian security policy goals. Our question is thus relatively clear as to what means were, are and will be available in the future to achieve the country's security policy goals.

We may wonder what the most important and defining points were along which the country's security policy goals were formulated. These milestones, of course, came into effect with the end of the Cold War, the dissolution of the bipolar world and the change of regime. This process also determined the first milestone, which shaped the relationship of politics to security over time. Another significant issue was the Yugoslav crisis, the war in that region and Euro-Atlantic integration in two international organisations that Hungary was foremost in wanting to join. The demand for both NATO and European Union membership was born at a sufficiently serious level for the country to be able to say today that Hungary is a full member of these organisations. The terrorist attack on 11 September 2001, which targeted the American World Trade Center, had a huge impact on Hungarian – and indeed international, or we can safely say, global – security policy. It became clear at that time that joint cooperation against terrorism was essential in the Western, developed world.

In the development of Hungary's security and defence policy and in the management of the Hungarian Armed Forces, the government – with the Prime Minister at its

¹¹ KONDÁS 2015: 7.

helm – is represented by the Minister of Defence: Kristóf Szalay-Bobrovniczky since April 2022, and the Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Armed Forces, Colonel General Gábor Böröndi. The government's intention to guarantee Hungary's security – in addition to EU and NATO membership – saw the potential for the future in a modern, effective military force. For this reason, a serious military reform was already implemented in the previous government term, from 2018 to 2022, thanks to which defence procurement for both the land forces and the air force began. Another important segment of the Hungarian military reform is the intention to revitalise the national military industry, the development of which the government has also placed great emphasis on in recent years. Good examples of this are the large international and domestic military companies that have recently established factories in Hungary: for example, the Rheinmetall plant in Zalaegerszeg and the weapons factory in Kiskunfélegyháza, where various infantry weapons, such as pistols and machine guns are manufactured.

At the same time, there is no question that national military-industrial developments are not able to satisfy the needs of a modern, effective Central European military force. In order to recognise and address this fact, a large number of very serious military equipment purchases have been made in recent years. This includes modern, fourth-generation aircraft, such as the Airbus A319 and the Falcon 7X transport aircraft, while the Hungarian Air Force can also boast four new Jas39 Gripen fighter jets. As the first step in the modernisation of the ground forces, a total of 44 Leopard 2 tanks will arrive in Hungary before 2028, based on a contract signed with the German Rheinmetall. These tanks include the Leopard 2A4 and the high-tech Leopard 2A7+. In addition, the Panzerhaubitze 2000 self-propelled gun and the KF41 Lynx infantry fighting vehicle should also be highlighted, the latter of which – as I have already mentioned – is also produced in Hungary. However, the defence of Hungary cannot be ensured without the advance force. That is why the government has set itself the goal of increasing the number of personnel of the Hungarian Defence Forces to 37,000 people.¹²

Hungary's National Security Strategy

The answer to the question of what such a national security strategy entails is set out in a document that identifies the security policy goals of a state, in which priorities are identified; it has a prescriptive approach and provides the appropriate resources and means to achieve the goals defined therein. In addition, it contains precise decisions on both the executor and the timeframe and method of implementation.¹³

Considering that we live in the changing world of the 21st century, and that Hungary's previous national security strategy has become outdated due to its issuance in 2012, the government decided in 2020 to create a new national security strategy due to changes in global processes and the appreciation of the international security

¹² HAUSNER 2024b: 171.

¹³ TÁLAS s. a.c.

situation. Its aim is to create a Secure Hungary in a Changing World¹⁴ and to maintain the current level of security. The basis of this process is the already mentioned national economy and the defence industry. At the same time, the document states that a successful and safe Hungary cannot be created without the cooperation and efforts of the entire nation.

To achieve this goal, the commitment and involvement of the Hungarian people are also clearly needed. It should also be highlighted that the strategy mentions the commitment to preserving the Hungarian mother tongue and Hungarian culture, which does not exclude the areas inhabited by Hungarians beyond the border. Hungary is above all committed to being among the five safest countries in Europe and the ten safest countries in the world by 2030. I believe that, taking into account international trends, this determination is possible, and in fact, it seems to be a clearly achievable objective. At this point, the government resolution also mentions the large-scale development of the military and the demographic situation, which – though Hungary is still among the more favoured European countries – unfortunately, paints a negative picture. Reversing the aging population of Hungary and Europe and the issue of a renewed increase in the birth rate can be considered a matter of life and death for Western countries.¹⁵

I think it can be stated that Hungary has always sought to assert its interests, both domestically and internationally, in the last decade. In addition to sovereignty, territorial integrity and the preservation of the constitutional order, a priority objective is the ongoing security of Hungarian citizens, as well as sustainable and continuous economic development. At the same time, social and cultural traditions, as well as human and freedom rights must always be respected. The national security strategy clearly states what the fundamental interests are by which the country must be governed. Among these, in my opinion, Euro-Atlantic integration and security should be highlighted, since the roots of this issue go back to the change of regime.¹⁶

It is also worth mentioning from a security and defence policy perspective that the Visegrád Four (Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia) form a separate community among the European Union countries. The aim of the cooperation has always been to represent and enforce Central European interests more effectively. Although there are differences of opinion among the member states, especially in the context of daily political debates, I believe that cooperation at the international level will continue to be a fundamental interest of all four countries. It is also important to highlight, in relation to national interests that, given global demographic processes, migration and the terrorism associated with migration, Hungary is determined to play a role in the fight against terrorism and in ensuring cybersecurity. A problematic area for Hungary's interests is the issue of energy sovereignty, since the Hungarian state is among those European countries that, due to its location, are exposed to

¹⁴ Government Resolution 1163/2020 (IV. 21.) on Hungary's National Security Strategy. Article 2. The Nation's Vision in the Context of Security.

¹⁵ Government Resolution 1163/2020 (IV. 21.) on Hungary's National Security Strategy. Article 2. The Nation's Vision in the Context of Security.

¹⁶ Government Resolution 1163/2020 (IV. 21.) on Hungary's National Security Strategy. Article 6. Our Fundamental Interests.

energy imports from the East, mainly from Russia. This did not cause any problems until the outbreak of the Russo–Ukrainian war, but since February 2022, it has been an important goal of the Hungarian Government to reduce its exposure to Russian energy and diversify its fossil energy supply. The ultimate goal is to achieve energy sovereignty, but this must for certain be the result of a longer process.¹⁷

At the same time, the government considers the priority economic partnership with Eastern countries to be one of the fundamental interests of Hungary. Although I believe – taking into account international processes – that the idea of opening up to the East is basically positive, it is an undeniable fact that it carries some security risks. We can think of cyberattacks, financial, or rather economic pressure, and various information and intelligence operations, which are considered significant security risks. At the same time, in addition to the development, support and modernisation of the Hungarian national security services, I think that these risk factors can, to a considerable extent, be mitigated.

In addition to various information and intelligence operations, the national security strategy also mentions other key risk factors that Hungary has to deal with in its everyday life. The first and most pressing issue from a security perspective is still mass illegal migration and the terrorism that is associated with it. The second serious problem is the international economic crisis resulting from the pandemic and wars, which affects most European countries at least as much as it shakes the pillars of the Hungarian national economy. Climate change and the increase in the number of extreme weather conditions are also not negligible risk factors. We can see that the summer months are getting drier and warmer, which has a very negative impact on agricultural production and, among other things, on healthcare. In addition, the large amounts of precipitation and the accompanying floods can also pose risks, even if specialists are available to deal with them. The most serious, but fortunately infrequent, risk factors include pandemics, epidemics and external armed attacks. In the latter case, NATO membership and Article 5 of the military alliance system treaty, as well as the forces of the Hungarian Defence Forces, provide sufficient security guarantees, but at the same time, a global pandemic – as we have seen in the case of Covid-19 – can destroy the economic results achieved so far, in addition to putting a serious burden on healthcare and society. Preparing for these situations is the task of the relevant state bodies.¹⁸

The concept of public security and its relationship to public order

When analysing the relationship between public security and law enforcement, we can consider Géza Finszter's relevant definition as decisive: "Regarding the nature of law enforcement, it is an executive and decision-making activity regulated by public

¹⁷ Government Resolution 1163/2020 (IV. 21.) on Hungary's National Security Strategy. Article 6. Our Fundamental Interests.

¹⁸ Government Resolution 1163/2020 (IV. 21.) on Hungary's National Security Strategy. Article 7. Principal Security Risks.

law enforcement, including applicable measures for the prevention, interruption and elimination of dangers arising from intentional and negligent violations."¹⁹

If we want to define public safety as a concept, we cannot ignore the definition of public order, as I believe that the two go hand in hand. It can be said that this approach is not unique to me, as many renowned experts have previously reached similar conclusions. Some considered the two concepts to be synonymous and derived their theories in this way, while others highlighted the significant difference between the content of the two words. At this point, I would like especially to mention Zoltán Magyary, who was a well-known professor of public administration. I believe that Magyary's theory constitutes one of the most accepted definitions of public order in Hungary, which to this day still accurately and authentically defines the content elements of public order. According to Magyary, "all definitions agree, however, that policing means protection against the disruption of public order by individuals, and in defining the content of public order, they draw boundaries that can only be characterised uniformly by the fact that behaviours that affect the existence and operation of the organisation of society, maintained by the state, belong to it, and behaviours that do not affect them are outside the boundaries".²⁰ We can conclude from the quote that, in the author's opinion, public order does not have a uniform, precisely defined definition, and at the same time, in his opinion, it has a completely different meaning than public safety.²¹

The concept of public security in its current sense may be of interest to us primarily from the perspective of law enforcement, because the protection and maintenance of public security and public order in Hungary – and in almost every state – is the task of law enforcement, especially the police. Of course, ensuring public order and public security is not always a simple task: it sometimes requires the restriction of fundamental human rights by legitimate means. According to the definition of the scientific field itself, it means a kind of legal object that includes the totality of values to be protected. This formulation can be considered the simplest definitional explanation. According to the normative approach to the subject area, democratic states do not view public security as a fundamental right, but as a priority goal of the state. For this reason, the government of the day is primarily responsible for its implementation.

In summary, we can say that as a kind of material definition, public security can be regarded as one type of security. It follows directly and proportionally from this that we can identify the general characteristics of security in relation to public security as well. Furthermore, it is important to note that the term public security is used in the Fundamental Law of Hungary and is also used in lower-level legislation, but these written legal norms do not define a precise legal concept either. This is the reason why the definition of public security is classified as a so-called scientific concept.²²

¹⁹ FINSZTER 2008: 15.

²⁰ MAGYARY 1942: 563.

²¹ PODOLETZ 2014: 400.

²² SZILVÁSY s. a.

Context and organisational structure of defence administration

The foundations of defence and security assurance are established by the fact that the defence and security of Hungary is a national matter, on which the survival and development of the nation, and the enforcement of community and individual rights, are based; therefore, the legal provisions relating to the defence, maintenance and development of the security of the Hungarian nation must be determined in accordance with the Act on the Coordination of Defence and Security Activities, which entered into force on 1 November 2022. The unified management of ensuring the provisions specified therein and the promotion of the related modern security concept, as well as the coordination of the operation and exploitation of the organisations, capabilities and resources involved in this are state tasks.²³

The three pillars of enforcing these requirements and, if necessary, the armed defence of Hungary are the national defence system and the Hungarian Defence Forces, law enforcement and law enforcement agencies, and national security services. Public administration agencies are obliged to cooperate with specific agencies in this area.²⁴

Defence administration is a subsystem that is part of public administration and one of its functional areas. In carrying out activities related to the country's external defence and internal security tasks, including public security and the protection of public order, public administration bodies rely on the resources and organisations of the national economy, the commitment of citizens and the fulfilment of their obligations. Civil defence serves to protect the population and material assets, the role of civil organisations, and the cooperation of allied states and federal systems, in particular the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the European Union (EU).²⁵

The effectiveness of the country's defence and security is based on the preparedness, practice and cooperation of state bodies, as well as the continuous development and strengthening of the related knowledge of their personnel, the support of society and the modernisation of its security perception. It is based, too, on the continuous development of defence and security capabilities and related scientific knowledge, the basic conditions for the promotion and organisation of which are provided by the state, in accordance with Hungary's carrying capacity.²⁶

The defence and security administration is a system of tasks and organisations forming part of public administration, which is the centrally coordinated planning, implementation and decision-making activities of state bodies established under the direction of the Government, to respond to threats and attacks endangering Hungary and its population. It is assigned such tasks by law, with particular regard to the management of crisis situations, the proclamation of a special legal order, and tasks relating to the civilian and state enhancement of defence and security awareness and preparation for these. This includes national defence administration and the military administration forming part of it, as well as the administration provided by the

²³ TILL 2015.

²⁴ TILL 2015.

²⁵ TILL 2015.

²⁶ TILL 2015.

related law enforcement bodies. Defence and security obligations are those that can be defined by the state for natural persons, legal persons and organisations without legal personality in order to protect the country and the nation, and to maintain and develop its security.²⁷

Defence administration connects the rules belonging to different legal areas through the public law specificities of armed defence and thus includes the principal, theoretical, systematic connections and specificities between the related rules, which otherwise may – or should – affect the armed (including police) defence rules and regulations of the individual legal areas concerned. Considering the above-described defence administration and constitutional law together, I think that in addition to the relationship resulting from the hierarchy of legal sources, defence administration is connected to constitutional law on defence matters by the constitution itself. The so-called internal regulators are specific regulators of the defence and law enforcement sector, which are located below the level of instruments regulating the organisation of public law, and are basically intended to regulate the internal, detailed and implementation-supporting activities of the armed forces (Army) and the Police. The legal basis for these is the 2021 Act on National Defence and the 1993 Act on the Police.²⁸

Defence administration, essentially arising from constitutional regulation and the hierarchy of legal sources, is the specific dimension of the constitutionality criterion that is aimed at organising and performing homeland/law enforcement tasks. Consequently, it represents a clearly identifiable system of requirements of a defence nature in the field of lower-level regulation; it reflects the specificities of compliance with the provisions and contexts issued by governmental, regional and local bodies of defence administration in addition to the general constitutionality criteria.²⁹

From this relationship, it is clear that defence administration and its constitutional regulation, as a specific dimension of constitutionality, cannot be interpreted without the existence of the sphere of defence – and this includes the area of public security, since in the absence of constitutional rules affecting defence, it would be difficult to establish a special defence-related constitutional requirement system with respect to defence constitutional law, i.e. defence regulation below the constitutional level.³⁰

Overall, therefore, defence administration and its operation are that specific segment of constitutionality that connects the rules of the organisational system of defence administration and defence constitutional law through the requirements arising from the functions of defence administration³¹ (crisis management, national defence, law enforcement, economic mobilisation, civil defence). As a special part of constitutionality, defence should be clearly interpreted together with the general constitutional criteria, since its speciality lies only in the fact that its specific requirements can essentially only be interpreted in the context of armed defence, public order and public security.

²⁷ TILL 2015.

²⁸ TILL 2015.

²⁹ TILL 2015.

³⁰ TILL 2015.

³¹ TILL 2015.

Summary

Overall, I think that given the fact that people strive for constant security, it plays an increasingly important role in our everyday lives. Of course, there are several reasons for this, which I have explained in my study, such as the accelerated world, globalisation and various armed conflicts. In my opinion, as we move forward in time, humanity's priorities will change, whether in the field of raw materials or in other areas, which may result in new conflicts between individual states and individuals. My idea is reinforced by the fact that if we look at both Western and Eastern countries, all global actors and individual smaller member states – I am thinking of Hungary here – are constantly trying to develop their defence equipment and provide as many resources as possible to maintain security and defence.

The main thesis of my study was the extent to which the established domestic security system meets the social and geopolitical challenges of our time. I believe that although, given current trends, we can answer this question in the affirmative – subject to certain conditions – at the same time, in order to maintain future security and, in particular, a healthy state of public safety, Hungary needs to be provided with more resources, and most importantly, with the will of the state, so that the current situation might remain as it is or improve. I believe that some progress is needed mostly in the area of public safety, since with the development of the Hungarian Defence Forces, a new, professional military force has been created to protect the country, which is also guaranteed by international organisations, including NATO and its Article 5. According to the article:

"The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security".³²

I would definitely like to continue my research in the future, paying special attention to certain issues of public safety. As the main topic of my future dissertation, I would like to respond to new types of challenges and risks, in which I would like to make special proposals for the complex system of defence administration under the influence of organised and common law crime. I believe that with my knowledge, my experiences gained during my everyday work, as well as with my current publication and my future dissertation, I can contribute to the maintenance of Hungary's security and public safety. Of course, my present work will serve as a basis for my further studies and theses in a processed form.

³² NATO 1949.

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