

ENGLISH RESUMES

László Felföldi: The extraordinary circumstance is the touchstone of the human

When we experience an enormous extraordinary experience from the moment of our birth till we pass away, how we treat and experience these exceptional situations is decisive as well as our attendance and what consequences we draw from these. These are tasks and preparations. This writing presents these extraordinary situations.

Géza Finszter: Extraordinary Legal Regime on the Border of Law

The pandemic threatens all countries of the world. Successes and failures of the fight against it can only be evaluated when the danger will be over. Until then only those particular attributes of the virus attack can be detected that are different from other societal risks.

Pál Kádár: Resilience and continuity of government – law enforcement concerns

Hybrid warfare and resilience have been a hot topic all around NATO, especially since Warsaw Summit 2016. In the 21st century security challenges are more and more complex and the resilience concept has also implications to homeland security on each field of the topics, starting from the assured continuity of government and critical government services, through ability to deal effectively with uncontrolled movement of people or resilient food and water resources, to resilient transport systems. This article gives a short overview about the seven baseline requirements and the links between continuity of government and other issues giving clear examples regarding tasks of law enforcement.

Ádám Farkas: Issues and options for the emerging reform of the defence and security regulation

The focus of the study is on the defence and security reform initiated by the Ninth Amendment to the Fundamental Law and the creation of Act XCIII of 2021 on the Coordination of Defence and Security Activities. The author poses questions for the continuation of the reform, emphasising the importance of social cooperation and the strengthening of security awareness in society as a key to the reform's success. Along the lines of these questions, the paper also identifies opportunities, the institutional foundations of which have been laid by the reform acts, but which the author argues will be the real test of reform in terms of their content.

András Teke: The extraordinary situations and the policing (An approach to the question from the process and system perspectives)

What does the term „extraordinary situation” mean? Why is it not yet defined in a consensual way? How objective or subjective can the assessment of exceptional situations be? How does one rank extraordinary situations? The relationship between law enforcement/policing and extraordinary situations also raises questions that cannot be

narrowed down to trivial linear relationships. The attempt to define extraordinariness in policing matters may, in addition to the demarcation of the relationship system, raise the need to correct the prevailing and inherited approach.

Jozef Balga: Legal, organisational and police aspects of the state of emergency

The legal framework related to the state of emergency allows the restriction of free movement and residence of persons through stipulating curfew for a fixed period. This legal institution has the constitutional dimension. Besides legal aspects, the state of emergency has, from the viewpoint of the subjects involved, organisational and police aspects. Organisational aspects determine activities of the state and self-governmental bodies and institutions in the state of emergency. Police aspects focus on the guarantee of the security, public order and complying with the restricting measures by individuals.

Mónika Nováky: Issues of legal restrictions in times of emergency

The system of fundamental rights is the foundation for the constitutional functioning of a state. To prevent the asymmetric relationship between the individual and the state from further shifting towards the state, Hungary's Fundamental Law contains the state powers to restrict fundamental rights and guarantees against arbitrary restrictions of rights to maintain balance. These guarantees create the conditions for the State to take all immediate, necessary and proportionate measures to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Gábor G. Tarján: Exceptional situation in public area. Police presence at demonstrations

Demonstrations often become rough and dangerous. The presence and involvement of the police is essential for maintaining social peace. The demonstrations of recent years have become more violent and pose new challenges for the police as well. The government-critical public presence is grouped around an active core, the defining part of which is the upper-middle class layer. With the gradual and proportionate deployment of a properly trained and trained police force, it is possible to provide the greatest possible security for the participants and ourselves by generating the least possible cost, tension and the least number of complaints during a mass event.

Edina Kriskó: The press conferences of the operational group from perspective of the media uses and gratifications

While the media is fulfilling its social functions, such as monitoring the environment, summarizing possible social responses, passing on cultural heritage or entertaining, satisfies audience demand at the same time. The past year of the SARS-COVID-19 pandemic has shown that the basic need for citizens is comprehensive, credible information. I examine the Operational Staff's press conferences. I discuss the genre specifics, the basics of crisis communication and then I draw conclusions using the tools of document analysis and critical discourse analysis, primarily from the perspective of the police participation.

Lajos Kátai-Urbán – István Mészáros – Gyula Vass: Security and safety of critical infrastructures in the healthcare during the coronavirus pandemic

The identification and the designation of the critical infrastructures in the Hungarian healthcare system started in 2016 in accordance with the EU procedures. So, when the pandemic situation was recognised, the operators had four years experience in the operational security planning of hospitals as a critical infrastructures, and more than ten years in the disaster recovery planning of hospitals. Nevertheless the non-practiced disaster procedures and the global scale of this situation caused huge burden and impromptu procedures in the whole scope of operational security. The application of the process-based business continuity systems, the extension of these methods to the whole healthcare system and the extension of the locally based risk analyses can help in the future to avoid these enormous burden in case of a disaster prevention and recovery.

Dávid Tóth: The dangers of medical identity theft in concerning the Covid-19 pandemic

One of the great challenges of the 21st century is identity theft or in another words, identity fraud. There are many reasons for the prevalence of identity theft, such as people sharing more and more information about themselves on social media interfaces. In addition, large databases have been created in the administrations of many countries, which are under attack by cyber criminals regularly. In the first part of the study, the conceptual basics are formulated. After the introductory part, I explore the potential dangers of medical identity theft in general and in the context of the coronavirus epidemic. I will analyse the reasons and justification for the adoption of the government decree. In the final part of the research, I plan to develop prevention proposals.

Ágoston Restás: Possibilities of using drones in the fight against COVID-19

The fight against the new coronavirus has a significant impact on the lives of all of us, so it is worth to consider all the options available to us that may be suitable for improving the situation. As the most dynamically developing branch of aviation, drones offer a number of new applications that have not been seen before, so it is worth considering them as an opportunity to fight the new coronavirus. The research is mainly based on written and electronic media news, information available on the Internet and on the websites of drone producers, as well as the author's previous experience in the field of disaster management. According to the author, the use of drones can be divided into six groups, whose good practice has not yet been developed, and further analysis and research is needed to develop the best practice.

Balázs Gáti: The relationship between the characteristics of cybercrime and the COVID-19 pandemic in the light of statistics

Restrictions introduced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 accelerated the digital switchover, which has led to major changes in the socioeconomic environment, including ways of committing crimes. This article aims to provide insight into the

relationship between COVID-19 pandemic and cybercrime related changes based on statistical data.

Ivett Nagy: Proactive international opportunities for proving organised crime, in particular during the pandemic

The aim of the study is to highlight, through qualitative research, the obstacles that can arise in the course of proof as part of the fight against organised crime, especially during the pandemic, and the suggestions of interviewees with expertise in the profession. The study also seeks to highlight proactive international opportunities, which are also efficiency-enhancing tools.

Gábor Németh: EU crisis management activities with international law enforcement forces in the Middle East

Different crisis areas like the Balkan or the Middle East are in focus of the EU and within that, to Hungary. Migration, terrorism, and other illegal activities from these regions pose a serious security risk to our continent. In different geographical crisis areas, there are more and more international law-enforcement and civilian experts deployed by the EU, supporting the work of local police and law enforcement agencies. Their main task is to support the transparent, accountable operation of the local law enforcement and judicial system, which is free from political influence. The experts train and advise local professionals. Through this activity, the Union effectively contributes to the stability of certain crisis areas.

Jozsef Ambrusz: Extraordinary measures in areas affected by the red sludge emergency

The red sludge disaster in Hungary in 2010 can serve as a unique model for the world as well in terms of the lessons learnt from protection, response and rehabilitation efforts. Directed by the Government and under the leadership of the disaster management it became possible to restore the safety of life and property of the population, the natural and the built environment by taking centralized measures to cope with the incident.

Tamás Drusza: Functions of intelligence services in special legal orders

Defining the role of intelligence services has been a subject for discussions both in relevant Hungarian and American literature. In Hungary this issue is exacerbated by an additional problem in terminology: the terms intelligence (as a state function) and national security (as a special type of security) are often referred to by similar wordings, which often leads to problems of interpretation. In this study, the author suggests a solution for this terminology problem and also describes the primary role of intelligence as a special field of state operation.

Levente Völgyesi: Constitutional-historical aspects of the military border surveillance region from the 17th - 19th century

In 1686, the former Hungarian capital, Buda, was recaptured by the Western European army from the Ottoman Empire. This siege was a symbolically action about the reunion for whole area of the Hungarian Kingdom. After the Ottomans left the country, King Habsburg made a military border on the southern part of the country as a line of defense. The reason for the existence of the military system was the common and dangerous border between the Turkish Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary. The possibilities of enemy attacks eroded and disappeared in this region in the 19th century. This study presents the process of transformation of this area from military administration to civil government after 1867.

Imre Gábor Nagy: Characteristics of post-Trianon border control in Baranya County

Baranya County was liberated from the three-year Serbian occupation in August 1921. The 150 m wide section of the border is called the border strip, the 10-15 km wide area beyond it is called the border district. The border strip was guarded by the customs guard while the outer edge of the border district by the gendarmerie and the inner edge by the financial guard. Border traffic was controlled by the state police.

Sándor Fórizs: The activities of the Border Guard of the State Security Authority in the special legal order in a specific case in 1952

The publication describes the border guarding activities of the largest mobilisation of forces in the history of the State Security Authority (Államvédelmi Hatóság, ÁVH), carried out in September 1952. The paper is based on documents of the Hungarian National Archives. The author discusses the kidnapping of a leader of Yugoslav emigrants by a group of Yugoslav agents, the so-called "Bálint Group", and the details of the operation launched to capture the perpetrators.

Tamás Kovács: Experience in dealing with the so-called Spanish fever epidemic 100 years ago

The year 2020 was basically determined by the COVID-19, or commonly known as coronavirus epidemic. The people of the 21st century could have experienced what more they had to experience, how much damage an unknown but very devastating disease could cause in human lives, but also in the economy. In connection with the coronavirus epidemic, there has been a lively debate in almost every country in the world about ways to slow down or even prevent the epidemic and its spread. It is worth noting as a fact that humanity had to face a similar type of global epidemic relatively long ago, just 100 years ago: the so-called Spanish flu.

János Sallai: State of emergency in Poland

After the demonstrations and riots in Poland in 1956, 1970 and 1976, social tensions intensified again in the summer of 1980, leading to strikes on the seacoast and to the establishment of the trade union Solidarity. The worsening economic situation and the

increase in the price of meat and other consumer goods led to discontent, industrial action and strikes, which resulted in a steady deterioration in public safety. By December 1981, even the state organisation was threatened, and in order to protect it, the then Polish party and state leadership introduced the state of emergency on 12 December 1981.

Gábor Kovács: Preparation for emergency management in the frame of law enforcement education

The Faculty of Law Enforcement of the University of Public Service prepares students for higher education in law enforcement in a very versatile way. In carrying out this wide-ranging and complex task, our teachers teach students to perform their duties to a high standard, both in the basic period of the constitutional legal order and in special legal relationships other than the basic period, such as in dealing with unexpected and extraordinary situations.

István Kovács – Attila Piros: Laissez-faire leadership style as the leadership attitude of today?!

After 70 years, the authors process the famous experiment of Lewin et al. from a whole new perspective. In the research, the authors, with the involvement of members of the professional staff, examine which leadership style is most suitable for leading law enforcement agencies.

Erzsébet Amberg – Katalin Molnár: Challenges and opportunities of digital teaching methodology in legal education of police officers at university level

The research examined the peculiarities and methodological challenges/possibilities of the teaching of legal subjects in university police officer training, which switched to absentee education due to the pandemic, using the method of focus group interviews conducted among university lecturers.

László Zsigovits: Impact of the coronavirus pandemic of the years 2020-2021 on law enforcement training and law enforcement science

Addressing the coronavirus pandemic presents a number of challenges. The epidemic has also had an impact on technological development trends and crime. Administrative staff play a crucial role in the management of epidemics. Administrative staff are basically trained at the National University of Public Service. In this article, I will show you the technological and crime trends whose effects should be reflected in the training strategy.

György Ritecz: Thoughts on the migration danger situation

The official „crisis situation because of the massive immigration” has been constantly in force since 6 years in Hungary, and the views in connection with the danger of migration are in intensification again next to the issue of COVID-19 pandemic. The examination of valid data and facts are important, and so is the case with trying to dispel the misconceptions. Data and facts show that in Hungary there is no crisis situation in

connection with migration, and the pandemic had impacts on statistical data, moreover the pandemic itself was the one partly generating the considerable part of crimes in connection with irregular migration and responses to them.

Gábor Éberhardt: Redundance of mass irregular migration in Hungary

The paper attempts to analyse the extent to which the 2015 mass immigration wave can be considered unexpected, and whether the policing and asylum offices controlling migration had the opportunity to prepare adequately.

Ferenc Urbán: COVID-19 pandemic and access to asylum

International migration and especially asylum related migration can be influenced very easily. Social and environmental changes can have impact on its volume and on its composition as well. In this article I shed light on the relationship between the COVID-19 pandemic and the possibility of access to asylum in the EU countries

Zoltán Klenner: The impact of the coronavirus epidemic on the Hungarian asylum regulations

In addition to the regulations closely related to the Covid situation, we briefly review the changes of the previous years in the field of asylum. These changes lead to tightening of asylum step-by-step. Among the effects of the pandemic, summarized the rules, as well as other measures of the Directorate-General for Aliens Policing. All these rules probably affecting access to asylum and the complete asylum issue for long term.

Krisztián Kakócz: The impact of the health crisis on the aliens' detention system

The emergence and spread of the SARS-Cov-2 virus has posed unprecedented challenges to the police alien detention system. The spread of the virus is greatly facilitated by the closed nature of detention facilities, the general overcrowding associated with high numbers of detainees, the need to maintain mandatory protective distances and the specificities of guard escort and transport duties. The police had to react quickly and have therefore significantly adapted the way the system operates in order to protect detainees and staff and to keep the system operational. The measures put in place have proved effective and the detentions were carried out in a lawful and professional manner, even during the pandemic.

Barbara Mágó: Authority and epidemiological challenges in the light of citizenship status and Hungarian nationality law

We are all aware by now, that COVID-19 pandemic has affected practically every areas of life. Looking specifically to the field of migration, we should foresee no other change, than a new trigger for people to get underway towards safer, healthier, richer regions of the world. In particular, the nationality law and the procedures of the authority responsible, has not been changed because of pandemics, but the lack of personal encounters did harm to the citizenship procedures. Both embassies and national authority were challenged by the situation.

Alatrach Mohamed Fuad: In the eyes of each other

I consider it important to present the relationship of Muslim (Arabic) refugees arriving in Hungary with the Hungarian police and the opinion they formed about them. On the other hand, what kind of experience do police officers have about migrants, how have they experienced migratory pressures, what are their perceptions of immigrants, and how much have their perceptions of Muslims changed compared to the waves.

Ádám Kalmár: Law enforcement functions of the Danube border control in times of emergency

The paper presents the relationship between border control and law enforcement through the role of inland waterway border control in special legal order. Inland waterway border control is primarily a law enforcement activity, but it includes law enforcement tasks by its nature, more specifically the detection of suspicion of criminal activities, in particular in the area of irregular migration and smuggling in the context of Danube river-related controls. Nor the inland waterway border control and law enforcement cannot be separated from each other just as neither border related crime and border policing.

Csaba Fenyvesi: Exceptionality of criminalistics

The study shows remarkable fresh criminalistical methods, technical developments which help successful identification in criminal cases. So, one can read about personal facecreation from human voice, from DNA voiceidentification, new animal race identification from voice and DNA, personal facecreation from DNA, facerecognition with artificial intelligence technology, objectidentification with material remains and lastly a special scentidentification tool.

Miklós Angyal – Gábor Márk Némedi: Establishment of the Hungarian DVI Team

After several years of planning, Hungary has established the DVI Team in 2018. The identification of the victims of mass disasters is not only important for law enforcement, administrative and disaster management perspective, but is also crucial to the need for the relatives and the community to survive in the aftermath of a tragedy. The study describes the stages of the establishment of DVI Hungary.

Izabella Kakuja: The impact of the activities of the INTERPOL working group on the operation of the Hungarian DVI unit

Five working groups have been set up under the LEWP. Through their professional support and quality improvement activities, they have a significant impact on the activities of the European DVI units.

József Volarics: Evaluation of DVI Hungary's deployment and complex practice in 2019

This article is about the case of Hungarian DVI during the “Hableány” vessel sunk, in 2019. International experience - cooperation with the Korean DVI team. New method for fingerprint taking of dead bodies. The second part is an evaluation of the Hungarian DVI practice held in the same year. Cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Center on CBRN contaminated DVI scene.

Dávid Petrétai: The Interpol DVI de lege ferenda

The Interpol Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) is an international framework for scientifically sound forensic identification of the deceased. Several points of the international protocol conflict with the Hungarian laws in force. To use the international protocol properly, it is, therefore, necessary to amend the Hungarian regulations at several points. This is what this study is about.

Ajang Armin Farid: The role of forensic dentistry in identifying human remains in DVI missions

The idea of an establishment of a Hungarian DVI team dates back to the year 2001, after the terror attacks on the Twin Towers in New York. In 2008, further attempts to establish a DVI team in Hungary was initiated by the Semmelweis University's Forensic Department. The first training, carried out and certified by INTERPOL, took place in 2018, which was then followed by the Danube ship collision a year later. The recovery and registration process, as well as the identification itself was done in accordance to INTERPOL standards, using the international forms and all three primary identifiers (DNA, fingerprint, dental).

Csaba Bence Farkas: Practical questions related to post mortem examination procedures in case of biological emergency

The still ongoing SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has not only caused significant difficulties for health care providers in connection with treating patients, but also made the management of fatalities harder. The pandemic showed that a dangerous biological agent can influence and threaten the safety of body transportation, victim identification, and most of post mortem examination methods, autopsy procedures. The goal of this study is to present our own COVID-19 autopsy experiences, in the light of international literature, focusing on practical aspects and how to solve arising problems.

Bálint Nagy: Basics of disaster management

The annual incidence of mass casualty events has increased in the recent decade in Europe, thus an update of major incident management became a must for those who might get involved. My brief overview aims to cover basics regarding definitions, incidences, classifications, structured approach and preparation. This work is strongly based on the well known MIMMS approach and its CSCATTT algorithm. CSCATTT might be considered the

chain of survival regarding major incident management, where each link must be equally strong to hold.

Roland Kelemen: Micro-level delimitation of the basic concepts of exceptional power

This study seeks to define and systematize the conceptual foundations of exceptional power, i.e., during the examination of the micro-level of society, it attempts to define the normal, special and exceptional concepts underlying exceptional state and power, focusing on the boundary situations of human existence. The conceptual review is based on the thoughts, arguments and works of the philosophers of existence. The need for this conceptual delimitation lies in the fact that they make each exceptional state and the alternating, alternative or transforming legal systems created / to be created in order to resolve them more transparent, more systematic and understandable.

Hunor Kádár: State of emergency ordered in Romania due to the pandemic caused by Covid 19

The author briefly presents the legal regulation of the state of emergency in Romania, within the framework of which he describes the definition of the state of emergency and the procedural rules for ordering it. In the following, the author presents the military regulations that most restrict civil rights and the most serious measures they have taken.

Ladislav Igenyes: Police Science in the theoretical and practical system of the Police

In line with the practice of the requirement, it is necessary to infer the fact that the dynamic security situation and the differences that have arisen in its solution and approach need to be identified and resolved in real time. We need to give an answer as to why police science is practical because it is applied (practical) science.

Attila Pásztor: Knowledge of modern interrogation interview techniques among the staff of the central and territorial investigative departments of the National Police Headquarters

The present study examines the state-of-the-art interrogation techniques of the police criminal unit. The primary goal of the research presented in the study is to map and present the modern interrogation - psychological - professional knowledge of the investigative staff of today's Hungarian police through a self-completion questionnaire.

József Deák: The commitment of the predecessor organisations of the current Russian law enforcement agencies when the Soviet Union was attacked in 1941

The series of violations committed by the law enforcement structures in the Soviet Union almost entirely pulls the attention away from the extraordinary and heroic efforts of the border guards and police officers when their homeland was attacked in 1941.