

## ENGLISH RESUMES

### **Zoltán Hautzinger: Prologue. Border Guard – 100 years under the aegis of security**

Border Guard celebrates its centenary of its real functioning in 2006. The organization started to function as border police on the 15th January, 1906, which was technically based on Act VII. published on 14th March, 1903 about border police. During the past 100 years the border organization was transformed more times. The present appellation of the organization came also from a jubilee year, 1946, while the building of the actual colour of the organization started at the change of the political system. The present Border Guard is not a national defense force any more as it was under the socialist era, but a modern order maintaining organ, which function became very significant after the adhesion to the European Union and before the integration into the Schengen Agreement.

### **István Bukovics: The theoretical questions of dangerous situation indicators of catastrophes**

Nowadays in Hungary one of the most actual national task is the protection against natural and civilization catastrophes. The general public, the political and occupational leadership attend to it peculiary. This protection determines the developement of the country and it fundamentally influences the life of the citizens. It has become clear that security is not simply a technical problem, but a complex social question. Moreover, it is neither a local or occupational, but a global concern and we can not calculate with short-term problem solving, but with long-term, long-continued challenges. The protection against natural and civilization catastrophes is not only a fundamental human and national value, but it also stands for international interests.

### **Zoltán Szenes: International opportunities of handling dangerous situations**

The expansion of the 'borderless' Europe, the planned Hungarian integration to the Schengen region in 2007, the order defense reform of the new government program brings on originally the questions of border patrol and border defense. The Hungarian border patrol depends greatly on what happens at our Southern borders, on the West-Balkan, in South-East Europe, because the tasks of border patrol and security service do not start at the borders. The dangers and the problems that occur at the South border can not be handled only at the Hungarian border. In order to end the reasons and to handle the difficulties there is a need for a bilateral, regional and international co-operation. Moreover, if we consider a weak state in the region, there may be a need for international military force in order to be able to handle border security dangers.

### **Péter Deák: Borders, immigration, security co-operation**

In the second half of the 20. century the occuring new migration dressed into specific forms and it intertwined with other phenomena. The last 15 years (e.g. the collapse of the Soviet Union and its empire, the South Slavic War, emerge of new states, more open state system,

the serious decrease of the standard of living in the region, crisis nodes on the East and the spread of Far-Eastern assets) made migration more intensive and multitudinous. This process is going to continue in the next decade, too – making Hungary involved – and it makes it necessary to re-conceive the migration policy concept of the country and to create a new strategy according to the above mentioned problems.

**Sik Gotthilf: The system of international rules in connection with the handling of the dangers crossing the borders**

The dangers that cross the borders cannot only be events in connection with human activity. Flood, forest fires, earthquakes and other catastrophes determine the common action of states. There is not too much chance to prevent natural catastrophes, but human-caused industrial accidents, dangerous situations can be prevented.

**Péter Stauber: The actual questions of internal and judicature co-operation in the European Union**

The third pillar, the judicial co-operation in police and criminal affairs (that was called internal and judicial co-operation before the Treaty of Amsterdam) has a lot of features, but in the last few years it became apparently the most dynamically developing field of the Union. Since the Tampere Program in 1999 the countenance of the Union colligates more annual programs. The European Council meeting in Brussels with the heads of governments and states on November 4-5, 2004 confirmed the so-called Hague Program that determined the aims of the EU in the field of the development of freedom, security and law (namely third pillar co-operation and law) until 2009. The scheduled measures of the Program is concretized by the Action Plan which was worked out by the Luxembourg Presidency in the first half-year of 2005 and was accepted by the Judicial and Internal Affairs Council in June, 2005.

**Adrián Fábíán: Thoughts about the „administrational law” danger**

Danger, as it is hidden in everyday natural processes and in human activities, it also pervades the whole legal system. The codifier has always calculated with dangerous situations and the anterior dangerous situations: he tried to prevent those with the help of measures. Labour Law (e.g. dangerous job) and Civil law (e.g. hazardous operations) also consider dangers and dangerous situations. Moreover, whole branches of law may be built around the definition of danger (dangerous situation is different), namely criminal law, which is based on reckless acts, and the same is true about infringement law, which involves minor reckless acts and dangers to administration.

**Vilmos Sándor: Security, border security – complexity, competence**

According to shallow points of views, after joining to the European Union border security becomes less and less important, mainly for those member states that have internal borders. The role of the organizations of the 'security umbrella' that effectuates border security have less and less role in guaranteing or accomplishing security. But do not forget: on one hand the Union will always have external borders and on the other border security in the Union

does not or does not only twit with the physical existence of state border – Union border. The security of the citizens of the Union and of Hungary – as a section of the umbrella – can be guaranteed with the prevention of unauthorized entry and residence. And it means more than a simple control of the cross-border traffic. It also includes a virtual criminal exposing, preventing, functioning, registering and operative measure system.

#### **András Teke: Handling of dangerous situations and border security**

One of the characteristics of our globalized world is the appearance of new dangers and threats, the diversity of their frequency, variability, processing period and intensity. The new situations demand new reaction. The handling of dangers is put down in measures. Usually reaction is based on the experience of intervened events, but there is also a need already for the preventive approach based on reasonable foresight. The processes of the world concern border security, too, which tries to react in a correct manner. The border security that is included in the Hungarian national security system has to boost up not only the national, but the European security system, too. The handling of dangers has to be carried out in a complex way, because dangers relate in space and time.

#### **Gábor Kovács: The opportunities of the application of border troop force during security service of dangerous situations**

The task system of the Border Guard cannot be separated from the activity for complex security. In the organizational structure of the Border Guard we can found border-petrol companies, those structural elements that represent such mobile, applicable and redeployable force which dispositional capability and applicability is guaranteed during implementing regulation tasks. The application of border-hunter companies can be very diverse, after all out of border control prevention of dangerous situations could be also the element of the task system. In my essay I would like to introduce these opportunities – without the claim of entirety.

#### **Ferenc Horpácsi: The possible tasks of the Border Guard's action organs in case of dangerous situations**

The 21. century welcomed our planet with series of catastrophes. Partly nature, partly human irresponsibility or intentional destruction have represented wide range of dangers. We can not avoid the most of dangers, but we can prepare for handling the occurring situations, for saving lives and goods, for decrease the damage to the possible lowest level. The order-securing organs – including Border Guard – have lots of duties which aims are to save the citizens of Hungary, to protect life and goods security and to repair them, to handle intervening events and to secure reparation.

#### **Géza Karap: Information technological support of the Border Guard's activity**

According to the so-called Border Guard Act Border Guard controls personal and vehicle cross-border traffic, cargo traffic, it permits border crossing for those who despose of the needed conditions for travelling in and out the country and it maintains the order of frontier stations by co-operating with other authorities and in accordance with international

agreements. For the preparation of completing these tasks there are information technology systems on, among which we can find the one that is going to be introduced and was developed by the Hungarian Association of Security Science.

#### **Péter Zámbo: Mines and dangers along the border**

It is a special feeling to live, to work at the border and also to cross the border. It means – unfortunately – a special experience to meet the exigency of regulations, to see the limits of the extensional freedom every day, to enjoy the pros (and cons) of the closeness and the more stringent control of the border. We can speak about advantages and disadvantages, but to estimate their ratio we have to compare particular periods with the help of the same system of aspects and it is expedient to consider interest relations, too. In order to carry out an unbiased, accurate analysis the relations of the part and whole has to be disclosed with the help of scientific analysing methods.

#### **Jozef Balga: Requirements and dangers from the application of the Schengen Code of Border Control**

European citizens properly require the European Union to secure the honour of the fundamental freedoms and rights, moreover, to approach cross-border problems, like illegal migration, human trafficking, assisting illegal migration and organized crime and their prevention in a more efficient and uniform way. Especially in the field of security the syntony and the coherence of the internal and external dimensions become more and more important to let the Union utilize the results and handle effectively the preceding challenges.

#### **Ralf Michalsky: The security measures of the German Federal Police during the Football World Championship, especially with regard to Border Control**

The football world championship in Germany in 2006 was not only a sport celebration, but a considerable order-securing challenge, where the German police and police forces of other countries – those that took part in the cup – also participated. The goal of this study to introduce those main tasks that occurred before, during and after the world cup.

#### **József Boda: Police advisory work in conflict zone**

During handling the conflicts of the world, both soldiers and order-maintaining organs have their own task. But the character of the conflicts has changed a lot and there is a need for more and more police officers and order-maintaining experts. The importance and the role of special police forces have increased. At the time of the crisis in Kosovo there were only four such units used, while today twenty special units serve in thirteen order-maintaining missions.

#### **Orsolya Sallai: The significance of controlling the transport of hazardous goods and the opportunities of professional co-operation**

Nowadays the simultaneous existence of more factors result in the topicality of the significance of controlling the transport of hazardous goods. On one hand chemical industry

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developed significantly, which continues nowadays, too. The goods that are produced by chemical industry, which consist of different hazardous materials, have to be entered into trade from the place of production. That is why the quantity of the transported hazardous goods has increased.

#### **Krisztina Zán Attiláné Görbe: Some more thoughts about security**

The first global challenge of all is the poverty and the underdevelopment of the developing world. On account of it the spread of epidemics and AIDS mean constant and special danger for developed countries. These illnesses reach European states, too, and they lead to global epidemics and to the uncontrollable spread of illnesses. The disadvantageous effects of the present and the newly emerging crises and conflicts in several regions of the world are also present everywhere. Crowds of fugitives can be found at the borders of the alliance representing an irresolvable problem and drag in the period of the slow economic development or in the period of regression.

#### **The contribution of József Németh**

The serious terrorist attacks of the last few years has put the international fight against terrorism in a new light. The intervened bloody terrorist attacks, especially the one in Madrid on 11. November, 2004 actuated as catalyzers for the activity of those organizations that take part in the international fight against terrorism, including the Border Guard of the Hungarian Republic.