

LUDOVIKA UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Doctoral School of Military Science

THESIS BOOK

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**New types of challenges and risks in the complex system of defense and
security**

for the doctoral (PhD) thesis

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1. Topic selection and research problem

The relevance of the topic of the dissertation is attested to by the fact that in 2011, the legislators fundamentally renewed the complex legal system relating to defense and defense administration, according to NATO terminology, based on the principle of a comprehensive approach. This brought about a partial transformation of the defense administration system and a complete transformation of its legal regulation. In 2011, the National Assembly adopted the new Fundamental Law of Hungary, (which has been in force ever since), defining several areas concerning the operation and powers of the state that had to be regulated in cardinal laws.

These areas include the re-regulation of subjects affecting complex defense issues (based on the principle of a comprehensive approach), including for defense administration and disaster management. In addition, the Fundamental Law affects several regulatory areas that are directly linked to the broader areas of defense, including defense administration. These subject areas are, for example, the regulation of special legal orders, and the definition of national defense and disaster management obligations, the detailed rules for which are contained in the new National Defense¹ and Disaster Management Acts² and their effectuating government decrees.

“Today, the importance of defense administration is gradually increasing, and in the current security policy environment, it has at least as important national defense capabilities as any other branch of the military.”³

Our world is constantly changing. To prove this, here are some of the changes that have characterized the past 35 years, without any claim to the list's being complete. The termination of the Warsaw Pact; the process of regime change; the entry into force of the democratic Constitution, later the Fundamental Law; the establishment of the local government system; our accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (hereinafter: NATO), and the European Union (hereinafter: EU); the Arab Spring; the armed conflicts developing in the Middle East;

¹ Act CXL of 2021 on National Defense and the Hungarian Defense Forces; Available: <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a2100140.tv>, (Download date: 2024.10.22.)

² Act CXXVIII of 2011 on Disaster Management and Amendments to Certain Related Acts, Available: <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a1100128.tv>, (Download date: 2024.10.22.)

³ HM Vedelemiigazgatás.Kormany.hu: The importance of defense administration is increasing. Report on the celebration held on the occasion of Defense Administration Day. 2016.07.08. Available: <https://hmvedelmiigazgatás.kormany.hu/egyre-nagyobb-a-jelentosege-a-vedelmi-igazgatásnak>, (Download date: 2024.11.25.)

the 2008 financial crisis, which then spread to the real economy; the global increase in the threat of terrorism; the emergence of completely new forms of warfare or, for example, cybercrime; the migration crisis; the increasing environmental pollution and energy crisis; the 2019 health pandemic; and most recently, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. These events have created a completely new security and legal environment in the world, and thus in Hungary as well, in which the place and role of defense administration, among other things, must be found. At the same time, however, what we previously thought about security and the policy dealing with it has also changed, and all this requires the application of a new approach: one in which the emphasis is on “a comprehensive, global approach to crisis management”.⁴

New challenges arising from new types of threats require the development of different defense capabilities, and a holistic approach is needed in this area, strengthening the cooperation of individual sectors and areas of expertise. For example, it has become obvious today that the protection of our borders and the management of mass migration can only be effectively achieved if the police cooperate with the Hungarian Defense Forces and can count on the work of other civilian authorities.

2. Hypotheses

The hypotheses of my doctoral dissertation are always related to a deeper examination of the defense administration system, focusing on its current state and future possibilities. They are the following:

H1: Both the National Security Strategy (hereinafter: NBS) and the National Military Strategy (hereinafter: NKS) are documents that largely determine the system of Hungarian security concepts. The key global challenges and threats mentioned in the Security Strategy – under the heading of security risks – play a role in the complex system of defense management in the same way. This is especially true when developing new priorities for the renewed defense management.

H2: I assume that certain terrorist cells do not only exploit illegal migration as a security risk, but also consciously use it as a strategic tool to achieve their goals – for example, to gain

⁴ HMVedelmiigaszat.Kormany.hu (2016) i. m.

access to European countries, to spread radical ideologies, and to recruit perpetrators and prepare attacks.

H3: Based on the analysis of legal regulations, it can be assumed that physical border closures, as a preventive law enforcement solution, prove to be more effective in dealing with illegal migration than the use of criminal law instruments, which are only justified in the most serious cases and operate with limited effectiveness.

H4: More effective results in addressing drug-related problems can be achieved if the current criminal law approach is replaced by a structurally renewed approach. This new direction focuses primarily on reducing drug supply, preventing consumption and reducing harm, using health and therapeutic tools instead of harsh punishments.

H5: Effective defense against cybercrime can only be achieved if, in addition to detection and legal regulation, great emphasis is placed on educating citizens and strengthening their social control, with a view to making them aware of their personal responsibility in the safe use of electronic devices and the internet, but especially social media.

3. Research objectives and questions

Following the above, the aim of my dissertation is to examine what new types of security challenges and risks require responses from the complex system of defense administration.

The starting point is the National Security Strategy of Hungary: on this basis I identify the priority security challenges, and then select those that also have implications for criminal law.

I graduated from the Police Academy as a criminal investigator in 2007. Since becoming a professional police officer, I have been serving at the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Police Headquarters, and within that at the Miskolc Police Headquarters. This is the explanation for why, although I strive for a complex presentation of the chosen topic, the emphasis in the dissertation is on discussing security challenges⁵ and risks from a criminal perspective.

⁵ The system of security challenges can be traced back to Barry Buzan, a prominent representative of the Copenhagen School. In order to better understand the changing international relations and the new types of security threats that come with them, Buzan and his colleagues advocated for the expansion of the concept of security. In this context, they separated the different dimensions of security: military, political, economic, social and environmental aspects. However, it is important to emphasize that this division is only valid at the level of

Without claiming completeness, I undertake to analyze the following security challenges:

- illegal migration,
- terrorism,
- money laundering,
- drug crimes,
- cybercrime,
- organized crime.

The process of discussing each security challenge is as follows: first, I define the concept and the nature of the given phenomenon, and then I seek an answer to the question of which aspects explain their particular danger. As it will be explained in detail in the later chapters of the thesis, it is true for all of the security challenges discussed that they are complex, multi-factorial phenomena that can be examined from several aspects. For this reason, creating a uniform definition is difficult. This is why it is justified to turn to criminal law, since the definitions used by the Criminal Code⁶ are exact and do not leave room for debate. My goal, with the analysis from a criminal law perspective, is to capture the most important characteristics of each security challenge. Criminological, forensic, psychological, sociological, economic, etc. approaches bring us closer to understanding the reasons behind the phenomena and the motives of the perpetrators; but for the law enforcement and the justice system to be able to act, precisely defined typologies that do not allow discretion are needed. My research goal is to explore the nature, the characteristics, and the legally (criminally) interpretable elements of new types of security challenges, and to explore and compare the network of relationships between them.

I started my research in 2014, and I continued data collection until February 12, 2025. The basis of my dissertation is the legal environment in force on February 25, 2025.

analysis, since in practice these areas are closely intertwined and interact with each other. Nevertheless, theoretical separation is still crucial for us to be able to understand and interpret the complex reality of security in a deeper way. These sectors actually offer different perspectives, as if we were looking at the same world through different lenses, highlighting different details from the whole picture. Source: Ferenc Gazdag, Éva Remek: Fundamentals of Security Studies, Studia Universitatis Communia, Dialóg Campus, Publisher, Budapest, 2018, p. 20.

⁶ Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code

To justify the assumptions made, I formulated the following questions:

1. How and in what way are the NBS and NKS – but with particular regard to the NBS as a system of global security challenges and threats – integrated into the complex system of defense management?
2. In what ways and to what extent do terrorist organizations abuse the opportunities of illegal migration in order to enter Western European countries and to further their violent goals?
3. What impact does law enforcement action, especially physical border closures, have on reducing illegal migration, and what role do criminal law solutions play in addressing this phenomenon?
4. How does shifting the focus to supplying restriction and health and therapeutic support for users, rather than relying primarily on strict criminal sanctions, alter the effectiveness of drug-problem management?
5. How does increasing society's digital security awareness alter the effectiveness of the fight against cybercrime, in addition to detection and the legal system?

4. Research methods

As a research method, I mostly relied on the application of the descriptive-analytical method, adapted to the given topic, which is based on the secondary analysis of the available domestic and international literature and the critical examination of the relevant legal sources.

In order to achieve the research goals, I studied the relevant domestic and international regulations, in the analytical, evaluative and comparative literature related to them. During the research of the topic, I based my conclusions on the general research methods: analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction. The foundations of these methods, from the beginning to the conclusion of the research work, are as follows:

- when compiling the study and research plan, the focus was on supporting the research objectives and proving the research hypotheses,

- I continuously monitored international and domestic literature and news related to security challenges that occurred and were made public in the media, from which I drew conclusions,
- in addition, I studied and processed the relevant domestic and international legislation related to the research topic, as well as the relevant printed and electronic domestic and international literature, methodological guides, guidelines, and standards published in the field of security challenges,
- finally, I published the partial results of the research in professional publications and at domestic conferences in both English and Hungarian.

In my research work, I was assisted by several doctoral theses, habilitation papers, professional studies, and articles on disaster management and security policy defended at the Military Science and Military Technical Doctoral Schools of the National University of Public Service.

I received particularly significant comprehensive, scientific, and professional guidance throughout my dissertation from my supervisor, Dr. habil. Éva Remek, and from my instructor, Dr. habil. László Lakatos, who is also recognized for his professional work.

In addition to all this, I made use of those of my articles that were relevant to the topic, published in the Military Science Review journal, as well as my conference papers presented at a domestic conference.

Both the global and domestic security environment are undergoing profound changes, as the classic armed conflicts between states are gradually being replaced by non-traditional, systemic and, in many cases, internal threats. These factors require new and innovative management solutions and, if possible, strategies not only from military science, but also from law enforcement. Organized crime, terrorism, cybercrime or even money laundering not only strain the framework of public order and public security, but also pose a challenge to the institutional system, strategy and operational logic of defense administration. A complex theoretical approach that is capable of capturing the multidimensional nature of security is essential for interpreting and managing new types of threats. This is ensured by Barry Buzan's sector theory, which does not interpret security exclusively as a military category, but expands it into five dimensions, namely: military, political, economic, social, and environmental sectors.

The IT sector, or cyber sector, was later added to these five dimensions. Various threats emerge through these sectors and often impinge on the functioning of the state at multiple levels.⁷

Organized crime and terrorism, or even the money laundering that often goes hand in hand with them, are considered extremely complex security challenges precisely because of their intersectoral characteristics. These threats can therefore be fully placed within the framework of Buzan's sector theory, since in the political sector, both terrorism and organized crime can undermine the legitimacy of the state and its decision-making autonomy, and can indirectly influence political processes. Organized crime often distorts the functioning of public power through corruption, integration, and blackmail. Terrorism, on the other hand, is directly aimed at destabilizing the political order and eroding the government structure, using violent means.

The social sector is also examined – indeed, it is the main topic of my dissertation project – as criminal and terrorist networks can seriously damage social cohesion, create fear, insecurity, and reduce the level of community trust in the long term. The social sector is at risk when part of the population is marginalized or when alternative power structures are created. A good example of this is the neighborhoods controlled by criminal organizations, such as parts of Naples in Italy. It makes sense that in the economic sector, money laundering, tax evasion, illegal commercial activities and attacks on infrastructure disrupt the formal economic system and have a destabilizing effect on the functioning of the national economy. Some forms of organized crime involve armed force, cooperation with paramilitary groups, or financing of terrorist networks. Terrorism can also trigger a response at a military level, especially if it takes on international dimensions, so this crime can even affect the military sector.⁸

The overlaps between these sectors and the intertwining of individual threats indicate that security challenges do not arise in a segmented manner but rather in a systemic manner. One of the most important lessons of Buzan's approach is that a threat becomes a security factor when it is framed by the relevant social, political and policy actors. This allows defence management to reflect not only on real perceptions but also on social and political perceptions – which are often as decisive as the actual threat.

⁷ Ferenc Gazdag, Éva Remek: *Fundamentals of Security Studies*, Studia Universitatis Communia, Dialóg Campus, Publisher, Budapest, 2018, pp. 20-25.

⁸ Gazdag, Remek (2018) i.m. pp. 20-25.

The complex system of defense administration can therefore only remain functional and resilient if it is able to adapt its organizational, decision-making, and cooperation mechanisms. This requires a cross-sectoral approach: coordinated development of political decision-making, law enforcement and intelligence cooperation, and social resilience.⁹

5. Brief description of the investigation conducted

Based on my research, I have determined that the new types of factors in the security environment can be diverse, requiring a complex response, and since they are constantly changing, the bodies responsible for creating security must also continuously review their security strategies. On April 1, 2020, the previous 2012 Security Strategy was replaced by the National Security Strategy, subtitled A Secure Hungary in a Changing World. Its adoption was timely, which is also justified by the fact that the security environment of our country has fundamentally changed in the past few years, and obviously not independently of this, there was also a certain expectation that we clarify our commitment and political intentions towards our allies.

I reviewed and evaluated the innovations introduced in relation to the special legal order and the previous regulation. The transformation of the special legal order regulation – basically aimed at simplification – has taken place at the time of writing these lines, as on December 15, 2020, the Parliament adopted the ninth amendment to the Fundamental Law, as a result of which the six previous special legal order categories would be merged. Further development of the Fundamental Law regulation would be necessary, since, as some authors point out, it would be important to “go beyond the regulatory system built on the freedom of government discretion”.¹⁰

I examined the challenge posed by illegal migration, which can develop into a serious security risk due to its unmanaged, uncontrollable and massive nature. It can be stated that the countries of Western Europe do not have a functioning immigration policy, they do not have effective tools to prevent or at least mitigate illegal migration, nor to implement the integration of migrants who have already been admitted under some legal title. The fight against terrorism,

⁹ Gazdag, Remek (2018) i. m. 20-25.

¹⁰ Till (2019) i. m. p. 67.

also examined in this chapter, is made difficult not only by the fact that the goals of terrorists seem elusive, but also by the fact that the phenomenon itself is constantly evolving. New motives and new triggers appear from time to time. In any case, the statement of the 2020 National Security Strategy can be considered a guideline: “Hungary pays special attention to the fight against all forms of terrorism: the most decisive action against this group of phenomena is in our national interest.”¹¹

Based on my research, it can be stated that organized crime, especially its more serious cross-border forms – which exploit the socio-economic vulnerability of the countries concerned – pose a significant challenge for both society and law enforcement agencies and justice personnel. The fight against organized crime cannot be successful without the cooperation of law enforcement, law-enforcement agencies, national security services and the justice system. The fight against organized crime is inconceivable without action against money laundering. Legalized money provides financial cover for committing new crimes, so this is a vicious circle in which money is not only the goal and source, but also an indispensable tool of crime.

I demonstrated it in the investigation of drug crime that in the long term, action against the supply side – i.e. producers and distributors – can be more effective. In contrast, addressing the demand side requires a more health-focused, medical and therapeutic approach. Finally, in relation to cybercrime, I reviewed its regulation, based on my belief that although it is a relatively new security challenge, its spread and the emergence of increasingly unpredictable and dangerous forms of crime must be taken into account.

6. Summary of conclusions

In my dissertation, I undertook to examine what new challenges threaten the security of our country and the complex system of defense administration, as well as what types of risks the bodies responsible for creating security, public servants in the defense administration, have to reckon with. During my research, I mainly examined common law and organized crime, taking into account security and law-enforcement aspects.

I believe that national security and defense systems today face complex challenges, where atypical, new types of threats – such as cybercrime, cross-border organized crime or

¹¹ Government Resolution No. 1163/2020 (IV.21.), point 99.

hybrid warfare – require modern and effective approaches. Previously, defense management typically sought answers to the challenges with legal, military and administrative tools, but these traditional solutions are often insufficient in the face of increasingly rapidly changing and asymmetric threats. Based on systems and complexity-theory approaches, defense management can remain functional and sustainable in the long term if it is open to feedback mechanisms, capable of flexible adaptation, and prioritizes developments such as network cooperation and the development of predictive capabilities.

During further research, I came to the conclusion that criminological studies – especially those focusing on transnational criminal structures – confirm that the boundaries between organized crime and common-law crimes are increasingly blurred, especially when phenomena such as terrorism, human trafficking or money laundering serve as connecting points. From the perspective of security studies and police science, this phenomenon can be described as the “blurring of boundaries”, which poses significant challenges for security and law-enforcement agencies at different levels and makes more intensive forms of co-operation necessary – for example, through the creation of joint information systems or integrated operational units.

My final conclusion concerned the operational model of defense administration, which can be stated as being built on a highly centralised and rigid, strongly hierarchical and normatively regulated organisational form. While this structural feature ensures a clear chain of command and clear definition of responsibilities, it can also significantly slow down the horizontal flow of information, especially the reception and processing of feedback from non-state actors – such as civil-society organisations, local governments, community-based initiatives. The resilience-focused mindset and approaches that prioritise civil defense co-operation – in particular the whole-of-society paradigm – draw attention to the fact that the complexity of security cannot be addressed solely by state means. Non-traditional threats, such as cyber-attacks, vulnerabilities of critical infrastructures or the activities of transnational criminal organizations, characterizing the contemporary security environment, necessitate the active and structured involvement of the civil sphere in defense and prevention processes. One of the key elements of developing an adaptive and agile defense administration lies in its ability to establish open, two-way communication and co-ordination channels with different sectors of society, thereby enhancing the flexibility, responsiveness and long-term sustainability of the system.

7. New scientific findings

1. I have shown that the global challenges and threats named in the Hungarian security strategic concepts (NBS, NKS) are prominent in the complex system of defense and security management (VBI) and represent a priority in the new tasks of the organization.
2. I have observed that the issue of terrorism is also a necessary focus of research for law enforcement and police science. With this in mind, by examining the connections between illegal migration and terrorism in my research topic, I have shown that illegal migration is both a method and a tool for the goals of terrorist groups.
3. After comparing the laws, I have confirmed that among the law enforcement tools physical-border closure is effective, while the use of criminal law tools is not fully effective.
4. The need for a change in organizational approach in the area of drugs has been demonstrated. In line with international trends, instead of severely punishing drug users, it is more effective in the long term to focus on disabling the operation on the supply side (i.e. the networks that produce and distribute drugs). Demand reduction requires a more health-related, medical, and certainly therapeutic approach, and in this area, it is justified to limit official measures, especially criminal law sanctions involving deprivation of liberty, to a narrow range, and to place the emphasis on harm reduction and individual prevention.
5. I have shown that in the fight against cybercrime, in addition to effective legal regulation, attention must also be paid to education and strengthening social control. Citizens must be made aware of their great personal responsibility: their electronic devices (computers, smartphones) must be equipped with appropriate protection against viruses and spyware, and they must use the Internet, especially social media platforms, much more carefully and cautiously.

8. Practical applicability of research and scientific results, and recommendation

As a result of my research, I believe that my dissertation can be applied in several fields, especially at the borderlands of security studies, police science, and military science. The dissertation can serve as a guideline for researchers and practitioners interested in the topic, and I believe that it can also contribute to the expansion of the national security discourse.

The findings of the study can be incorporated into university education, especially in the training programs of security and defense policy, law enforcement and legal studies. I believe that my dissertation can facilitate a deeper exploration of the social dimensions of security and contribute to a more precise understanding of the related connections. The research results may prove to be particularly relevant in the training and further training of the professional staff of the Police, the Hungarian Defense Forces and the Disaster Management Service, as well as in the preparation of law-enforcement officers. The task of these organizations is not only to maintain external and internal order and security, but also to respond to changes in the domestic and international security environment, if necessary. The results of the dissertation can contribute to the development of the complex system of defense and security administration, especially to making crisis management mechanisms and co-operation between law enforcement, military and disaster management agencies more efficient. My findings may fit into the objectives of Hungary's National Security Strategy and the National Military Strategy, which emphasize addressing complex threats and strengthening resilience.

However, the broad-spectrum approach to the main security threats did not allow for a thorough examination of all details, which may open up new research directions in the future, where it will be possible to examine in more detail the security policy connections of organized crime and terrorism, as well as their impact on the operation of the defense administration and police and military co-operation.

Terrorism and other cross-border crimes can only be tackled through international co-operation. In order to respond to these challenges, the government must continue to participate actively in multilateral security mechanisms, with particular regard to organizations such as the UN, WHO, the International Police Organization (hereinafter: Interpol) or the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (hereinafter: Frontex). To this end, I believe that it would be necessary

to develop a common crisis management protocol and other effective data-sharing systems that could be used by Member States either in training or in further training.

Thanks to the analysis of the 2020 National Security Strategy, I have come to the conclusion that the threats identified in the document – such as illegal migration – correspond to the factors also interpreted as challenges by the defense administration, and the government priorities are in line with international trends. Based on this, I recommend the continuous fine-tuning of the national defense administration system, the regular re-evaluation of strategic documents, and a means of ensuring a rapid response to new types of threats through targeted risk analyses. Taking this into account, it is justified to co-ordinate targeted intelligence and counterterrorism operations along migration routes, and it would be necessary to develop and continuously improve biometric databases.

Based on the Hungarian normative system and the legislation examined in my dissertation, I believe that physical border closures and other law enforcement tools work effectively in managing illegal migration. However, the use of criminal law tools should be limited primarily to extreme cases that pose an increased threat to society. Managing the problem requires special sensitivity, as migration also raises human rights issues, and as states decide on whom to allow into their territory based on their sovereignty. Taking this dual aspect into account, legal and law-enforcement solutions are needed that create a balance between both fundamental rights and the protection of state sovereignty and security.

In the investigation of drug crime, I have shown that in the long term, action against the supply side – that is, against producers and distributors – can be more effective. In contrast, dealing with the demand side requires a more health-focused, medical and therapeutic approach. I consider it important to strengthen the role of law enforcement agencies in the fight against drug trafficking. At the same time, taking into account the continuous globalization of crime, in my opinion, its effectiveness lies in international co-operation. In terms of the fight against cybercrime, it is important to raise awareness among the population of the need for personal responsibility. People must use the electronic devices in their environment responsibly and ensure their protection. It is important to be alert to fraud committed in the online space. I believe that this would require even more, and even more intensive, awareness campaigns, not only in our country, but also worldwide.

Finally, I believe that in order to protect social morality, it is essential to ensure the transparency of public institutions and to launch preventive, educational programs that

emphasize the benefits of law-abiding behavior. For this work, I recommend and suggest the use of scientific results in targeted areas.

9. The author's publications on the topic so far

1. Kornél Kondás: 'The Current Challenges of Security and Public Safety, the Defense Administrative, Context of Their Management', *Military Science Review*, 18:1 (2025)
2. Kornél Kondás: 'Water as a National Security Factor in Hungary', *Military Science Review*, 10:1 pp. 461-478., p.18. (2017)
3. Kornél Kondás: 'The responsibilities of local police departments in the event of a health crisis', *Military Science Review*, 10:1 pp. 298-319., p.22 (2017)
4. Kornél Kondás: 'The introduction of new measures and legislative changes in Hungary in 2017 in relation to the migration crisis', *Military Science Review*, 10:3 pp. 523-540., p.18. (2017)
5. Kornél Kondás: 'Tasks of the local police departments after the introduction of the special legal order', In: Veronika Orbók-Barkovics; Ákos Orbók (eds.) *Military Science and the 21st Century*, Budapest, Hungary: National Association of Doctoral Scholars (DOSZ) (2017) p.177. pp. 77-95., p.19.
6. Kornél Kondás: 'The role of the local protection committee in the event of a Hungarian terrorist act', *Military Science Review*, 9:1 pp. 178-199., p.23. (2016)
7. Kornél Kondás: 'Roles of the Action Control Centre in case of cyber attack against the IT system controlling the electronic ankle monitors', *Military Science Review*, 9:3 pp. 237-247., p.11. (2016)
8. Kornél Kondás: 'Tasks of local police bodies following the imposition of a special legal order', *Review of Military Sciences*, 8:1 pp. 301-313., p.13. (2015)
9. Kornél Kondás: 'Terrorism as a factor influencing the system of defense administration', *Review of Military Sciences*, 8:2 pp. 7-24., p.18. (2015)

10. Professional-Scientific Résumé of the Author of the Doctoral Thesis

Police Lieutenant Kornél Kondás serves in the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Police Headquarters, in the position of investigator. His police career began in 2007, when he graduated from the full-time criminal law department of the Police Officers' College, which later became the Faculty of Police Science of the National University of Public Service. During his professional career, he worked in the Life Protection and State Administration Subdivision of the Criminal Department of the Miskolc Police Headquarters, and then continued his work at the Avas Police Station. He currently serves in the Administrative Police Department of the Miskolc Police Headquarters. During his work, he gained extensive experience in combating common law and organized crime, as well as in carrying out operational and analytical activities in criminal investigations.

His dedication to a continuous expansion of his professional and theoretical knowledge led him back to the National University of Public Service in 2012, where he obtained the Master of Science (MSc) in Defense Administration from the Disaster Management Institute in 2014. During his studies, he showed a particular interest in the functioning of the state security system and the issues of co-operation between defense administration and law enforcement agencies. As a natural continuation of this professional interest, he joined the doctoral school of the Faculty of Military Science and Defense Officer Training of the National University of Public Service, where he conducts research in the field of security studies as an individual trainee at his own expense.

The title of his doctoral research is: 'New types of challenges and risks in the complex system of defense and security management'. The research uses an interdisciplinary approach, traversing the borderlands of security policy, law enforcement and military science. Its aim is to explore how and to what extent new forms of crime – such as organized crime, cybercrime and hybrid threats – influence the system of national defense management in the globalizing security environment. It also investigates how effective co-operation between the Police, the Hungarian Defense Forces and the Disaster Management Service can be implemented in order to strengthen national security. His research has both theoretical and practical significance: its results can contribute to the scientific foundation of decision-making in the field of security policy, the organizational and legal development of defense management, and the increase of the integrated crisis management capacity of law enforcement and defense agencies. The

conclusions drawn from the research can also be used in university education, especially in security and defense policy, law enforcement, and disaster management training programs. The author is convinced that an in-depth, scientific examination of the complex system of defense administration and a detailed analysis of the co-operation between the police and the defense forces are indispensable for the effective management of modern security challenges and the enhancement of national resilience.

In his research work, Kornél Kondás represents a comprehensive, systems approach to security, in which the military, law enforcement and civil security sectors complement each other and form a unified structure of national defense. His scientific goal is to promote the development of Hungarian defense administration by combining practical experience and theoretical research, and to contribute to the renewal and strengthening of policy-making in regard to domestic security.