



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. Zoltán György BÁCS Ph. D.
Position		Special Desk Officer
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		Ph. D. (Military Sciences)
Department		Secretariat of the Vice-Rector for International Affairs
Proposed research topic		Innovative, multipurpose dynamic method for analysis and assessment
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Military Sciences



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Analysis and evaluation activities are of fundamental importance in all areas of scientific warfare. The duration of decision preparation, the quality and credibility of the information used, its verification, the development of possible decision alternatives taking into account the probable consequences of each alternative fundamentally determine the effectiveness of one's own operations and the prevention of enemy operations. All factors, methods and procedures that are suitable for reducing the time of information acquisition and processing, accelerating the decision-making mechanism, and calculating and determining the possible consequences of preparatory calculations and operations more accurately and faster than at present are essential for planning a modern, conceivable future development of military theory, technology and personnel, as well as for the cost-effective and efficient coordination of operations. The complexity of the method to be researched, the support of solutions with artificial intelligence, and the use of novel information theory foundations allow further research to be conducted in several other areas, the utilization of which is also conceivable in the civilian sphere.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

One of the most important fundamental areas of research is network theory and information theory. The foundations of network theory cover static networks researched by László Barabási –Albert, technical networks, interpersonal networks, whether they are small community, group or layer networks, their dynamics, the psychological background of the dynamic nature, their connection to each other, and the factors within and outside the community that influence the relationships.

Information theory research covers the origin of information, its possible and indispensable conditions, circumstances, and the examination of the unique and non-unique characteristics of information. The research encompasses the characteristics related to the life cycle, value and effects of information, and their interactions. Consequently, the examination of the time factor also forms an independent area in the research.

It is obvious that, in addition to sociology and psychology, the examination of technical IT conditions is also particularly important, as well as the possibility of applying IT tools and methods in assessing personal suitability and in selection.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Barabási-Albert László: A képlet
2.	Barabási Albert László: Behálózva

3.	Barabási-Albert László: A hálózatok tudománya
4.	Terje Aven: The risk concept—historical and recent development trends
5.	Dr. Bács Zoltán György: Gondolatok az információ szerepéről – más, egyéni szemszögből

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 21st October, 2025

Zoltán György BÁCS





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Mihaly Boda, PhD
Position		Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		habilitation
Department		Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training, Department of Military History, Philosophy and Cultural History
Proposed research topic		History of Interconnecting Factors of War and Society
The research area of the doctoral research topic		4th. Research Area of Military History And History of Military Arts



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

It can be argued that every war is a communal event, with a multitude of interconnecting factors that shape the experiences of the opposing sides and those otherwise involved. One such link is the justification of war, that is to say, the ideology of war and peace. One of the most sophisticated and pervasive war ideologies is the just war theory, which encompasses the organization of armies, the decision to go to war, the conduct of war, and the termination of war. The theory has its origins in the Middle Ages and has been the subject of ongoing debate and analysis in relation to the ethics of war and the conduct of warfare. However, shifts in the character of warfare also impact the substance of the theory, resulting in significant modifications to the theory during major periods of war. The proposed research topic is the history of a freely chosen interface between war and society. A particular focus on the history of the ideology of war and peace is preferred but not demanded. Other potential topics include the relationship between war and the modern state, civil-military relations and the political role of the army, the causes and consequences of war, mobilisation, the culture of war, traditional minorities in war, morale in war, war and political change, military ethics and the theory of war.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

War is a communal event, with numerous dimensions that are linked to the functioning of society. Therefore, the relationship between the state and war, civil-military relations, the political role of the army, military reinforcement and mobilisation, the culture of war, the role of traditional minorities in war, morale in war, the relationship between war and political change, military ethics and the relationship between military and civilian values are all important areas of research. This research topic focuses on these relationships.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Neiberg, Michael S.: War and Society. In Hughes, M., Philpott, W.J. (szerk.): Palgrave Advances in Modern Military History. Palgrave Advances. Palgrave Macmillan, London.
2.	Keegan, John: A History of Warfare. Vintage, 1994.
3.	Boda, Mihály Peacekeepers' Autonomy and Military Authority ACADEMIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN MILITARY AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SCIENCE 19 : 2 pp. 65-78. , 14 p. (2020)
4.	Boda Mihály: Imperial Historicism: An Example of Scientific Justification of Foreign Policy and Warfare in the 19-20th Centuries in Hungary ACADEMIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN MILITARY AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SCIENCE 20 : 3 pp. 81-95. , 15 p. (2021)

5.	<u>Boda, Mihály</u> <u>Soldier's Autonomy and Military Authority: Chapter 7</u> In: Peter, H J Olsthoorn (szerk.) Military Ethics and Leadership Leiden, Hollandia : Brill Nijhoff (2017) 307 p. pp. 150-167. , 18 p.
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I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

03.12.2024.

Mihaly Boda





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Mihaly Boda, Phd
Position		Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		Habilitation
Department		Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training, Military History Department
Proposed research topic		Theories of war in the 20th and 21th centuries
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The Theory of Military

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Research into the philosophical (and ethical) aspects of war can have significant implications in its own right. Furthermore, it can serve as a valuable means of systematizing other, less abstract and universal forms of knowledge within this field. The philosophy of war encompasses a range of perspectives on both conventional and non-conventional forms of warfare. Theories of conventional wars have a long history, with roots in antiquity. It would be fair to say that theories of non-conventional wars have a relatively short history, with the majority of them emerging in the 20th century. It might be said that non-conventional wars include, for example, asymmetrical wars, nuclear war, hybrid war, proxy, risk-avoiding, space war, AI-controlled war, and every other form of new warfare phenomenon in the 20th and 21st centuries. It could also be observed that the two types of warfare are linked in that the non-conventional type typically becomes a part of the conventional one.

**The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Research into the philosophical (and ethical) aspects of war can have significant implications in its own right. Furthermore, it can serve as a valuable means of systematizing other, less abstract and universal forms of knowledge within this field. The philosophy of war encompasses a range of perspectives on both conventional and non-conventional forms of warfare. Theories of conventional wars have a long history, with roots in antiquity. It would be fair to say that theories of non-conventional wars have a relatively short history, with the majority of them emerging in the 20th century. It might be said that non-conventional wars include, for example, asymmetrical wars, nuclear war, hybrid war, proxy, risk-avoiding, space war, AI-controlled war, and every other form of new warfare phenomenon in the 20th and 21st centuries. It could also be observed that the two types of warfare are linked in that the non-conventional type typically becomes a part of the conventional one.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Proxy War: Its Philosophy and Ethics SODOBNI VOJASKI IZZIVI / CONTEMPORARY MILITARY CHALLENGES 25 : 3-4 pp. 9-21. , 13 p. (2023)
2.	Hybrid War: Theory and Ethics ACADEMIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN MILITARY AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SCIENCE 23 : 1 pp. 5-17. , 13 p. (2024)
3.	Clausewitz, Carl von: On War. Book One. 1. Princeton University Press, 2008.
4.	Creveld, Martin van: The Transformation of War. The Free Press, 1991.

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| 5. | Kaldor, Mary: Identity and War. <i>Global Policy</i> , Vol. 4. Issue 4. 2013. |
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28.11.2024.

Mihály Boda





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Gabor BOLDIZSAR
Position		associate professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD (Military Science)
Department		Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training, University of Public Service Ludovika
Proposed research topic		Military Tasks of State-Building, particular in Administrative, Economic and Security Area
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Theory of Military Art

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Conflicts, wars, and state-building are fundamentally social phenomena, and knowledge and usage of social sciences are essential for their understanding and management.

Conflicts, wars, and complex threats have come closer and closer to the borders of our country and our alliances' territory, and have also appeared in their territories. Their effects on us no longer appear only indirectly, in parts, but have become part of everyday life. These effects directly influence the functioning of the state and society, its security, and the protection of its interests and values.

As in the past, so in the present and in the future, one of the important key elements of international peace and security is to have stable and accountable actors in the international relations. One of the basic conditions for state-building is the creation of physical security, in which international and local forces play an important role.

In resolving the increasingly complex crises of the present and the future, coordinated efforts of many actors are needed. The need to build a functioning state is not only after the civil wars experienced in the past and in the present. Hybrid warfare or a war can also weaken or destroy a functioning state. But an important element in building resilience to challenges is the stability of the state, its ability to perform state functions. The three main pillars of this stability are the administration, the economy and the physical security. A stable and self-sustaining peace achieved in these three security dimensions is the guarantee that the state will be a stable and accountable actor in the international environment.

Starting from the state and nation-building following World War II (Germany and Japan), through the support of nations gaining independence from colonial rule and various peacekeeping efforts, state-building has appeared as a main task in all operations, including support for failed and fragile states.

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic

(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Conflicts and wars, state-building are fundamentally social phenomena, and knowledge and usage of social sciences are essential for their understanding and management.

The relations between the military tasks of state-building and the social sciences are extremely complex. They are in constant interaction with each other and their impact is particularly important in the post-war period, but also during prevention, in the era of instability.

In addition to the three main areas (administration, economy, physical security), the dimension of social (human) security is also vital. In order to examine and understand these areas, in addition to military science, political science, political science and international relations, economics, and law enforcement, the disciplines of knowledge of society are also needed. The decisive areas in this are the knowledge and application of sociology,

psychology, cultural anthropology, history, religion, and communication sciences.

The military aspects of state-building and the various fields and branches of science are closely related, and theories and practical implementations continuously influence each other. Just as state-building itself is a complex and coordinated effort, its theoretical and scientific background is also multidisciplinary.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Ashraf Ghani, Clare Lockhart: Fixing Failed States: A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World (Oxford University Press, 2009)
2.	Ian F. W. Beckett: Modern Insurgencies and Counter-Insurgencies: Guerrillas and their Opponents since 1750 (Warfare and History, 2001)
3.	Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson: Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty (Currency, New York, 2012)
4.	Synge, Richard: Mozambique, UN Peacekeeping in Action 1992-1994 (USIP, Washington, 1997)
5.	Dorina A. Bekoe: Implementing Peace Agreements, Lessons from Mozambique, Angola and Liberia (Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2008)

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04 December 2024

Col. Dr. Boldizsár Gábor PhD



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Gabor BOLDIZSAR
Position		associate professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD (Military Science)
Department		Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training, University of Public Service Ludovika
Proposed research topic		Operational Environment in the 21st century. Connection between Human Environment and Military Force in the future operations
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Theory of Military Art

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Conflicts and wars are fundamentally social phenomena, and knowledge and usage of social sciences are essential for their understanding and management.

In recent times, there have been significant changes in the use of military forces, in the types of operations and in the implementation environment. Conflicts/wars have become more intense and have come closer to our country and our alliances' territories. Just as in the past 30 years, the operational environment has been a determinant of the choice and success of military activities, this is no different in the case of today's and future conflicts/wars. Only complex and coordinated responses can be effective to complex challenges, one of the defining elements of which is the military forces.

In today's conflicts/wars, both low and high intensity, it can be seen that the areas of confrontation are expanding, and the struggle is taking place in more and more domains. The human beings have always been and will be a part of the management and resolution of crises/wars. That is why it is important to understand how human behaviors, codes of conducts, beliefs, traditions, and knowledge affect individual and collective decision-making, how they respond to and shape the operational environment.

The operational environment of the 21st century is extremely complex. Complexity is also evident in terms of challenges and threats, responses, and actors. But not only are single operations increasingly complex, but the types of operations themselves are also appearing on an increasingly wider spectrum. This process will continue in the future. The human terrain, human behavior, and cognitive dimensions are increasingly important elements of present and future operations, both in the case of one's own and allies, the enemy, neutrals and the population. It is therefore essential to understand the human terrain and the cognitive dimension for the success of future operations.

The operational environment, and within it, the increasing value and increasing importance of the human terrain, is part of a process. During the peace-, COIN- and stabilization operations of the past 30 years, the determinative nature of the operational environment and human terrain has become increasingly clear not only to theorists but also to implementing forces.

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Conflicts and wars, the operational environment are not only social phenomena, a multidisciplinary approach is essential for their understanding and management.

Understanding the complex operational environment requires knowledge and usage of several scientific fields and disciplines. In addition to social sciences, knowledge and application of economic and earth sciences are also essential.

The main elements of the complex operational environment are the physical space, the social (human) space, climatic conditions, security dimensions, the set complex goals and the resources and legal conditions consistent with them.

Understanding the human terrain as part of the complex operational environment requires knowledge and application of social science disciplines that examine small and large human groups. The key areas in this are sociology, psychology, cultural anthropology, history, religion and communication sciences.

The dimensions of the complex operational environment are in continuous interaction with each other, so the scientific knowledge and methods used for understanding them must be applied in a complex, holistic manner. Just as the operational environment itself is complex and constantly changing, its theoretical and scientific background is also multidisciplinary.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Strategic Foresight Analysis 2023 (NATO ACT, Norfolk, 2023)
2.	Global Trends 2040 (USA National Intelligence Council, 2021)
3.	Future Operational Environment: Forging the Future in an Uncertain World 2035-2050. (US Army Future Command, 2020)
4.	Carter Malkasian: The American War in Afghanistan (Oxford University Press, 2021)
5.	Antonio Giustozzi: The Taliban at War (Oxford University Press, 2022)

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04 December 2024

Col. Dr. Boldizsár Gábor PhD





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Prof. Dr. Mária Bordás
Position		Full Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD, Habilitated Doctor
Department		LUPS, Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies, Department of Constitutional Law and Comparative Public Law
Proposed research topic		The Israeli vs. Palestinian conflict, with particular attention to terrorism and the possibility of military solutions to the conflict
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Social Sciences Aspects of Defense

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Israel and Palestine have had a permanent conflict since the Israeli state was declared in 1948. In the last almost 80 years, several diplomatic negotiations have tried to reconcile the Israeli and Palestinian people, but all of them have been considered failures. It was because the standpoints of the parties are so far from each other that it is impossible to make any compromise for a long time. Palestinians do not recognize the right of the Jewish to settle down in the territory of Palestine, nor to establish a state. The debated territory is thought, on the other hand, by the Jews to be the holy land for them, because the Jewish kingdom existed there for more centuries, until the Roman military defeated it in the 1st century B.C.

Regardless of the accords made by international mediations, e.g., in Camp David or Oslo, the idea "from river to the sea" for both parties has remained even in recent times. This saying means total rejection, which implies the aim of physically eliminating the other. Obviously, neither the Israelis, nor the Palestinians have coherent ideas how to share the territory of Palestine, e.g., only the orthodox Jewish political parties represent the idea to extend Jewish settlements in West Bank, occupying in this way the ancient Jewish cities, such as Hebron, Jericho, Nablus, Shiloh, Betar, Naaran, where the most important Jewish sacred places are located. This political view, represented by the orthodox Jews and far-right parties in the Knesset, does not recognize the right of the Palestinians to state sovereignty; however, the United Nations recognized it by a resolution in 2012.

It is true, on the other hand, that the Palestine State does not operate like a real state, because after the parliamentary elections in 2006, it split into Gaza and the West Bank, two hostile political entities. Gaza was controlled by Hamas, which is in fact a terrorist organization, but governed the territory, e.g., provided public services, education, food, security, and safety for the people. The internationally recognized Palestine Authority in the West Bank has democratic institutions, like elections, president, parliament, prime minister, law enforcement, etc., but in the practical reality, they do not work. No one in the West Bank would like to hold an election following the events in 2006, when Hamas won, and because it could not agree on the composition of the new government with Fatah, Hamas expelled Fatah sympathizers from Gaza.

The recent Palestinian government is located in Ramallah, which is the temporary capital of the Palestinian State, but its government institutions were not allowed to enter Gaza. There was a fear that Hamas would win in the next election, so the Ramallah government did not hold elections from that time. It should be noted that very few Western states have recognized the Palestine State until this time, but some of them, e.g., France, Canada, the United Kingdom,

Norway, Ireland, Spain, and Slovenia have changed their mind, due to the aggressive Israeli war since 2023, which plans to eliminate or deport people in Gaza.

Besides the extreme standpoints of the parties, there were some solutions based on compromise, too, to manage the situation. The most important principle of the agreements was “land for peace,” which meant that the Israeli military would withdraw from Gaza and the West Bank; in exchange, the Palestinian terrorist organizations would stop implementing terrorist attacks against Israel. Ariel Sharon, the prime minister, ordered in 2000 the Israeli military to withdraw from Gaza, also the elimination of Jewish settlements there. Terrorist attacks, however, continued and the second intifada broke out on the Palestinian side.

The Israelis feel that they kept their promise, but did not get peace in exchange, so they refused to withdraw the Israeli military from the West Bank. Israel put most territories in the West Bank under Israeli military and administrative control, except the eight Palestinian cities, and surrounded the West Bank with a wall. Gaza was totally blockaded by the Israeli military to prevent terrorist attacks against Israel. The situation escalated when Israeli tanks regularly went to the Palestinian territories to destroy the houses of suspected terrorists and to arrest them. Gaza was dominated by Hamas and Islamic Jihad, but besides, there were several terrorist organizations in the West Bank, as well, called “factions”. Palestine terrorist organizations of Gaza and the West Bank did not stop attacking Israel by bombing, missiles, taking military as hostages, knives, and shootings, etc., although the Ramallah government led by the Fatah stood up for peace.

The reason why Palestinians used violence to reach their goals was that they rejected the Israeli military presence, law enforcement, and administrative control in the West Bank, but not at least the extension of Jewish settlements. Also, people in the Gaza Strip could leave the Gaza Strip exceptionally, and only with a permit of the Israeli authorities. They were prohibited from trading too, due to the economic blockade. Hamas played the Israeli blockade, and built many tunnels, through which they could acquire weapons, gas, or other goods.

Palestinians still hope to get back East Jerusalem as their capital, the liberated Gaza and West Bank, perhaps their former lands in the territory of Israel, and their confiscated assets. However, it does not seem realistic to eliminate Jewish settlements in the West Bank, because in the practical reality, these settlements have become bigger cities with five hundred thousand inhabitants. The Palestinian idea is called “Two State Solution” in the international political usage, but nobody has an idea about the details, especially because the Israeli government does not wish to stop the war in Gaza, nor to hear the sovereignty of the Palestinian State.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research will *analyze* the Israeli-Palestine conflict with emphasis on the way they tried to solve the conflict with the tool of violence. The research problem and research question are asymmetric warfare, i.e., why the most modern state military of the world has not reached victory in the last 80 years against the Palestinian terrorist organizations.

The *main goal of the research* is to shed light on the guerrilla warfare used by Palestinian terrorist organizations, as well as those that are related to the ideas of radical Islam, e.g., suicide bombing, using Palestinian civilians as living shields in wars, and brutal violence in the events of October 7, 2023, which all lack humanity. In other words, radical Islam does not respect human life, even the Muslim lives, when there is a superior goal, i.e., to eliminate Israel. It is not purely a question of asymmetric warfare, but culture, as well. In the current war in Gaza, Israel aimed to eliminate Hamas, but it is not possible without killing civilians. It is because Hamas is not a regular state military with uniforms, but terrorists who are hiding among civilians and in the tunnels of Gaza.

The research will *examine* the reaction of the international community, e.g., the United Nations, to the Israeli military interventions. They regularly condemned, even in recent times, Israel, blaming it for using disproportionate military response in the wars with Hamas, also naming Israel “apartheid regime”, because of the strict law enforcement used against terrorists. Even more, in recent times, the Israeli prime minister, Netanyahu, has been convicted for crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Court.

The *question to answer* is if the warfare of the Israeli military was an efficient counterterrorism, or if not, what are the answers? The reason why Israel could not eliminate terrorism was the guerrilla warfare used by the Palestinian terrorists, or it was because until this time, Israel’s aim in the wars with Hamas could be only to reach a ceasefire, but not the elimination of Hamas. Or, as a further assumption, it was because of political reasons: it was not realistic for Israel to eliminate Hamas due to international laws of war. The recent war in Gaza has changed this qualm, but it is queried if defeating terrorism in the Palestinian territories is realistic.

Among the *research objectives* to be explored in this topic, one of the prominent pillars is the examination of the historical development of terrorism in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. One of the questions to be answered in this context is the key periods of systematic armed escalation, including the formation of various Palestinian militant groups, such as Hamas, the Martyrs of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and the exploration of the formation and ideological foundations of other major terrorist organizations. In addition, the research also aims to analyse and develop the motivations, ideological foundations and tactics of the existing groups over time, as well as to shed light

on the impact of international political developments (Camp David, Oslo Process) and Palestinian domestic politics (radicalization) on terrorist acts.

The analysis of the various military strategies employed by the two opposing sides will explore the documentation and evaluation of key military operations, including Israeli military incursions, targeted assassinations, blockades, and Palestinian guerrilla tactics, the construction of the tunnel system, and the construction of the Israeli security system, including the deployment of the Iron Dome system. In addition, a separate research topic will be the asymmetric tactical concepts behind the Palestinian attacks (e.g., the use of cheap terror rockets, suicide bombings, tunnel operations, kidnappings) and the evaluation of the Israeli military responses.

The use of armed forces in the conflict series is an assessment of the impact of the use of armed forces on reconciliation, risk reduction to an acceptable level and conflict dynamics, including the discussion and analysis of how military actions have affected the civilian population, political stability, and the international perception of the conflict. On the other hand, it is also part of the research to explore why and how military campaigns and operations were followed by further escalation and to what extent the desired de-escalation process was achieved. It is of particular interest to explore how a conflict has caused unplanned and unintended consequences, such as further Islamist radicalization and changes in Israeli public opinion regarding the two-state solution.

An interesting and exploratory element of the research topic is the exploration of alternative conflict resolution approaches beyond military solutions, including the examination of the extent to which Arab countries and international actors and organizations were able to contribute to the reconciliation process through political negotiations or, on the contrary, had an opposite effect. Naturally, this should include an examination of the extent to which economic incentives, such as the donation system, helped consolidation or were counterproductive. It should also shed light on the role of ceasefire agreements, various confidence-building measures, and international mediators in conflict management.

An important part of the research topic was the exploration of the role and consequences of possible military solutions in achieving long-term peace, and the assessment of whether the indisputable Israeli technical and military dominance can lead to sustainable peace or merely to the temporary suppression of violence.

A related question is the sustainability of the slow but clearly observed improvement in the Israeli security situation (Lebanon, Syria) that occurred after October 7th.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)	
1.	Bordás Mária: <i>Hamas-Izrael War: Short Analysis of the First Two Phases of War</i> . European Scientific Journal 20: 11 pp. 1-17., 13 p. (2024)
2.	Peter Berkowitz: <i>What Israel Won in Gaza & What Diplomacy Must Now Gain</i> . September 2014 Issue 18. Strategika. Conflict of the past and as lessons for the present. Is there a military solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict? Hoover Institution, Stanford University, ISSN: 2734-746X pp 1-16
3.	Michael B. Oren: <i>Six Days of War: June 1967 and the Making of the Modern Middle East</i> (Oxford University Press, 2002) ISBN: 978-0345461926. pp.74-136
4.	Jerome Slater: <i>Terrorism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict</i> . Middle East Policy 22(3). 2015. Wiley Publication. ISSN: 10611924. pp. 79-99
5.	Igor Primoratz: <i>Terrorism in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: A Case Study in Applied Ethics</i> . Published By: S. H. Bergman Center for Philosophical Studies Terrorism and Counterterrorism (January 2006), pp. 27-48

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Prof. Dr. Maria Bordas
Full Professor

September 24, 2025







**Draft for
research topic announcement**

Name	of the applicant	Prof. Dr. Mária Bordás
Position		Full Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD, Habilitated Doctor
Department		LUPS, Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies, Department of Constitutional Law and Comparative Public Law
Proposed research topic		Impact of Western Interventions on Emerging Terrorism, Armed Conflicts, and Wars in the Islamic World since the Early 20 th Century
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Social Sciences Aspects of Defense



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Until colonial times, states in the Islamic world in the Middle East and North Africa were successful. The first Islamic state established by Mohammed in Medina and Mecca, conquered first the Bedouin tribes on the Arabian Peninsula, later the Ottoman Empire, the Middle East, North Africa, and a part of Europe. The huge Ottoman Empire had not only military achievements, but despite the absolutism, which remained its political and government system, it could evolve a developed public administration and economy to compare with medieval European countries.

After World War I, the Ottoman Empire had to withdraw to the recent territory of Turkey, and new Muslim states were created based on the territory influenced by the European colonizers. Because the artificial borders of these new states were not drawn based on nations, people did not feel national identity towards their home countries. With few exceptions, such as Persians, Kurds, Egyptians, Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazaras, and Turkmen or Baluchis, only Arabs (Berbers) lived in the territory of the Middle East and North Africa. National identity in this region, however, as opposed to Europe, where nation-states had evolved at the time of capitalism, was not an issue, because the most important identity point was the *umma*, the Islamic community.

While certain European empires, such as England, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and France could gain growing wealth from colonizing Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East, as well as from industrial revolutions, the Islamic world remained underdeveloped, due to the expropriation of the European colonizers. There did not occur bourgeois revolutions, either, which could have given impetus to social development, i.e., a more just society, represented by liberal democracy. People in the Islamic world increasingly felt falling behind in economic and social development, which phenomena is called modernization crisis in the Islamic world.

Muslims had to find a way out of the modernization crisis, realizing that forced Western economic and government systems were not successful in the Islamic world. The European colonizers let capitalist relations develop, only when their economic benefit required it, and encouraged establishing autocracies in the form of a strong presidential system, or absolute monarchy, in both cases with a loyal president or monarch to them. These facts did not facilitate the creation of a modern and more just society. This belief was even stronger after the independence of the Muslim countries since the mid-20th century, and began to accuse the West of hindering modernization in the Islamic world.

The Iranian revolution in 1979 resulted not only in the development of Shia radical Islam in Iran, but at the same time export of terrorism in the Middle

East. Iran to be regional power in the Middle East is symbolized by the so-called “Shia crescent” consisting of the countries with Shia population. Iran has tenaciously been supporting Shia armed militias in Iraq, terrorist organizations, like the Shia Hezbollah in Lebanon, and the Sunni Hamas in Gaza, the Shia Houthi rebels in Yemen, and the Assad regime in Syria since 2011 by transporting Shia terrorists into the country. Iran is the only country in the Islamic world that still plans to eliminate Israel, the ally of the United States. The root of the anti-Western attitude of the Shia radical Islam in Iran was the hostility of the Shia clergy towards the United States, already during the reign of the Iranian shah. Iran and its proxies, however, have mostly lost influence and power due to military interventions of Israel and the United States after the terrorist attack against Israel on October 7, 2023. Iran is still a destabilizing factor in the region, not least its illegal nuclear program.

The third wave of terrorism in the Islamic world appeared as global radical Islam in the form of a new terrorist organization, al-Qaeda. Its ideologist, Bin Laden, aimed to attack American civilians either in the holy land of Islam, or outside. It was because the constant American political, military, and economic influence in the Islamic world. The casus belli was the American military intervention in the first Gulf War in Kuwait in 1990, when the Saudi royal family invited the US military in the country to defend the Saudi people from the supposed military attack of Saddam Hussein against Saudi Arabia.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

US President George W. Bush’s doctrine, implemented after 9/11, the “War on Terror”, was oil to the fire, because the United States by this doctrine, vindicated the right to attack any supporter of terrorism by military forces, actively or preventively. The strategy of the Bush doctrine was based on counterterrorism and the establishment of democracies, which was believed the guarantee of eliminating the Islamic terrorism. This endeavor did not prove efficient in Afghanistan and Iraq but led to the strengthening of even more brutal terrorist organizations, like the Islamic State and the Taliban. The bin Laden family's heritage of bin Laden survived all military interventions, because the al-Qaeda affiliates are still active in Afghanistan, Yemen, Somalia, and other parts of the Maghreb and Sahel. The Bush doctrine had the illusion that democracy will prevent terrorism, but on one hand, democracies cannot be created in countries having no democratic traditions, on the other hand, most governments in the Middle East and North Africa are too fragile to have efficient counterterrorist strategy, or states in the practical reality are collapsed, which allowed the armed militias and warlords to take power, such as in Libya, Somalia, or other countries in the Sahel.

Although the Arab Spring took place in the form of spontaneous riots, insurgencies and revolutions, only in those countries that had some traditions of democracy, such as Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan or Morocco. The Arab Spring, in other cases, led to collapsed or fragile states, where radical Islamist groups became even stronger than before, like in Libya, Syria, or Yemen.

Military interventions of the West could not help much in stabilizing fragile or collapsed states, as it happened in Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, or Libya. State building initiated by the United States resulted a fragile state in Iraq, but a collapsed state, the return of the Taliban in Afghanistan.

The *research problem* and the *research question* are how evolvement of non-state actors, like terrorist organizations, armed militias of warlords, also, armed conflicts, such as insurgencies, ethnic and religious violence in fragile or collapsed states, are related to political and military interventions of Western countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

The other *goal of the research* is to shed light on the forms of Western interventions, also, the types of non-state actors, such as clandestine terrorist organizations, i.e., al-Qaeda and its affiliates, and those that operate as “state in a state”, like Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in Gaza, and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. The Muslim Brotherhood will also be examined from the aspect of whether it is a terrorist organization, or a supporter of terrorism, and when it operates in the form of a political party, respecting the rules of the games of democracy (in Jordan and Morocco).

The other *relevance of the topic* is to identify how the armed conflicts and wars destabilized states and *seek answers* if the spread of Islamic fundamentalism and radical Islam caused by interventions of Western countries gave a better chance for the states in the Middle East and Africa to achieve a better and more just society.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Bordás Mária: <i>The Problems of State Efficiency and Terrorism in North Africa. Journal of US-China Public Administration. 12: 3 pp. 197-232., 36 p. (2015)</i>
2.	Bordás Mária: <i>Current Issues of International Law in Regulating Counter-Insurgency and Counter-Terrorism. Terrorism and Electronic Journal and Knowledge Base. 3: 2 pp. 1-25., 25 p. (2014)</i>

3.	Bordás Mária: <i>Raison d'être and Islamic Radicalism in the North African region: Similarities and Differences</i> . <i>Hadtudományi Szemle</i> 7: 4 pp. 83-95., 13 p. (2014)
4.	Charles Townshend: <i>A Terrorism. A Very Short Introduction Oxford University Press, 2003. United Kingdom. ISBN: 978-0192801685. pp 1-168</i>
5.	John Westwood: <i>The History of Middle East Wars</i> . World Publications, Inc. MA. 2002. ISBN: 978-1572153158. pp. 3-220

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Prof. Dr. Maria Bordas
Full Professor

September 24, 2025





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Tamás Csiki Varga, PhD
Position		Senior research fellow
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		John Lukacs Institute for Strategy and Politics
Proposed research topic		Germany's defense policy and strategic culture
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Strategic and Defence Studies

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Knowledge of our immediate security environment, including the strategic thinking, national defence policy, and military capabilities of our regional allies, is essential for Hungary and practitioners of Hungarian military science. It is of paramount importance to learn about common and possibly different elements in order to have a realistic picture of the operation, cooperation opportunities, and capabilities of our primary allies. German strategic thinking and the related international roles have been undergoing a gradual 'normalization' since the turn of the millennium, which was embodied in the Munich Consensus in the 2010s, the Zeitenwende from 2022, and the significantly accelerated reform of the Bundeswehr. As a result, Germany's role in strengthening European security will (or may) also increase significantly.

In addition, due to its role in the comprehensive modernization of the Hungarian armed forces and the development of the defence industry, Germany has emerged as the number one European strategic partner of Hungary in defence. Despite this, German defence policy and changes in strategic culture are addressed very rarely and only periodically in the Hungarian scientific community, thus examining the relevant issues with modern research methods (would be) a gap-filling exercise.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research topic is based on the understanding of the changes in German strategic thinking and strategic culture, and based on this, on exploring the current characteristics of German defence policy. A decisive issue is the positioning of German defence policy and defence industry development in the European Union and within NATO. Research includes the evaluation of national strategic documents, defence spending trends and the use of these resources, the implementation of military modernisation and reform, as well as multinational defence cooperation programs, and not least the change in German arms export policy.

The overall research framework within social sciences is constituted by the German society's security perception, the social and political discourse on security, the allocation of national resources, the overall societal understanding of and roles undertaken in defence, the development of the military, and the development of the defence industry.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Kiss J., László: Folytonosság a változásban – külpolitikai stratégia és nemzeti identitás a német fejlődésben. In: Kiss J. László (ed.): Nemzeti identitás és külpolitika az euroatlanti térségben. Teleki László Alapítvány, Budapest, 2005, 51–159.
2.	Altdorfer, Domonkos – Csiki Varga, Tamás: A német stratégiai vízió kialakulása a 2010-es években. Nemzet és Biztonság – Biztonságpolitikai Szemle, 14. évf., 2021/1, 3–23.

3.	Csiki Varga, Tamás – Etl, Alex: Forradalom vagy kiigazítás? A német haderő fejlesztésének kérdései az orosz–ukrán háború fényében. In. Nemzeti és Biztonság – Biztonságpolitikai Szemle, 15. évf., 2022/2, 77–96.
4.	Csiki Varga, Tamás – Etl, Alex: Németország stratégiai jövőképe és a Bundeswehr reformfolyamata. Honvédségi Szemle, 148. évf., 2020/1., 20–32.
5.	Speck, Gyula: A német külpolitika hangsúlyváltásai – Németország fegyverexport-politikája 2013–2017 között. In. Nemzeti és Biztonság – Biztonságpolitikai Szemle, 11. évf., 2018/4, 94–125.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, January 10, 2026



Tamás Csiki Varga, PhD
senior research fellow





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Tamás Csiki Varga, PhD
Position		Senior research fellow
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		John Lukacs Insitute for Strategy and Politics
Proposed research topic		The current issues of developing the European Defense Industrial and Technological Base and Central European countries' armed forces reforms and defence cooperation
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Strategic and Defence Studies

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

As a result of the deteriorating and destabilizing European security environment in the 2010s, European defence issues, and in particular the European defence industry, have received increased attention since 2022 – Russia’s renewed aggression against Ukraine. Since then, European countries have been trying to effectively address the dilemma of short-term production and stockpiling, and long-term research, development and innovation, in order to offset the unpreparedness of European armed forces for the conduct of a protracted, high-intensity military operation.

This level of ambition already far exceeds the crisis management ambitions of the 1999 Helsinki Headline Goal and raises the issue of strengthening ‘complementary’ European capabilities in NATO’s collective defence in a number of areas. The development of the defence industry, both in terms of production capacity and technology, is one of the many areas in which we have seen radical changes in recent years.

The development of the European Defence Industrial and Technological Base (EDTIB) also aims to reduce the military penetration of the United States and its dependence on it in the medium term. This intention was also indicated by the adoption of the first European Defence Industrial Strategy (2024).

It is a fundamental interest of Hungary and its allies to understand and be able to predict the drivers of the development of the European Defence Industrial and Technological Base as a defence ecosystem for the 2030s, enabling the sustainable supply of military capabilities (military equipment, war materials, dual-use technologies) necessary for self-defence on European soil and for the enforcement of their interests beyond.

As part of these processes with a sub-regional focus, the Central European states dynamically increased their defence spending and embarked on comprehensive military modernization programs in the second half of the 2010s, and then at an accelerating pace following the escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2022. We need to know and evaluate the results of these processes. Even though the framework of their national defence strategies is almost always NATO and EU membership, their collective defence and common security planning and capability development, narrower, sub-regional cooperation initiatives have also emerged, such as the Central European Defense Cooperation Initiative (CEDI), the defense cooperation of the Visegrád Four (EU Battlegroup), etc. It is worth exploring their content and further development opportunities – or obstacles – with scientific tools. It is in the fundamental interest of Hungary and her allies to understand and anticipate the drivers of the development of the European Defence Industrial and Technological Base as a defence ecosystem by the 2030s, enabling the sustainable supply of military capabilities (military equipment, war materials, dual-use technologies) necessary for self-defence on European ground and for the enforcement of European interests beyond our borders. As part of this, knowledge of our immediate security environment, the strategic thinking, national defence policy and military capabilities of our regional allies is essential. It is of paramount importance to understand the common and potentially different elements in order to have a realistic picture of the possibilities and limitations of both military (operational) and defence industrial cooperation.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The aim of scientific research focusing on these issues is to outline the supply-demand equation of the European defence industry and the political, economic, technological, human resource, etc. background of defence industrial development. To this end, an independent and comparative analysis of the defence ecosystem of individual states, as well as an examination of European (EU, NATO) and sub-regional initiatives (capability coalitions) is necessary. From the political science and economic perspective, it is necessary to understand which factors hinder or can facilitate the elimination of the fragmentation of the European defence industry, the development of competitive military industrial capacities, and the more efficient use of dual-use technologies and developing, emerging and disruptive technologies in the coming years and decades.

From a Hungarian perspective, a key research area is not only the understanding and development of the functioning of the domestic defence industrial ecosystem, but also the mapping of German, Polish, Romanian, French, and Turkish military industrial capabilities and technological development in our environment, highlighting cooperation opportunities and utilizing experiences and best practices.

The research topic also includes the study and comparative analysis and evaluation of the national defence policies of Central European states, regional cooperation programs within the framework of the European Union and NATO, or in other formations (V4, MLF, CEDI, etc.). The research includes national strategic documents, defence spending trends and the use of these resources, national military reforms and the implementation of multinational defence cooperation programs. The evaluation of military reforms of certain states and military operations with Central European participation is of constant relevance. Among the social science connections, we find the fundamental issues of the security perception of Central European societies, the social and political discourse on security, the allocation of state resources, the overall role of defence in society, the development of the armed forces, and the development of defence industry. The comparative research approach and methodology make all of this valuable from both a scientific and policy perspective with a subregional focus – and fill a gap in Hungary.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Csiki Varga, Tamás: Reinforcing European defense industry for times of great power conflict. In. Zombory, Katarzyna & Szilágyi, János Ede (eds.): Shielding Europe with the Common Security and Defence Policy: The EU Legal Framework for the Development of an Innovative European Defence Industry in Times of a Changing Global Security Environment. Central European Academic Publishing, Miskolc, 2024, 73–108.
2.	Hackett, James & Schreer, Ben (eds.): Progress and Shortfalls in Europe's Defence – An assessment. IISS, London, 2025.

3.	Keller, André et al.: Cutting-edge, affordable, ready. A vision for Europe's defense industrial future. PWC, London, 2024.
4.	Csiki, Tamás: A közép-európai államok védelmi együttműködési törekvései, 2008-2016. NKE HDI, Budapest, 2018.
5.	Fiott, Daniel: In every crisis an opportunity? European Union Integration in Defence and the War in Ukraine. In. Journal of European Integration. Vol. 45., 2023/3., 447-462.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, January 10, 2026

Tamás Csiki Varga, PhD
senior research fellow





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Zoltan Egeresi
Position		Research fellow
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		John Lukacs Institute for Strategy and Politics
Proposed research topic		The Security Policy and Geopolitical Challenges of the Turkic States in the 20th and 21st Centuries
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Strategic and Defense Studies

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The security policies of the Turkic states—including Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan—are shaped by their geographical location across several strategically significant regions of the world. Their belonging to the regions of Central Asia, the South Caucasus, the Eastern Mediterranean, and Southeast Europe presents, both individually and collectively, a range of security challenges and opportunities. These challenges are influenced by great power competition, armed conflicts, energy security, border security, as well as migration and societal issues.

The aim of the proposed doctoral research is to examine how the Turkic states shape their security policies in each of these regions and how they respond to threats and opportunities arising from their environment. The dissertation will analyze how internal instability in Central Asia, conflicts in the South Caucasus, tensions in the Eastern Mediterranean, and security dynamics related to Southeast Europe affect the strategic decisions of the Turkic states. Additionally, the study will consider how cooperation between the states, for example within the framework of the Organization of Turkic States, can strengthen or limit the pursuit of cross-regional security interests.

The expected contribution of the research is to uncover the dynamics of the Turkic states' regional security engagement and to shed new light on security interconnections across Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Mediterranean, and Southeast Europe.

Suggested research topics:

Historical and institutional foundations of the security policies of the Turkic states

Security challenges in Central Asia and the responses of the Turkic states

Conflicts in the South Caucasus and the regional balance of power

Security dimensions of the Eastern Mediterranean and Turkey's role

Security issues in Southeast Europe and the Balkans from a Turkic perspective

Geopolitical rivalries and cooperation along the Middle Corridor

The impact of great powers (Russia, China, USA, EU) on the security policies of the Turkic states

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research is closely related to military science, as its central focus is the security policy of the Turkic states, which is relevant from the perspectives of military strategy, military history, defense, and regional security architectures. One of the primary tasks of military science is to analyze the security environment and examine the state and alliance responses to threats. Due to their geographical location, the Turkic states are situated at the intersection of regions that are continuously marked by conflicts and great power rivalries. This unique geostrategic position shapes their defense policy decisions, military strategies, and the development directions of their armed forces.

Several factors underline the relevance of this research topic. Among them are military and security-related considerations, as conflicts, armed threats, and instability in regions such as Central Asia, the South Caucasus, the Eastern Mediterranean, and Southeast Europe directly impact the defense policies and forms of military cooperation of the Turkic states. Furthermore, the study of their military capacities, army reforms, and defense strategies aligns closely with military science research—here, it is particularly important to note the significant development of the Turkish defense industry from a domestic perspective. Another relevant factor is the presence of international security organizations and cooperation, such as the Organization of Turkic States, as well as their relations with regional and global powers (Russia, China, the USA, the EU), which contributes to understanding coalition and alliance systems of particular interest to military science. Finally, the geopolitical rivalries affecting the Turkic states, including the strategic role of the Middle Corridor in energy security and military logistics, are also relevant. Overall, the planned research not only sheds light on the security policies of the Turkic states but also contributes, within a broader military science context, to a comprehensive understanding of regional conflicts, military-strategic thinking, and security cooperation.

**The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her
engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)**

1.	Ajay Patnaik (2016): Central Asia: Geopolitics, security and stability, Routledge
2.	Niels Drost Giulia Cretti Babette van Giersbergen (2024): Central Asia emerging from the shadows: European Union – Central Asia relations in evolving Eurasian Geopolitics, Clingendael Report
3.	Emre Erşen, Seçkin Köstem (2019): Turkey's Pivot to Eurasia Geopolitics and Foreign Policy in a Changing World Order, Routledge
4.	Meliha B. Altunışık (Editor), Oktay F. Tanrisever (eds) (2019): The South Caucasus - Security, Energy and Europeanization, Routledge

5.	Biró, Dávid ; Egeresi, Zoltán (eds.) 20255): Connectivity in a Changing World: Turkic States and the Middle Corridor, Budapest
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I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 2025. 10. 03.

Egeresi Zoltán





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. habil. Vilmos Fischl PhD
Position		Senior Research Fellow
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD, habilitation
Department		Name: University of Public Service, Department of Defense Law and Administration
Proposed research topic		The problem of religious extremism and the possibilities of its management from the point of view of defense policy, especially with regard to the radical
The research area of the doctoral research topic		THE RELATIONSHIP OF DEFENSE AND SOCIETY RESEARCH AREA

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

With the end of the Cold War, non-state actors occupied more and more space in international conflicts. Foreign fighters appearing at the level of international relations have been given an increasingly prominent place among security issues. As a result of the 2011 Syrian civil war following the 9/11 attack on the Twin Towers, the issue of foreign fighters became increasingly prominent in the scientific literature.

The Western powers are trying to develop individual strategies in order to filter out the risks and are trying to fix the problem in the Middle East.

One of the most difficult challenges for specialists is to determine where a crisis may arise next that could result in the appearance of a large number of foreign fighters.

Among the most important questions of the future will be how and in what way the fight against radicalized foreign fighters can be taken up in the most effective form.

Objectives include:

Presentation of the problem of religious extremism. Emphasizing the responsibility of civil-military cooperation. Presentation of the Islamic religion.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

With the emergence of religious extremism, the topic affects areas of social science that are decisive for different social class. Society must find the answers to the emerging challenges from a defense policy point of view, so that it can deal with them if necessary. Accordingly, important knowledge is needed regarding the Islamic religion, especially with regard to its extremist tendencies. Based on social science aspects, it is always important to ask the question why extremism develops, what are the guidelines along which the given radical community is defined. Such extremist communities are suitable for committing terrorist acts, so it is important to deal with them in order to find the appropriate means to prevent their spread from the point of view of defense policy. With scientific research, we can get closer to a professional understanding of the topic and to the recognition of what new approaches can be applied to certain situations in the future.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Padányi József The role and management of cultural differences in the preparation and implementation of military operations. In: József, Kaló; Ferenc, Petruska; Lóránd, Ujházi (szerk.) Budapest Report on Christian Persecution 2022-2024 Budapest, Magyarország : L'Harmattan Kiadó (2024) 367 p. pp. 281-289. , 9 p.
2.	N, Rózsa Erzsébet A Nation State with Multiple Identities: Egypt in the Middle East Transition Journal of World Sociopolitical Studies (2024)

3.	Zsolt, Rostoványi From "Totalizing Islam" to "Secular Islam": Islamic Civilization under the Dual Pressure of Retraditionalization and Modernization In: Kinga, Dévényi (szerk.) Studies on political Islam and Islamic political thought Budapest, Magyarország : Corvinus University of Budapest (2013) 358 p. pp. 3-61. , 59 p.
4.	Fischl, Vilmos National Security Risks of Religious Extremism HADTUDOMÁNYI SZEMLE 16 : 2 pp. 47-60. , 14 p. (2023)
5.	Vilmos, Fischl ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD TODAY NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW : PERIODICAL OF THE MILITARY NATIONAL SECURITY SERVICE 2018 : 1 pp. 4-17. , 14 p. (2018)

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

12th of November 2024.

Dr. Vilmos Fischl





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. habil. Vilmos Fischl PhD
Position		Senior Research Fellow
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD, habilitation
Department		Name: University of Public Service, Department of Defense Law and Administration
Proposed research topic		The role of international church organizations and humanitarian organizations in peace operations, with particular regard to defense and social relations
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The relationship of defense and society research area



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The doctoral research topic "The role of international church organizations and humanitarian organizations in peace operations, with particular regard to defense and social relations" is relevant, as there are several situations where soldiers have to cooperate with civilians. The importance of the topic is that it also covers cooperation with churches and religious communities.

Introduction of religions and international church organizations and humanitarian organizations and analysis of their work is inevitable. Presentation of the areas where world religions, international church organizations and humanitarian organizations are present and operate in peace operations in terms of security maintenance and protection. Possible forms of cooperation in the field for military forces and religions, humanitarian and international church organizations. Possible forms of humanitarian assistance in peace operations, taking into account safety and security and social relations.

- The work of international church organizations and charitable organizations in peace operations (case studies)
- The joint appearance of military forces and religions, humanitarian organizations, contradictions and cooperation
- Charitable organizations and the possibilities of the military force
- International charitable aid between other civilizations (Islamic world).
- Humanitarian work and development activities
- What should Hungary's international development policy be?
- Humanitarian aid (European Union, UN guidelines in relation to civil war)

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research topic "The role of international church organizations and humanitarian organizations in peace operations, with particular regard to defense and social relations" is naturally connected to the social sciences and is also an important part of defense policy. Conflicts are not decreasing in the world, they are growing and intensifying. When a war ends, there is an enormous need for soldiers and civilians to work together to restore trust and order in society. The topic affects areas of social science that are decisive for different social class. Society must find the answers to the emerging challenges from a defense policy point of view, so that it can deal with them if necessary. Accordingly, important knowledge is needed when soldiers, civilians and churches or religious communities have to work together, often in a difficult and tense atmosphere. With scientific research, we can get closer to a professional understanding of the topic and to the recognition of what new approaches can be applied to certain situations in the future.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1	Padányi József The role and management of cultural differences in the preparation and implementation of military operations.
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	In: József, Kaló; Ferenc, Petruska; Lóránd, Ujházi (szerk.) Budapest Report on Christian Persecution 2022-2024 Budapest, Magyarország : L'Harmattan Kiadó (2024) 367 p. pp. 281-289. , 9 p.
2	N, Rózsa E How Islam and Christianity perceive each other? Reflections on the relationship of two monotheistic religions In: Hidvégi, Máté (szerk.) Oriental Studies and Interfaith Dialogue = Keleti tanulmányok és vallásközi párbeszéd : Essays in Honour of József Szécsi = Írások Szécsi József tiszteletére Budapest, Magyarország : L'Harmattan Kiadó (2018) 714 p. pp. 543-555. , 13 p. Journal of World Sociopolitical Studies (2024)
3	Feaver, D. Peter D. Civil-Military relations. Annual Review of Political Science Volume 2, 1999. Vol. 2:211-241 (Volume publication date June 1999) https://www.annualreviews.org/content/journals/10.1146/annurev.polisci.2.1.211
4	Fischl, Vilmos National Security Risks of Religious Extremism HADTUDOMÁNYI SZEMLE 16 : 2 pp. 47-60. , 14 p. (2023)
5	Fischl, Vilmos The Work of Charity Organisations in Conflict Zones Especially in Aid of Persecuted Christians In: Ujházi, Lóránd; Zoltán, Boér; József, Kaló; Ferenc, Petruska (szerk.) Budapest Report On Christian Persecution 2021 Vác, Magyarország : Mondat Kft. (2021) 481 p. pp. 443-451. , 9 p.

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12th of November 2024.

Dr. Vilmos Fischl



TÉMAVÁZLAT doktori kutatási téma hirdetéséhez

Témahirdető	neve	Dr. Fregán Beatrix
	munkaköre	egyetemi docens
	tudományos fokozata(i), habilitáció	PhD
	foglalkoztató szervezeti egység	HHK ISZL
A meghirdetendő doktori kutatási téma címe		Transformation processes and military capabilities of France
A doktori kutatási téma kutatási területe		Theory of Military Art
A kutatási témát idegen (.....) nyelven is meghirdetem		
IGEN/NEM		-
idegen nyelvű címe:		

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

France's Continuous Modernization of its Armed Forces and its Multidisciplinary Relevance in Social Sciences

France, through the continuous modernization of its armed forces and the development of advanced technological tools, stands as one of the most powerful and capable military forces in Europe. This strength is further characterized by the adaptation of NATO-based procedures and applications. The principles and methods of joint-force military operations are defined by doctrines, which establish the essential goals and principles that must be fulfilled during operational deployment. The transformation of the armed forces aligns entirely with EU-approved defense capability frameworks.

France is widely recognized as a driving force in establishing common European military defense capabilities. The importance of its defense industry cannot be overstated, as it represents a cornerstone of the nation's sovereignty. Moreover, joint capability development projects, launched to rationalize defense improvements, may foster the emergence of integrated European actors.

The primary goal of this research is to examine the developmental processes of France's operational military capabilities, explore strategic options to achieve new objectives, and evaluate the implementation of multilateral defense collaborations.

Research Methodology

The research will focus on identifying and analyzing primary and secondary sources to gain insights into the subject matter.

Expected Outcomes

The study aims to provide a comprehensive presentation of the developments within the French armed forces. It will propose possible adaptations and evaluate operational capabilities to draw lessons that could be applied in other strategic contexts.

France's Continuous Modernization of its Armed Forces and its Multidisciplinary Relevance in Social Sciences

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The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The modernization of armed forces has been widely recognized as having significant social and social-scientific relevance. The development trends in the European region gained particular importance during the post-Cold War period, and their relevance has been amplified by contemporary conflicts such as the Russian-Ukrainian war.

In recent years, the question of advancing Hungary's defense and aerospace industries has been repeatedly brought to the forefront, highlighting the broader European interest in strengthening defense capabilities. After years with limited tangible progress, processes for acquiring advanced weapon systems have resumed, with Europe revisiting large-scale military modernization initiatives. Countries such as Germany and France are actively investing in the development of their armed forces—a process that, following the Cold War, slowed during détente but has regained momentum in recent years.

One of the emerging challenges is the establishment of a common European defense capability, which, driven by French initiatives, lays the groundwork for substantial collaboration.

Comprehensive modernization of European armed forces has become indispensable, as both the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the Gaza war have highlighted the limitations of many weapon systems currently employed by European militaries. These systems may no longer be effective in modern warfare, necessitating urgent upgrades and re-evaluations of defense strategies.

This research is interdisciplinary in nature, combining elements of military science, international relations, and sociology to address the broader implications of defense modernization, its societal perceptions, and its alignment with the evolving security landscape in Europe.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Fregán Beatrix: A francia haderő szervezeti modernizációja és műveleti részvételei, In: Túrke, András István (szerk.) A jelenkori Franciaország II. kötet - Tanulmányok a jelenkori Franciaországról, L'Harmattan Kiadó (2021) pp. 184-208.
2.	Fregan Beatrix: A francia védelmi stratégia modernizációja, In: Gazdag, Ferenc (szerk.) Franciaország a 21. század elején, Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó (2019) pp. 85-104.
3.	Fregan Beatrix: Doktrína, stratégia, taktika – a francia minta, ZMNE, 150: pp. 111-114.
4.	Fregan Beatrix, Rajnai Zoltán: Western european example of defense development, Műszaki Tudományos Közlemények (en) 11: pp. 55-58.
5.	Túrke András (szerk.): A jelenkori Franciaország, L'Harmattan, (2021)

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

04 December 2024

Dr. Fregán Beatrix





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	MAJ. Zoltán HARANGI-TÓTH, Ph.D.
Position		Assistant Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		Ph.D. (FEB2023)
Department		Department of Land Warfare
Proposed research topic		Military History of the Cold War and the Local Wars (form 1945 to nowadays)
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Military History and History of the Military Arts Research Area



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The Cold War era represents a relatively underresearched field within Hungarian Military Historiography. One of the main reasons for this lies in the tempo of the ongoing process of archival source categorization and the creation of comprehensive databases that could facilitate these researches.

The History of the Military Art after 1945 is defined by a fundamental duality. On the one hand, it was shaped by the potential for a large scale global kinetic or nuclear conflict fought with weapons of mass destruction; on the other hand, the rivalry between the two military blocs for building spheres of influence merged into the dissolution of colonial empires and the emergence of often asymmetric struggles accompanying this process.

Hungarian military historians have yet to fully address this duality. This is due, in part, to the strong politicization that characterized earlier periods' works, which had an impact on the quality of the results of such research topics.

In order to effectively uncover the military historical events of the period and their direct or indirect consequences (such as the new wave of counterinsurgency operations, the Global War on Terror, or the conflicts that followed the dissolution of the military blocs in the Caucasus) it is recommended to extend the chronological scope of the research and to incorporate the perspectives and methodologies of contemporary history.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The exploration of the Cold War era and its subsequent period (whose events remain impactful to this day) and their examination through the methodological frameworks of military and historical sciences cannot be regarded as without context. Wars (like the decolonization conflicts that brought deep social transformations within a very short time) do not unfold in a vacuum, but rather in constant interaction with the development of societies.

The regional and local conflicts (either generated or suppressed by the superpower rivalry of the Cold War era) continue to have an observable impact even in the present. These events are likely not without context: military historical events occurred as both a consequence of, and a contributing factor to the transformation of the global social and economic order.

Researchers from related historical (sub)fields and interdisciplinary domains (such as economic, diplomatic, and political history, etc) are often more advanced in processing and uncovering the interrelated nature of the key events of the era, than military historians.

In order to develop a more comprehensive understanding of our recent history as a whole, the analysis of the impact of the military historical events and the evolution of military art must also be an integral part of the research of the era.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Fischer Ferenc: <i>A kétpólusú világ 1945–1989</i> . Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Budapest–Pécs, 2005.
2.	Horváth Miklós – Kovács Vilmos: <i>Magyarország az atomháború árnyékában</i> . Zrínyi, Budapest, 2016.
3.	Horváth Csaba: <i>Az 1945 utáni legjelentősebb helyi háborúk és azok tapasztalatai</i> . Egyetemi tankönyv. Budapest, ZMNE, 1999.
4.	Galula, David: <i>Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice</i> . Praeger, Westport, CT, 2006.
5.	Forgács Balázs: <i>Gerillák, partizánok, felkelők. Az irreguláris hadviselés elméletének története – korunk kihívásai</i> . Budapest, Zrínyi, 2020.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 22 OCT 2025.

MAJ Zoltán HARANGI-TÓTH, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Jakusné dr. Harnos Éva
Position		Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		Department of International Security Studies
Proposed research topic		Opportunities for Building Resilience against Cognitive Warfare
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Social Scientific Issues of Defence



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

New conflicts and modern technology allow more efficient persuasion than ever. The linguistic tools of persuasion have been known since ancient times, but their efficiency is multiplied by the fluid online environment. The inventory of persuasive operations has extended, especially in the changing online environment, and is able to target citizens or decision-makers individually. Their detection requires an interdisciplinary approach, which may comprise, among others, the results of military science, linguistics, media studies, psychology and propaganda research. Researching the topic involves the classification of the system of concepts, which is necessary because of the diverse names resulting from the opposite perspective rooted in the opposing judgement of own and enemy activities. The NATO 2030 Report had already emphasised that allies have to develop a standardised terminology in order to be able to act jointly. Another important area of research is the definition of differences between psychological operations, information operations and cognitive warfare, or, rather, cognitive operations. Developing resilience against online deception is a priority among the objectives of NATO and the EU. For this reason, the tools and mechanisms of online persuasion and deception require in-depth research.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research problem is in the focus, first of all, in military science, however, the detection, definition, classification and profound understanding of the effect of cognitive warfare tools requires a multidisciplinary perspective. This comprises using the results of propaganda research, linguistics, media studies and psychology. Besides, it has links with the study of international relations involving soft power, a component of which is international broadcasting. Research is needed to reveal the links between social media and official, institutionalised international news industry. The research topic is also connected with security studies, especially societal security and political security.

The issue of developing resilience and preparing the population for persuasive and deceptive operations, for instance, the recognition of fake news and adversarial strategic narratives, involves educational perspectives such as the enhancement of critical thinking and the development of relevant teaching or training curriculum.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Jakusné Harnos, É.; Demeter, M.; Bányász, P. (2023). Social Media Issues and Fake News. In: Molnár, A.; Jakusné Harnos, É.; Szenté-Varga, M.(szerk.) <i>Security, Resilience and Sustainability of the European Union: Handbook</i> . Budapest, Magyarország: Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó. pp. 131-147. |
| 2. | Jakusné Harnos, É. (2016). Changes in Methods of Persuasion in the Light of the Development of the Media. <i>Honvédségi Szemle: A Magyar Honvédség Központi Folyóirata</i> 144:1 pp. 180-190. |

3.	Molnár, A. and Jakusné Harnos, É. (2024). From Quasi-Sovereignty to Full Sovereignty? The Interpretations of Strategic Autonomy and Sovereignty in the European Union. <i>Anali Hrvatskog Politoloskog Drustva / Anals Of The Croatian Political Science Association</i> 21: 1 pp. 1-21.
4.	Molnár, A. and Jakusné Harnos, É. (2023). The Postmodernity of the European Union: A Discourse Analysis of State of the Union Addresses. <i>International Spectator: Italian Journal of International Affairs</i> 58:1 pp. 58-74.
5.	Jakusné Harnos, É. and Gergi-Horgos, M. (2022). Frames and political choice in Scottish election campaigns. <i>Linguistics Beyond and Within</i> , 8 pp. 86-98.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 19 November, 2024

Jakusné dr. Harnos Éva
Associate Professor
Department of International Security Studies





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Tibor János Karlovitz
Position		Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		Ludovika University of Public Service Faculty of Military Science and Office Training Department of Military Leadership
Proposed research topic		Warfare in the curriculum and textbooks of the public education system(s)
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The Relationship Between Defence and Society

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The curriculum of public education (primary school, secondary school) presents many battles, wars, and military leaders. First and foremost, the history subject, secondarily, the mother tongue literature contains significant knowledge and learning material that is also relevant from a military history perspective. The heroic deeds, courage and resourcefulness, character, and example of military leaders are utilized for educational tasks.

Textbook research began after World War I and spread after World War II. Textbook reconciliation e.g. played a role in Franco-German reconciliation. Through "textbook diplomacy," many studies are still being conducted today to reconcile the differing perceptions of different countries.

The Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research in Braunschweig, Germany, is perhaps the largest collection of curricula and textbooks in the world. It is suitable for conducting international comparative studies. Researchers can apply for the institute's scholarship, but they can also use the collection, which is also partially available online. The number of specialist books related to textbook research in 2010 was 68,000. In Hungary, the National Pedagogical Library and Museum (OPKM) has had an almost complete collection of Hungarian textbooks since 1850, and it is freely researchable.

The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The research topic is located on the border between educational science (pedagogy) and military science. If the doctoral student undertakes historical comparative work, he/she can use the methodology of historical science (including educational history or military history). At the same time, a sociological approach can also be applied. Both inductive and deductive research strategies can be used. The topic can be processed using the method of iconography, and both document and content analysis are relevant. Qualitative and quantitative processing, or even mixed methodology, is also possible.

The world of textbooks is closely related to school curricula. Textbooks contain the curriculum materials expected of students, as well as the social expectations and basic literacy content described in the curricula.

The visual representation and description of soldiers, combat equipment, and strategic maps of battles are integral parts of textbooks, which, in addition to transmitting knowledge, also have an educational role. They faithfully reflect the perception of a particular era and what is considered important to pass on from history to the growing generations. There are certain teaching and curriculum canons that are difficult to change over the decades. In other cases – following a historical change – a radical change in perspective can be observed, reflected in the illustrations and texts of textbooks.

The expected research results may show the change in attitudes related to war and military forces and the expected pedagogical and educational impact. The presentation of military history and military strategy as general educational material, its inclusion and reinforcement in the teaching canon require new teaching tools and updated methodology. Increased consideration

of military aspects in central, state curricula may help to ensure that the cause of national defence is also more prominent in other subjects, such as geography, physical education or singing and music.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Becker, J., Tribukait, M., & Weich, A. (Eds.) (2023). Transformationen der Leistung in Schule und Bildungsmedien. Göttingen: V & R Unipress.
2.	Fuchs, E., & Henne, K. (2018). History of Textbook Research. In Fuchs, E., & Bock, A. (Eds.), The Palgrave Handbook of Textbook Studies (pp. 25-56). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
3.	Ivić, I., Pešikan, A., & Antić, A. (Eds.) (2013). Textbook Quality: A guide to textbook standards. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.
4.	Karlovitz János (2001). Tankönyv – elmélet és gyakorlat. Budapest: Nemzeti Tankönyvkiadó.
5.	Orlova, E. (2020). Textbook theory and invariant approaches to language learning: emerging research and opportunities. Hershey: IGI Global.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Date, Name

Budapest, 20 November 2024

Tibor János KARLOVITZ, DrPhD



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	József Kis-Benedek
Position		DSc, university professor (honorary)
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		Ph.D. 2005, Military Sciences Habilitation, 2010, Military Sciences DSc, 2020, Military Sciences
Department		Ludovika University of Public Service
Proposed research topic		The National Security Assessment of the Middle East and North African Conflicts having Influence on the European Security
The research area of the doctoral research topic		National Security
Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background) (minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)		
<p>The Middle East and North Africa are the zone of crises areas with different intensity, the place of religious ethnical and territorial conflicts. The crisis management capabilities of international organisations and nation states are different. The military strikes with limited goals have not achieved there goals, the violence continues, the refugees swamp Europe. The research deals with the MENA region and subregions, the correlations among them. Important topics are the role of great and middle powers, and the international organisations as well. The influence of wars and conflicts, the crisis management, the proloferation of weapon of mass distruction and the defense of individual countries in this field characterize the region.</p>		

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic (minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)	
The role of multidisciplinary is not questionable in this part of the world. The economies of the countries in the region are very different. The policy is changing rather often. The influence of great powers is determinant. The so called new worldpolicy will have huge effect on the region. The political and religious inequalities, the very different ethnic groups, the economic differences characterize the whole region. We can not forget the terrorism, the climate changes and its effects on the population.	
The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)	
1	The terrorist threat in Israel in Terrorism 3.0 Current Security Challenges and Prospects. Conference Volume 2021. Századvég Migration Research Institute ISBN 978-615-5164-84-2 pp.211-234.
2	Jihadism and radicalization in selected regions of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa – a case study, Sobodni Vojaski Izzivi 2018. October p. 75-93. http://www.slovenskavojska.si/fileadmin/slovenska_vojaska/pdf/vojaski_iz_zivi/2018/svi_20_3.pdf
3	The ISIS and the global terrorism <i>Journal Science & Military</i> 2/2017. p 5-11 http://sm.aos.sk/images/dokumenty/archiv_cisel/2_2017/abstracts_2_2017.pdf
4	The Aims of the War in Gaza—and the Strategy for Achieving Them Azar Gat1 February 26, 2024 https://thehill.com/opinion/5005599-israel-hamas-gaza-conflict/
5	The Israel-Hamas War: Israel Needs a Political Idea Udi Dekel No. 1788 November 20, 2023 https://blogs.timesofisrael.com/the-practical-and-ideological-of-israels-conflicts/

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Date, Name Budapest 24.November 2024

Kis BenedekJózsef DSc.



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. László Lakatos
Position		habilitated university associate professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		Doctoral School of Military Sciences; Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training (Department of Military Strategy)
Proposed research topic		The National Defence System and defence management
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Defense Logistics and Defence Economy

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Today, security is greatly valued in all areas of life and plays a more important role than ever before in the lives of societies and individuals. The increasing scale of globalisation and the record-breaking information and communication revolution have also contributed significantly to this process. Some of the threats to our security have existed in the past, but their nature has changed recently and is currently changing. Events in recent years have proven that several negative factors often apply together at the same time. In many cases, globalisation leads to interconnections, interactions and mutually reinforcing effects, which can turn into complex challenges and unforeseeable, unpredictable, cascading processes.

In recent decades, changes in the security environment have increased the importance of the military and non-military dimensions of security. Hungary's security perception also reflects the trends outlined above, which can be clearly seen in our national security strategy. In addition to the previous, predominantly military threats, the emergence of other types of security-endangering factors entailed the need for an all hazards approach.

21st century practices usually include a whole of government approach when drafting such a fundamental document as the National Security Strategy (NSS 2020), with one key institution designated as the 'owner' of the strategy. Hungary's current NSS 2020 builds on a realist worldview, expecting the deterioration of the regional and global security environment in the 2020s.

At the same time NSS 2020 identifies those opportunities that could serve pursuing Hungarian national interests. Against these threats and challenges, prevention, resilience, rapid and effective response capabilities are defined as fundamental tools and their development is based on whole of government approach - assumes the existence of a well-functioning **National Defense System and defense management**.

Complex management of hazards involves many governmental and non-governmental bodies, and therefore a whole-of-government approach is needed to deal comprehensively with the factors that threaten our security.

The foundation for ensuring protection and security can be laid by creating a coordinated system of protection and security¹, which requires a well-established framework of intergovernmental coordination and effective cooperation between sectors on a broader scale than ever before. Recent events and developments in the world have shown that we need to think in terms of defence and security on a societal scale, holistic approach.

The National Defense System and the operation (management) of the defense administration system is based on regulation, which defines the framework of the operation covering all additional components. Management authority is enforced through the system of defense and security administration at different levels of public administration.

In the decades since the end of the last century, a number of fundamental changes have taken place in Hungary and in the international environment, which have had an impact on the security environment of our country. The two fundamental and inseparable elements of our defense system, the special legal order and the system of defense administration, have followed the changes, but in many cases the legislator reacted too late, afterwards or excessively, with overly specific responses or with parallel, sectoral or ad hoc regulatory solutions, which sometimes made the practical applicability of the regulation difficult.

In our changing and accelerated world, the national defense and security system of

our country must also be renewed. The defense and security regulatory reform launched in 2019 aims to make the system more modern and more adaptable to the changing security environment.

However, no experience is yet available regarding the practical applicability of the changes of the regulation, so scientific research can be of great help in uncovering possible shortcomings and negative effects of the changes.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

In relation to the scientific problems of the national defense system and defense management, whose research is also current and timely. It can be stated that the research topic touches on several scientific fields. The defense management is a part of public administration and it is part of military science research, which is a multidisciplinary science.

Within the framework of military science research, defense administration is directly related to the fields of law, administrative procedural law, economics, and other social sciences. This is also proven by the research topics, which can be summarized as follows.

SYLLABUS OF THE RESEARCH TOPIC:

The context of the military science, of the management science and the de-fense administration. Connection among the national security, international security, national defense and defense management. The political system and the system of the public administration in Hungary. System of the state organisation in Hungary which perform security (military and non-military) functions, the mission and tasks of the state administration.

The role of the public administration in the complex system of national defense. Relationship between the public administration and defense administration. The defense management as a state function. The principle and context of the National Defense System. The relationship among the public administration, the defense administration, the national defence administration, the military administration and civil emergency.

Basic concepts of the defense administration and the public administration. The defens organisation in Hungary, the mission and tasks of the defense management. The historical background and the legal basis of the National defense System and defense management.

Areas of the subject - the complex system of national defense (military defence, disaster management, civil protection, mobilisation of the national economy, supplay of the citizens in extraordinary situations).

The system of control of the complex defense in Hungary. The structure of the defense management on government, county and local (district and settlement) levels. The central organisations of the control over the national defense system – the role of the Parliament, of the Defense Council, of the President of Republic, of the Government, of the Minister of Defense, of the other Ministers in the system of complex (national) defense.

The tasks of the Government, of the Minister of Interior and of the Minister of Defense related to the defense management in peacetime and in the periods using special law.

Extraordinary situations and use of the special law. The jurisprudence interpretation of the special law and the connection between the special law and the national defense, civil emergency. System and operation of the defense management in

emergency situations. The functions and tasks of the crisis management. The relationship between the crisis management, disaster management and the military defense management.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Dr. habil. Lakatos László: Honvédelmi igazgatás. Könyvfejezet. pp. 201-222. In: Lapsánszky András (szerk.): Közigazgatási jog. Szakigazgatásaink elmélete és működése. Wolters Kluwer Hungary Kft. Budapest, 2020. p. 956. ISBN 978 963 295 919 1
2.	Dr. habil. Lakatos László: A honvédelem rendszere – (hon)védelmi igazgatás. pp. 231-282. In.: Dr. Hausner Gábor (szerk.): Honvédelmi alapismeretek. Egyetemi jegyzet. Dialóg Campus Kiadó. Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, Budapest, 2024. p. 325 ISBN: 978-963-531-079-1 Harmadik átdolgozott kiadvány.
3.	Dr. habil. Lakatos László: A honvédelem és a honvédelmi igazgatás rendszere, azok védelmi igazgatás rendszerében betöltött helye és szerepe. pp. 90-126. In.: Hornyacsek Júlia (szerk.): A honvédelmi igazgatás rendszerének sajátosságai, különös tekintettel a védelmi igazgatással való kapcsolatára. Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, Budapest, 2019. p. 179. ISBN: 978-615-5945-66-0
4.	Dr. habil. Lakatos László: A honvédelmi típusú különleges jogrendek életbe léptetését igénylő helyzetek és azok korszerű gyakorlati megoldása. pp. 39-68. In.: Hornyacsek Júlia (szerk.): A védelmi igazgatás működésének gyakorlati tapasztalatai napjaink kihívásainak tükrében. Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem, Budapest, 2018. p. 159. ISBN: 978-615-5945-66-3
5.	Dr. habil. Lakatos László: A magyar honvédelmi igazgatás. In.: Balogh András – Kádár Pál (szerk.): Magyarország honvédelmének közjogi alapjai. pp. 159-211. HM Zrínyi Kommunikációs Szolgáltató Nonprofit Közhasznú Kft. Budapest. 2016. p. 314 ISBN 978 963 327 7003

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

20 November 2024

Dr. László Lakatos PhD



**Draft for
research topic announcement**

Name	of the applicant	Prof. Dr. Anna Molnár
Position		full professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		Department of International Security Studies
Proposed research topic		The EU's defence policy and its strategic environment
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Strategic and Defense Studies research area



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research topic examines the European Union's defence policy and its strategic environment, including the EU's Global Strategy, Strategic Compass, and White Paper. In accordance with the provisions set forth in the Lisbon Treaty, the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) of the European Union constitutes an integral component of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The CSDP is the youngest and one of the least integrated policy areas of the European Union.

Despite the support of several EU Member States and institutions for the further integration of defence policy following the creation of the European Security and Defence Policy in the early 2000s, the EU's defence-related activities remained weak and limited until 2016. The wars in Yugoslavia in the 1990s and the Russian aggression in Ukraine provided a new impetus for the further development and "Europeanisation" of the EU's defence policy. In response to the deterioration of security in the EU's neighbourhood over the past decade, the EU has initiated a series of new military-related initiatives, some of which have broken established tabus. Concurrently with these initiatives (including the European Defence Fund, the Military Planning and Conduct Capability, the Permanent Structured Cooperation, and the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence), the process of establishing a European Defence Union has commenced.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The transformation of the international system is occurring concurrently with a deteriorating global security, including in the vicinity of the European Union (EU) border. In this context, in addition to the EU's traditional soft power approach, the use of hard power instruments has also been reinforced. As a consequence of the transformations occurring within the international system, the process of further integration within the domain of defence policy has commenced.

Examination of the defence policy and its strategic environment is closely related to the fields of military sciences, European studies, international relations and political science. As a result, the research topic is aligned with the objectives of the doctoral school of military science.

The research topic is primarily based on the application of a mixed method approach, which is a standard technique in the military science. Accordingly, the selected research plan entails the utilisation of both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques.

The research will entail the following:

- A review of the relevant literature
- An analysis of relevant documents
- Interviews and questionnaire preparation
- Testing of a theoretical model
- Statistical analysis

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Molnár, Anna (2022). The idea of a European Security and Defence Union. In: Molnár, Anna Fiott, Daniel, Asderaki, Foteini. and Paile-Calvo, Sylvain (eds.) Challenges of the Common Security and Defence Policy. ESDC 2nd Summer University Book. Luxemburg: Publications Office of the European Union, 19–36
2.	Molnár, Anna, – Jakusné Harnos Éva (2023). The Postmodernity of the European Union: A Discourse Analysis of State of the Union Addresses. The International Spectator, 58(1), 58–74. https://doi.org/10.1080/03932729.2022.2149177
3.	Molnár, A. and Vecsey, M. (2022): The EU's Missions and Operations from the Central Mediterranean to West Africa in the Context of the Migration Crisis. International Journal of Euro-Mediterranean Studies. 15 (1). pp. 55-82.
4.	Anna Molnár – Mónika Szente-Varga Mónika – Éva Jakusné Harnos (eds.): Security, Resilience and Sustainability of the European Union: Handbook. Ludovika Press. 2023.
5.	Molnár, Anna Fiott, Daniel, Asderaki, Foteini. and Paile-Calvo, Sylvain (eds.) Challenges of the Common Security and Defence Policy. ESDC 2nd Summer University Book. Luxemburg: Publications Office of the European Union

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 26. 11. 2024, Dr. Anna Molnár





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. Dóra Molnár
Position		associate professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		NKE HHK NBTT
Proposed research topic		Strategic Spaces and Strategic Actors in a Changing International Landscape.
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Strategic and Defence Studies

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The research topic covers two major, inseparable issues. One is the global common spaces, including strategic and environmental global commons. While the strategic common spaces include the oceans, space, the internet and global nuclear proliferation, the environmental common spaces include the scarcity of freshwater resources, the challenges of Arctic melting and the overall problem of global climate change. Following the demise of the bipolar world order, there has been a clear trend towards a growing focus on these global commons in the context of great power rivalries, with particularly visible and emerging signs by these days. The mention of great powers provides the link to another segment of the research topic, which relates to the vertical expansion of the concept of security. Another product of the post-Cold War period has been the emergence of other actors alongside the state as a major player in the international system. This expansion affected both the sub-state and supranational levels. The research topic focuses on the latter and seeks to understand the characteristics of the changing role of international organizations involving states, the causes and directions of change. Among these, the United Nations as a world organization is of particular importance. Nevertheless, the changes in the world order, including the fact that we now live in a multipolar world, cannot be ignored - although it is questionable whether the world order will return to a different bipolar world order in the future.

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

War science is a system of scientific views on war and armed combat as a whole, but it is also linked in a broader sense to all the sciences that can enrich knowledge about war and armed combat (including the social sciences, engineering, and the living and inanimate natural sciences). The multidisciplinary nature of war science is therefore now undisputed, as is that it maintains the closest links with politics, political theory and other disciplines of social science. Consequently, the research topic addresses the most topical issues of war science by exploring the strategic common spaces and thus the interests, relations and actions taken and planned by the main actors in international politics in the new theatres of war (such as space and cyberspace). In the last decade, we have witnessed, among other developments, the strategic rivalry in the South China Sea (with its major political, military and technological implications), the growing importance of the Arctic region, which has witnessed, in particular, the militarisation of the region, and the rivalry between states in cyberspace, which has been defined in some literature as a war. These and other similar developments clearly demonstrate the relevance of the research topic to military science.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Molnár, Dóra
France's Role in the Global Space Efforts
In: Bartóki-Gönczy, Balázs; Sulyok, Gábor (szerk.) The New Space Age - Legal and Policy Perspectives |
|----|---|

	Budapest, Magyarország : Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó (2024) 687 p. pp. 607-636. , 30 p. Könyvfejezet (Könyvrészlet) Tudományos
2.	Molnár, Dóra United Nations – The Conceptual Issue of Collective Security and the Practical Problems of Its Implementation In: Molnár, Anna; Molnár, Dóra; Szenté-Varga, Mónika (szerk.) International Security Organisations Budapest, Magyarország : Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó (2024) 220 p. pp. 27-43. , 17 p. Könyvfejezet (Könyvrészlet) Tudományos
3.	Molnár, Dóra ; Nagy, Gréta A 2023-as amerikai kiberbiztonsági stratégia áttekintése és értékelése HADTUDOMÁNY: A MAGYAR HADTUDOMÁNYI TÁRSASÁG FOLYÓIRATA 33 : E-szám pp. 88-100. , 13 p. (2023) DOI REAL Teljes dokumentum Szakcikk (Folyóiratcikk) Tudományos
4.	Molnár, Dóra ; Szalkai, Patrik Arctic Strategies for a Peaceful Future HADTUDOMÁNY: A MAGYAR HADTUDOMÁNYI TÁRSASÁG FOLYÓIRATA 33 : 1 pp. 58-73. , 16 p. (2023) DOI REAL Teljes dokumentum Szakcikk (Folyóiratcikk) Tudományos
5.	Molnár, Dóra Következtetések a következő évtizedre In: Krasznay, Csaba (szerk.) Taktikák és stratégiák a kiberhadviselésben Budapest, Magyarország : Ludovika Egyetemi Kiadó (2023) 304 p. pp. 279-303. , 25 p. Könyvfejezet (Könyvrészlet) Tudományos

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, November 25, 2024

Dr. Dóra Molnár



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. Ádám Sándor Nagyernyei-Szabó
Position		Research Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD (2007), habilitation (2011), DSc (2019)
Department		LUPS Roman State- and Provincial Administration Research Workshop
Proposed research topic		Greek, Roman, Early Byzantine warfare and military art, military organisations from the „Barbaricum”, in Antiquity and the early Middle Ages
The research area of the doctoral research topic		4th. Research Area of Military History and History of Military Arts

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The history of the peoples, states and regions of ancient Europe and the Mediterranean area was fundamentally shaped by warfare, and still is today. Wars not only shaped and changed borders, but also contributed to the transformation of society. They also influenced economic life, but also affected religious and legal norms. The art of war and warfare in general were constantly evolving, but society was also changing. Not only were the experiences of the past incorporated into the development of warfare, but also the opponents of the time influenced each other's art of war.

The broadly defined themes cover the ancient and medieval antecedents of European and Mediterranean military history. It also provides an opportunity to discuss the military issues and the art of war of particular shorter periods or states or peoples.

Several types of sources are available for its study. Partly textual sources, including longer works by ancient authors - military scholars and historians - and inscriptions that shed light on daily practice, and partly archaeological sources, including built monuments, battlefield finds and environmental archaeology.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The theme is multi-disciplinary. These include history, ancient history, military history, legal history, administrative history and archaeology. Its study can also draw on architectural knowledge and natural sciences, particularly with regard to archaeological phenomena, as well as air archaeology. Today's traditional and experimental archaeological movements also provide additional data for the study of the subject. Its study will not only lead to a better understanding of the world today. Knowledge of the ancient world also provides a useful perspective and knowledge of current events, particularly with regard to the concept of the terrain, the development of social structures, the methodology of dealing with tensions, the organisation of military service and the question of veterans. Finally, it also contributes to a better understanding of the mechanisms and various aspects of social integration. The study of the ancient world not only provides complementary knowledge and broadens the literary horizon, but also offers a specific approach and research methodology that can be used in all other social sciences and humanities, as well as in everyday life.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Hahn István (szerk.): <i>A hadművészet ókori klasszikusai</i> . Budapest: Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó, 1963. (The ancient classics of warfare [A sourcebook]) |
|----|--|

2.	Southern, Pat: <i>The Roman Army: A Social and Institutional History</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.
3.	Le Bohec, Yann – Wolff, Catherine (éds.): <i>L'armée romaine de Dioclétien à Valentinien Ier. Actes du Congrès de Lyon 12-14 septembre 2002</i> . Paris: De Boccard, 2004.
4.	Breeze, David J. – Jilek, Sonja: <i>Frontiers of the Roman Empire the European dimension of a World Heritage Site</i> . Edinburgh: Historic Scotland, 2008.
5.	Goldsworthy, Adrian: <i>The Complete Roman Army</i> . London: Thames & Hudson, 2011.
6.	Visy Zsolt: <i>The Ripa Pannonica in Hungary</i> . Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2003.
7.	Campbell, Brian – Tritle, Lawrence A. (eds.): <i>The Oxford Handbook of Warfare in the Classical World</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.
8.	Oleson, John P.: <i>The Oxford Handbook of Engineering and Technology in the Classical World</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.
9.	Luttwak, Edward (2009), <i>The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire</i> . Baltimor / Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009.
10.	Matyszak, Philip: <i>The Enemies of Rome</i> . London: Thames and Hudson, 2004.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

12th December 2024.

Nagyernyei Szabó research professor,



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. István Nagy-L.
Position		Researcher
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		HM HIM, Military History Research Institute
Proposed research topic		The Military Affairs and Military Art of the 17 th and 18 th Century, the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Period
The research area of the doctoral research topic		4 th . Research Area of Military History and History of Military Arts



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The early modern military transformation, known as the "military revolution", fundamentally changed the nature of warfare. The early modern mercenary armies were transformed into mass armies, and the armament and tactic also underwent fundamental changes. The 18th century was an era of 'armies of the line', 'Methodism' and 'small war', which was replaced by a period of warfare fuelled by the civil revolution, elevated to a national cause.

At the beginning of the period, the battlefields were dominated by mixed forces of spearmen and riflemen infantry, the cavalry was divided into armoured lancers and riflemen, and artillery was mainly used in sieges. The Italian bastions laid the foundations for fortress warfare, and there were further significant developments in the construction, defence and attack of forts.

The wars of the 17th and 18th centuries were characterised by manoeuvres and prolonged, indecisive warfare and operations. In contrast, the French wars, and Napoleon's in particular, were characterised by rapid decision making and large, decisive battles

In addition, the science of war has also developed considerably, and Clausewitz and Jomini wrote the basic works of modern military science on the basis of their experience of these wars.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The armies of the era underwent a major transformation during the period. At the beginning of the period, mercenaries were the most important part of the army, but there were still various forms of different insurrections of medieval origin, typically the nobles' countrymen's defence insurrections. By the end of the period, this had changed to conscription and, in some cases, to general conscription. The social basis of the army was thus completely transformed. The professional mercenary army disappeared, but training became increasingly important, military schools appeared, technical skills improved, and the role of the general staff increased considerably.

The economic relations of warfare were also transformed. The supply of mercenary armies faced serious problems, and the terrible devastation of the Thirty Years' War led leaders to stop obtaining food on the theatre of war. The siege of fortresses and the increased number of armies and their technical supplies required large transport capacities. This became the basis for military logistics.

Warfare in this period cannot be separated from society and the economy.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1. Magyarország hadtörténete II-III. Budapest, Zrínyi Kiadó, 2020., 2015.

2.	Black, Jeremy: Warfare in the Eighteenth Century. London, Cassel. 1999.
3.	Rothenberg, Gunther E.: The Art of Warfare in the Age of Napoleon. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1980.
4.	Hochedlinger, Michael: Austria's Wars of Emergence, 1683-1797. Edinburgh–London, Pearson, 2003.
5.	Nagy-L. István: A császári-királyi hadsereg 1765–1815. Szervezettörténet és létszámviszonyok. Pápa, 2013.





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Balázs Németh, PhD.
Position		independent
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD.
Department		independent
Proposed research topic		History of Firearms and Firearms Tactics
The research area of the doctoral research topic		4 th . Research Area of Military History and History of Military Arts



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research of history of firearms and tactics is closely connected to military history, universal and Hungarian history. The aim of the research is to examine the development and application of firearms based on primary sources – archival, bibliographic and museological. The aim of the research in the field of technical history and military history is to create a picture of the role and impact of the given weapon type in synergy with the history of art of war.

An essential part of the research is experimental archaeological investigation, during which the tactical applicability of the given firearm can be mapped through laboratory and field firing experiments.

The ideal candidate is interested in military history, technology, military art and science history, and speaks at least English, and preferably German as well.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The history of firearms and the modern impact assessment of historical firearms is a fringe area of military history, military art history, and in a broader sense, historical science, which also requires technical sensitivity. The research of firearms based on theoretical and practical foundations helps to understand the armed conflicts of the past and today.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Anton Dolleczek: Monographie der k.u.k. österr.-ung. blanken und Handfeuer-Waffen. Wien, 1896.
2.	Hans-Deiter Götz: Militärgewehre und Pistolen der deutshen Staaten 1800-1870. Stuttgart, 1978.
3.	Németh Balázs – Sánta Ákos – Soós Péter: Vadászat és vadászfegyverek Magyarországon. MMgMK, 2021.
4.	Claude Blair: Pollard's history of firearms. New York, 1985.
5.	Erich Gabriel: Die Hand- und Faustfeuerwaffen der habsburgischen Heere. Wien, 1991.



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Erzsébet Nagyné Rózsa
Position		Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		DSc
Department		Dpet of International Relations and Diplomacy
Proposed research topic		Proliferation and Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction)
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Military Science

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The proliferation or non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been – with a varying intensity – on the international agenda since the beginning of the 20th century. The main international treaties (Geneva Protocol, BTWC, NPT, CWC, CTBT) have a different number of state parties in spite of efforts at making them universal. Yet, besides states parties a new challenge has emerged from the side of non-state actors.

Besides the global level of WMD proliferation, the regional aspect should also be thoroughly studied as time and again one or other WMD category may pose a security threat within a region, and not necessarily reaching the global level – in spite of the fact that WMD in general is considered to be a global responsibility.

While there has been a relative constraint if the use of WMD in the past years, yet, in Russia's war in the Ukraine has exposed the relevance of both the Russian nuclear arsenal and the possibility of attacks on civilian nuclear infrastructure; while in the chemical weapon domain Syria and the Islamic state produced cases of CW use.

**The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Weapons of mass destruction depend – in several cases - on dual-use technologies meaning that a weapon related material, equipment or technology can be used for both military and civilian purposes. This will ultimately mean that the development, storage and eventual use of such weapons will depend on the political will of the decision-makers, which unavoidably brings in the political and social background in any case study. Local, regional and global perceptions will greatly influence such decisions. Consequently, armament and disarmament are closely related to practically all different relevant fields in social science: starting from demography and geography through history and political narratives to economy, just to mention a few.

The research of WMD programs and/or threats should be analyzed on all the levels of the local, the regional and the global. Treaty texts, political narratives and social support are further possible fields of analysis.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Civilian and/or Military Nuclear Programs in the Middle East and North Africa Region. The Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone as a Solution? MENA IN FOCUS : 2 pp. 107-112. , 6 p. (2023)
2.	Afkhami S, Csicsmann L , N Rózsa E , Szalai M Do you Expect the Iranian Nuclear Deal to be Revived in the Next Year? , 10 p. (2022) KKI 4:1 Series of the Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2022/13,
3.	Certain Aspects of the Oldest Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (the Newest WMD-Free Zone?) in the Making: the Middle East pp. 10-13. , 4 p. (2022)

	Center for Egypt and ME Studies Journal, Fourth Edition, June 2022,
4.	Iran-India Relations Before and After the U.S. Withdrawal from the Nuclear Deal and the Consequent Sanctions In: Caba-Maria, Flavius; Branco, Carlos; Leandro, Francisco José B. S. (szerk.) The Geopolitics of Iran Singapore, Szingapúr : Springer Singapore (2021) 612 p. pp. 531-552. Paper: Chapter 20
5.	A Közel-Kelet nukleáris kérdései – középpontban az iráni nukleáris program KÜLÜGYI SZEMLE 21 : 3 pp. 145-170.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, January 9, 2025

Ngui Rowe Elbert





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Tibor Ördögh Dr.
Position		Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		National University of Public Service Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies Department for European Studies
Proposed research topic		The Western Balkans' defense policy challenges from the Yugoslav crisis to the present day
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Defense Studies

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

One of the important areas of current global challenges is the mapping of the impact and consequences on the defense policy of states. The post-Yugoslav region is still fraught with tensions after the two Yugoslav crises, which results in instability in the region. Regarding the area of research, it aims to find answers to the defense policy steps of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. The significance of the analyses can be given by the fact that all of the aforementioned countries, except Serbia, are NATO allies, so their role there is of great importance. On the other hand, the direction and possibilities of military force development, defense industrial cooperation, and the possibility of their application can be examined. The research topic also includes the direction of exploring defense cooperation with other states. Serbia's exceptional situation, applied to the conditions of the 21st century, is also worth examining, which, in addition to the duality, also seeks to balance between the West and the East in the field of defense policy. The research provides an opportunity to explore the defense goals of states, analyze the different strategies in this direction, and take stock of the available tools. The research may include exploring the trend-like changes in defense policy of individual countries, as well as making regional comparisons in individual sub-areas.

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The research topic is located at the intersection of political science, international studies and European studies, all of which belong to the field of social sciences.

Doctoral lists of topics related to the Balkans are rare in Hungarian doctoral schools, but there is an increasing demand for their inclusion in training based on the above reasons. The prominent governmental role of the Ludovika University of Public Service also justifies its provision of highly professional experts who provide the government with expertise in the subject to assist in the implementation of Hungarian foreign policy. In the second quarter of 2024, Hungary held the rotating presidency of the Council of the European Union, one of the central agenda items of which is the acceleration of enlargements.

Defense policy-type research was previously carried out in negligible numbers, although the region is a high priority for the Hungarian government, so conducting research in this direction is of paramount importance, which can help strengthen defense cooperation with the region, as well as get to know defense industry players and coordinate strategies.



The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Koller Boglárka, Ördögh Tibor (szerk.): Európaizáció a Nyugat-Balkánon. Dialóg Campus. Budapest, 2019.
2.	Nemanja Džuverović, Věra Stojarová: Peace and Security in the Western Balkans. A Local Perspective. Routledge. 2024.
3.	Liridona Veliu Ashiku: 'Balkanization' and the Euro-Atlantic Processes of the (Western) Balkans. Routledge. 2024.
4.	Pinar Yürür, Arda Özkan: Conflict Areas in the Balkans. Lexington Books. 2020.
5.	Sonja Stojanović Gajić, Filip Ejodus: Security Community Practices in the Western Balkans. Routledge. 2018.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 08.01.2025.,

Tibor Ördögh Dr.





TÉMAVÁZLAT doktori kutatási téma hirdetéséhez

Témahirdető	neve	Padányi József
	munkaköre	egyetemi tanár
	tudományos fokozata(i), habilitáció	DSc
	foglalkoztató szervezeti egység	HHK
A meghirdetendő doktori kutatási téma címe		A civil-katonai együttműködés hadművészeti jelentősége, alkalmazásának főbb kérdései a konfliktusok kezelésében.
A doktori kutatási téma kutatási területe		Hadművészet elmélete
A kutatási témát idegen (.....) nyelven is meghirdetem		igen
IGEN/NEM		The importance of civil-military cooperation in the military art and the main issues of its application in the management of conflicts.
idegen nyelvű címe:		

**A doktori kutatási téma helye és tartalma a tudományban
(a téma jelentősége, aktualitása, előzményei stb.)
(min. 1000 leütés, max. 5000 leütés)**

A béketámogató műveletek jellemzőit az új célok, az eltérő körülmények és az eltérő módszerek határozzák meg. Ennek egyik fontos területe az IFOR/SFOR, KFOR, AFOR, EUFOR misszióban meghatározó szerepet játszó CIMIC, azaz a civil-katonai együttműködés. Azóta is meghatározó a terület szerepe, így az oktatásban sem kerülhető meg. A doktori képzésben ennek a területnek akkor is zászlóvivőnek kell lenni, ha az alapképzésben a feladatrendszer elemei nem találhatók meg minden oktatási szinten és formában.

A tartalmában folyamatosan megújuló CIMIC – támaszkodva a mindennapi tapasztalatokra – már önálló támogatási formává nőtte ki magát. Ennek megfelelően megalkotta helyét, terminológiáját, szervezeti kereteit, vezetés és végrehajtási struktúráját, szabályzatait. A NATO-ban kiemelt szerepe van, ennek megfelelően jött létre a terület Kiválósági Központja.

A folyamatos fejlődés követése a szakirodalom mindenkori feldolgozásával és a kollégák tapasztalataival tartható meg.

**A kutatási téma (multidiszciplináris) társadalomtudományi
kapcsolódása (relevanciája)
(min. 1000 leütés, max. 5000 leütés)**

A kérdést sem értem, hiszen annak indoklása, hogy a civil-katonai együttműködésnek mi a relevanciája a társadalomtudományok egyéb területeihez számomra evidencia. A kulturális antropológia, a kulturák közötti együttműködés fontossága, a műveleti terület ilyen jellegű előzetes feldolgozása, majd menet közbeni pontosítása a tudományágak közös erőfeszítése nélkül nem értelmezhető.

Ide sorolható a műveleti terület társadalmi tagozódásának ismerete, a politikai, gazdasági társadalmi kapcsolatok, helyi önszerveződő erők, rendvédelmi szervek, egyházak, haderő, szokások, identitás.

Módszerek: irodalomkutatás, a nemzetközi tapasztalatok értékelése, személyes interjúk a hazatért CIMIC szakértőkkel, tapasztalatszerzés, külföldi tanfolyamokon való részvétel, saját eredmények közzététele, megmérése.

Mivel ezen a területen eddig tudományos igényű rendszerezés és elemzés nem történt, minden ilyen új eredménynek számít. Elsősorban vizsgálandó a folyamatban lévő missziók CIMIC tapasztalatai és azok általánosításra alkalmas következtetései. Ezek a szervezetek, módszerek és eszközök kialakítására adhatnak tudományos igényű választ, azaz itt kereshetünk új tudományos eredményeket.

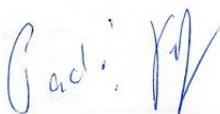
Legalább öt ajánlott szakirodalom a kutatási témában

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | A civil-katonai együttműködés felértékelődése a békefenntartás során Bosznia-Hercegovinában, 1995–2000 között. In.: Gócze István. Az igazságos háború elvétől az igazságos békéig. (2017) ISBN:9786155845277 145-158. |
| 2. | The Significance of Civil-military Cooperation in Missions and Mission Preparation in Crisis Aerials. In.: Ujházi Lóránd. Budapest Report On Christian Persecution 2019. (2019) ISBN:9786155124679 15-24. |

3.	Magyar katonák a békefenntartásban: 1897-2010 In: Vermes Judit (szerk.) Főhajtás: Katonai Emlékpark Pákozd. Budapest: Zrínyi Kiadó, 2011. pp. 147-164. (ISBN:978-963-327-512-2)
4.	Tasks and Experiences of the Hungarian Defence Forces in Crisis Management. CONTEMPORARY MILITARY CHALLENGES/SODOBNI VOJASKI IZZIVI (ISSN: 1580-1993) 17: (1) pp. 29-46. (2015)
5.	Experience in the Use of Military Forces in Flood Protection ACADEMIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN MILITARY SCIENCE (ISSN: 1588-8789) (eISSN: 1788-0017) 12: (1) pp. 59-66. (2013)

Ezúton nyilatkozom, hogy jelen doktori kutatási témahirdetési tervezetet tanszékvezetőm támogatja (az NKE valamely tanszékén foglalkoztatott, nem tanszékvezető témahirdető esetén).

Budapest, 2024. november 29.



Padányi József





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. Ferenc Petruska
Position		Head of Department, Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD (Military Science)
Department		Department of Military Law and Administration, Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training, Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS)
Proposed research topic		Lawfare – Warfare by Legal Means
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The Relationship between Defence and Society

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Law has always played a fundamental role in shaping interstate relations and resolving conflicts. However, in recent decades, the use of law as a weapon of attack, rather than solely as a defensive tool, has become increasingly prevalent. This phenomenon is known as "lawfare," the waging of war by legal means. Lawfare is a strategy in which states or non-state actors utilize legal systems and procedures to gain political, economic, or military advantages, or to weaken their adversaries.

The significance of this topic lies in the considerable challenge posed by this type of legal application to the international legal order and international relations. Through lawfare, law may lose its neutrality and fairness, becoming instead an instrument for the assertion of power interests. Its topicality stems from the increasingly frequent strategic use of legal instruments in international conflicts and disputes; for example, through initiating lawsuits before international courts, legally justifying sanctions, or contesting the interpretation of international treaties.

This research aims to explore the historical precedents, current manifestations, and potential future directions of lawfare. It will examine how lawfare influences the development of international law, state sovereignty, and global security. Furthermore, it aims to highlight the ethical and legal dilemmas of legal warfare and to propose solutions for addressing this phenomenon and protecting the ideals of law.

Among the precedents, the Cold War period must be mentioned, when law was frequently used in ideological struggles. The global fight against terrorism also saw the foregrounding of legal instruments to achieve security goals. In the digital age, information warfare and activities in cyberspace add new dimensions to the phenomenon of lawfare.

The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Lawfare requires a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing law, international relations, political science, and ethics. Studying legal warfare requires more than just analyzing legal norms and procedures; it necessitates understanding political motivations, strategic objectives, and societal impacts.

The social sciences can illuminate how lawfare influences international politics, its impact on the global balance of power, and how it shapes cooperation or conflict between states. Political science analysis will reveal how legal instruments serve political interests and the strategies employed by states or non-state actors.

Ethical considerations raise questions about the acceptability of such instrumentalization of law and its consequences for the legitimacy of the legal

order and the upholding of justice. Communication and media studies are also relevant, as influencing public opinion and the media portrayal of legal proceedings can be crucial components of a lawfare strategy.

The multidisciplinary approach of this research will enable a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon and the development of solutions that consider the legal, political, and social dimensions. This can contribute to the protection of international law and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Henckaerts, J.-M., & Doswald-Beck, L. (2005). Customary International Humanitarian Law. Cambridge University Press.
2.	Gill, T. D., & Fleck, D. (Eds.). (2010). The Handbook of the International Law of Military Operations. Oxford University Press.
3.	Solis, G. D. (2016). The Law of Armed Conflict: International Humanitarian Law in War. Cambridge University Press.
4.	Fleck, D. (Ed.). (2008). The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law. Oxford University Press.
5.	Kende, T. (2015). Nemzetközi jog [International Law]. Osiris Kiadó. (Note: Consider providing an English language equivalent or translation if possible.)
6.	Petruska, F. (2024). Domestic Lawfare in South America. Academic and Applied Research in Military and Public Management Science, 23(1), 19–34. https://doi.org/[Insert DOI number here]
7.	Petruska, F. (2022). Lawfare a védelmi szférában [Lawfare in the Defence Sphere]. National University of Public Service, Defence-Security Regulatory and Governance Research Workshop. (Note: Consider providing an English translation or abstract if possible.)
8.	Petruska, F. (2022). A lawfare tipológiája [A Typology of Lawfare]. National University of Public Service, Defence-Security Regulatory and Governance Research Workshop. (Note: Consider providing an English translation or abstract if possible.)
9.	Petruska, F. (2022). A jogi hadviselés eszköztára [The Toolkit of Legal Warfare]. National University of Public Service, Defence-Security Regulatory and Governance Research Workshop. (Note: Consider providing an English translation or abstract if possible.)

10.	Petruska, F. (2022). Háború a jog frontján [War on the Legal Front]. <i>Katonai Jogi és Hadijog Társadalmi Szemle</i> , 10(3), 109–133. (Note: Consider providing an English translation or abstract if possible.)
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I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

November 21. 2024

Dr. Ferenc Petruska
Associate Professor





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. Ferenc Petruska
Position		Head of Department, Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD (Military Science)
Department		Department of Military Law and Administration, Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training, Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS)
Proposed research topic		The Role of Law of Armed Conflict and Defence Law in Military Leadership
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Defence and Society

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Military law and defence law are specialized areas of legal and military studies examining the operation of a state's armed forces and their legal framework. The significance of this topic has become particularly pronounced in light of contemporary global security challenges, international terrorism, and the proliferation of hybrid warfare. Military leaders require not only strategic and tactical knowledge but also a thorough understanding of the law to ensure their decisions comply with international and national legal provisions.

Beyond its topicality, the subject has multifaceted precedents. The roots of military law extend back to antiquity, but modern military law began to develop in the 19th century, particularly through the Geneva Conventions. Defence law, within the internal legal systems of states, regulates the operation of armed forces, conscription, states of emergency, and wartime legal regimes. This research aims to explore how legal norms impact military leadership, influence decision-making processes, and present practical challenges.

The topic holds significant importance within academia, contributing to interdisciplinary dialogue between military and legal studies. The research findings can enhance the legal training of military leaders and strengthen synergies between law and military practice.

The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The role of military law and defence law in military leadership is closely connected to several social science disciplines. Beyond jurisprudence, it involves political science, sociology, international relations, and ethics. Examining the legal aspects of military leadership is crucial for democratic control, the protection of human rights, and the maintenance of international peace.

In political science, the research can contribute to understanding the integration of military forces into democratic institutions, the implementation of civilian control, and the impact of military decisions on international politics.

In international relations, the research can highlight how adherence to military law strengthens trust and cooperation among states, while its violation can lead to tension and conflict. The ethical dimension examines questions such as the relationship between law and morality in war, the legal and moral basis for refusing orders, and issues of responsibility.

The multidisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the topic and contributes to the development of military leadership theory and practice. The research findings will be valuable in military education, strategic planning, and legislation.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

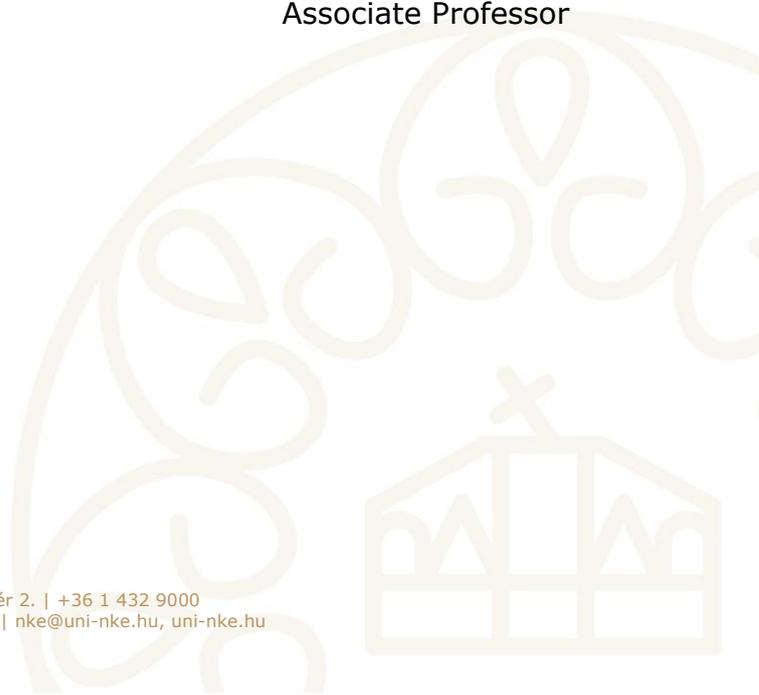
1.	Henckaerts, J.-M., Doswald-Beck, L. (2005): "Customary International Humanitarian Law." Cambridge University Press
2.	Gill, T. D., Fleck, D. (szerk.) (2010): "The Handbook of the International Law of Military Operations." Oxford University Press
3.	Solis, G. D. (2016): "The Law of Armed Conflict: International Humanitarian Law in War." Cambridge University Press
4.	Fleck, D. (szerk.) (2008): "The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law." Oxford University Press
5.	Kende, T. (2015): "Nemzetközi jog." Osiris Kiadó

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

November 21. 2024

Dr. Ferenc Petruska

Associate Professor





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Dr. Rada Péter
Position		Associate professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		Habil. PhD
Department		European Studies Department
Proposed research topic	Strategic Decision Making: Navigating Challenges in a Changing World Order	
The research area of the doctoral research topic	Strategic and Defense Studies	



Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The relevance of this research topic lies in the contemporary international environment, where the complexity and unpredictability of global challenges demand a nuanced understanding of foreign policy decision-making processes. The changing world order, marked by geopolitical shifts, evolving alliances, and intensified power competition, especially in regions like Central Europe, underscores the necessity for robust strategic thinking in defense and foreign policy. This research, therefore, seeks to bridge the gap between theoretical frameworks in international relations (IR) and the practical challenges faced by states, particularly the EU and Central European nations, in forming and executing strategic defense policies.

The central aim of this research is to enable a deeper understanding of foreign policy decision-making within the context of strategic defense issues, grounded in IR theories. Theories of international relations, such as realism, liberalism, and constructivism, offer essential insights and serve as valuable lenses through which students and scholars can dissect foreign policy behaviors. However, these theories alone are insufficient to capture the entirety of decision-making dynamics in today's complex security environment. By focusing on both theory and practical application, this research promotes a comprehensive approach where theoretical models are not merely abstract ideas but tools for real-world application.

The research is designed to provide a structured framework for analyzing how states in Central Europe, influenced by both EU policies and the broader global environment, make decisions in the realm of defense and security. Central Europe is a unique region due to its geopolitical position between Western Europe and Eastern influences. Consequently, the foreign policy decisions of Central European countries are shaped by regional security concerns, historical alliances, and the need to balance relations with larger powers, such as the United States, Russia, and China. Understanding the strategies these states employ, particularly in defense, requires a blend of theoretical insights and practical analysis.

This study not only highlights the relevance of traditional IR theories but also emphasizes the significance of adaptive and innovative approaches to analyzing foreign policy and defense decisions in Central Europe. The students will be trained to critically examine foreign policy strategies by applying theories such as rational choice models, cognitive approaches, and organizational processes, alongside case studies that illustrate the real-life implications of these theories. This methodology is vital as it encourages students to move beyond textbook knowledge and engage with the practical challenges that decision-makers face, providing them with an authentic perspective on foreign policy and defense strategy.

Furthermore, the research emphasizes the necessity of strategic decision-making within the EU context. The EU's role as a unique political and security actor adds layers of complexity to the foreign policy decisions of Central European nations, who are often required to balance national interests with collective EU commitments. This aspect of the research is timely and relevant, especially as the EU navigates its relationship with NATO, responds to security threats on its borders, and addresses internal cohesion challenges. The study aims to equip students with the analytical skills to assess how EU and national

strategies intersect, diverge, and impact defense decisions, fostering a holistic understanding of Central European foreign policy in a rapidly changing global landscape.

In sum, this research topic is relevant and timely due to the evolving nature of global security and the strategic challenges that arise from it, especially in Central Europe. By combining theoretical insights with practical application, it offers a balanced approach to understanding and evaluating foreign policy decisions. The goal is to develop students' capacity to think strategically and analyze foreign policy from both a theoretical and practical perspective, preparing them for the real-world complexities of international relations and defense policy in an interconnected world.

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The research topic on strategic decision-making in defense and foreign policy is inherently multidisciplinary, blending insights from various social science fields. International relations (IR) serves as the core discipline, providing foundational theories like realism, liberalism, and constructivism that offer frameworks to analyze state behavior and foreign policy strategies. However, to fully grasp the complexity of foreign policy decision-making, the topic draws on multiple disciplines, enriching the analysis and providing a comprehensive understanding of how and why states act as they do in the international arena.

Political science complements IR by examining the structures, processes, and power dynamics within states that shape foreign policy decisions. Insights from political psychology offer perspectives on individual and collective behavior, exploring cognitive biases, risk perceptions, and decision-making processes of policymakers. Sociology further contextualizes these decisions within broader social structures, examining the influence of identity, culture, and societal norms on strategic preferences and foreign policy directions, especially in regions like Central Europe with unique historical and cultural ties.

Economics also plays a role, as defense and foreign policy decisions often have significant economic considerations, impacting resource allocation, trade policies, and economic security. Understanding these economic underpinnings is crucial for a holistic view of strategic decision-making. Additionally, history is essential for contextualizing current foreign policy and defense strategies, as historical relationships and conflicts heavily influence contemporary strategic decisions, especially in geopolitically sensitive regions.

Lastly, law, particularly international law, informs the research by addressing the legal frameworks that govern state behavior and alliances, impacting Central European states' adherence to EU and NATO obligations. This interdisciplinary approach enables a well-rounded analysis, fostering a comprehensive understanding of foreign policy decisions in today's complex, interconnected world.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)	
1.	Gyarmati-Szijj, D., & Rada, P. (2024). Strategic autonomy of the EU in the light of CSDP and the changing world order. <i>Észak-Magyarországi Stratégiai Füzetek</i> , 21(2), 46-59. https://doi.org/10.32976/stratfuz.2024.17
2.	Marton, P., Balogh, I., & Rada, P. (2015). <i>Biztonsági tanulmányok: Új fogalmi keretek, és tanulságok a visegrádi országok számára</i> . Budapest, Hungary: Antall József Tudásközpont.
3.	Rada, P. (2024). US-Visegrad realities in Biden's world of democracies. <i>Politics in Central Europe</i> , 20(1), 193-210. https://doi.org/10.2478/pce-2024-0008
4.	Rada, P., & Nyilas, L. (2023). Europe Whole and Free and the Global Zeitenwende. <i>Európai Tükör</i> , 26(2), 73-88. https://doi.org/10.32559/et.2023.2.5
5.	Rada, P. (2022). The Rubik's Cube of Visegrád. In Kancik-Kořtun, E. (Ed.), <i>30 Years of the Visegrad Group. Volume 2: Basic Project Ideas and International Reality</i> (pp. 1-16). Lublin, Poland: Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, November 12, 2024.

Dr. Peter Rada



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Éva Remek PhD
Position		associate professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		Ludovika University of Public Service Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training, Department for International Security Studies
Proposed research topic		Strategic Shift in defense policy: Preventing crises and effective Crisis Management at regional and global levels in the defense policies of international security organizations
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Strategic and Defense Studies

Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Security and the protection of security are fundamental needs of every human community. States can achieve their security in five ways: unilaterally, mainly through their military force; multilaterally, by joining an alliance system; unilaterally or multilaterally, by possessing weapons of mass destruction; and through unique solutions and international treaties.

History provides many examples of struggles against various challenges to security, from natural disasters to world wars, which are linked to the maintenance and creation of a secure state and the development of the legal frameworks and institutions (security sector) that ensure it. The field of security studies deals with the security and defense policies of organized human communities (states) and the international system. It presents and analyzes the challenges, their responses, and the organizations and actors capable of operating at the national and global levels. The concept of security has expanded in all directions beyond the historical military dimension, but recently, the security dilemma has again shown the strengthening of the military sector (armament, the significance of innovation in the defense industry, hotspots, chokepoints increasing in number, etc.).

The subject of security studies is determined by the security of politically organized human communities, and thus security studies are primarily international in nature. States responsible for security policy operate as members of the international community, and in this capacity, they fight for their interests and manage or ward off emerging challenges. Security studies is a relatively new field among established scientific disciplines (in Hungarian usage, the term "security policy" has become more prevalent), and one of its most influential schools is the Copenhagen School led by Barry Buzan.

In summary, the average Hungarian citizen encounters security in two situations: less frequently, and in their immediate environment when it is lacking, and most commonly through mass media reports. Both cases fundamentally shape what we think about security.

The main characteristic of the 21st century (for more than twenty years now) is that current conflicts are much more dynamic, intense, and complex than before, making it difficult to explain their origins and, especially, their resolution.

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Security studies, as a young scientific field, is a part of general political science. It is a relatively new concept, and its significant spread can be discussed after World War II. Similar to other new scientific fields, the first task in interpreting it and placing it within the system of sciences is to define its relationship to established scientific disciplines. Within the social sciences, history, military science, political science, and law have already established their specific disciplinary boundaries, encompassing areas and problems that later became the subject of international studies and then security studies.

The situation fundamentally changed with the world war, the subsequent bipolar international system, and the advent of the post-bipolar era, as traditional explanations became increasingly inadequate for describing the new situation. Within political science, the discipline of international studies first emerged as a separate field, followed by security studies due to rapid content and scope expansion. Thus, security studies is an interdisciplinary field delineated by international studies, political science, law, military science, history, and economics.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	How Technology Has Changed Defence Strategies in the 21st Century https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/how-technology-has-changed-defence-strategies-21st-century-2rh7c/
2.	Vienna document 1990 https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/9/e/41245.pdf
3.	Tim Marshall: A földrajz jövője. Park Könyvkiadó, Budapest (2024) 315 p. ISBN 978-963-633-060-6
4.	David Shambaugh: Ahol a nagyhatalmak találkoznak Pallas Athéné Könyvkiadó, Budapest (2021) 408 p. ISBN978-963-573-018-6
5.	Gazdag Ferenc- Remek Éva: A biztonsági tanulmányok alapjai Budapest, Dialóg Campus Kiadó (2018) 279 p. ISBN 978-615-5845-87-1

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

20 November 2024

Éva Remek PhD



**Draft for
research topic announcement**

Name	of the applicant	Siposné Dr. Kecskeméthy Klára
Position		University Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		Candidate of Geographical Sciences
Department		Department of Combat Support, Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training
Proposed research topic		Defence geography of crisis regions
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The Theory of Military Art



Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The determination of the taxonomical position of military geography within the system of sciences has undergone significant changes over the decades, leading to the growing acceptance of an interdisciplinary approach. Opinions among experts in the field have been divided regarding whether it primarily belongs to geography or military science. Today, however, it is widely recognized as a boundary discipline that is closely connected to both fields. Military geography is divided into general, regional, and sectoral subfields, reflecting the alignment of geographic perspectives with the needs of military science. It is consistent with the branches of geography—such as physical geography, human geography, and regional geography—while also addressing specialized approaches, including general, sectoral, and territorial studies.

From the perspective of military science, military geography is categorized into general (theoretical) and applied (practical) directions. The general approach corresponds to the overarching perspectives of geography, while the applied approach addresses the practical challenges of sectoral and regional dimensions. Consequently, the geography of crisis zones represents an interdisciplinary research area situated at the intersection of geography, security policy, and military science. Modern conflicts typically occur in specific geographic environments, influenced by complex natural and social factors, the analysis of which is essential for the effective planning of military and civilian interventions.

The study of crisis zones is particularly relevant in the context of climate change, migratory pressures, and the proliferation of asymmetric warfare, all of which present new challenges to strategic planning. Defense geography examines how factors such as terrain, climate, water resources, and infrastructure impact military operations and the survival chances of civilian populations. The research aims to deepen understanding of geographic factors from both military and humanitarian perspectives while developing solutions to enhance the effectiveness of crisis management. These solutions seek to address both military and societal dimensions, ensuring a comprehensive approach to managing crises in complex environments.

The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The defense geography of crisis zones is closely linked to numerous branches of social sciences, particularly sociology, political science, and international relations. Analyzing the geographical and social dimensions of crises can help to understand the resilience of human communities and the interplay between conflicts and the natural environment. This research can contribute to improving cooperation among the population, local communities, and international actors during crisis situations.

A multidisciplinary approach places special emphasis on issues of social justice, sustainability, and human rights, which play a pivotal role in managing crisis zones. The research also addresses the coordination challenges faced by global and regional actors—such as the UN, NATO, or local governments—as well as the maintenance of infrastructure and supply chains during crises. This combined

analysis facilitates the development of sustainable and humane strategies for managing crisis zones effectively.

Understanding the role of geographic space is crucial for comprehending the geographical aspects and the effects of defense geographic factors within a crisis zone or region located in a given international context.

Defense geography explores the military and non-military threats to the comprehensive security of a given geographic area, their possible origins, nature, magnitude, expected trends, and the relationships between the geographical environment and sources of danger.

The defense geographic evaluation of specific crisis zones or regions in the international and European arena—such as the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Asia, Africa, and Latin America—along with their geostrategic situation, natural, social, economic, and military conditions, and their impact on regional and global security, is of paramount importance.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Szenes, Zoltán–Siposné Kecskeméthy, Klára: NATO 4.0 and Hungary; 20 years of membership, 30 years of cooperation, Zrínyi Kiadó, Budapest, 2019. p. 487. ISBN 978 963 327 770 6
2.	Siposné Kecskeméthy Klára-Teknős László: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's climate change risk management responsibilities, Belügyi Szemle, 2023. 71. évfolyam, 1. Különszám, pp. 58-83.
3.	Klára Siposné Kecskeméthy-Alexandra Sipos: Evolving NATO partnerships in the light of the Madrid and Vilnius Summits, In: František, GUBÁŠ (szerk.) Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on National and International Security, Liptovský Mikuláš, Slovakia, 2023. pp. 396-404.
4.	Siposné Kecskeméthy Klára: A NATO-partnerségi kezdeményezések története 2021-ig, Budapest, Zrínyi Kiadó (2022) , 364 p. ISBN: 9789633278826
5.	Sinan Geci-Klára Sipos Kecskeméthy: Kosovo: Its Path to Independence and the Strive to Building Defense Institutions, Vojenské Reflexie, Ročník XII. 2017. 2. číslo, pp. 108–122. http://www.aos.sk/casopisy/reflexie/vojenske_reflexieXII_2.pdf

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

2025. november 2.

Siposné dr. Kecskeméthy Klára

Siposné dr. Kecskeméthy Klára





**Draft for
research topic announcement**

Name	of the applicant	Dr. Sándor Szabó
Position		adjunct professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		L-UPS, FMSOT, Department of Military Strategy
Proposed research topic		The paradigm shift in the military training procedures regarding the 21st century security environment.
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Theory of War Research Area



Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The rapidly changing security environment of the 21st century is fundamentally reshaping the nature of military operations and the training systems associated with them. Global and regional conflicts are giving rise to new types of threats such as asymmetric warfare, hybrid threats and attacks in cyberspace. As a result of these factors, military systems are facing an inherent need to revise their training procedures based on the challenges induced by the operational environment. These changes will also inevitably lead to a transformation of military training procedures, resulting in new models and methodologies that will make military training procedures more effective and streamline the associated operation-centric training processes. The primary objective of this research is to explore how paradigm shift can be defined in the context of military training. While traditional training systems have primarily prepared soldiers for warfare between states, the threats of the 21st century, such as terrorism, hybrid warfare or cyber-attacks, require new types of competencies from soldiers. The research will focus on international experiences, in particular the practices of countries that have successfully adapted to the challenges of the 21st century. The analysis of US, Israeli and Scandinavian military training models will provide an opportunity to identify and adapt innovative procedures to the domestic training environment.

The (multidisciplinary) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The research topic is strongly multidisciplinary, with links to technological innovation, psychology and security policy. The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) in military training not only serves technological advances but also the more effective use of human capabilities. This approach goes beyond purely military doctrines and builds a new type of training-centric knowledge transfer. Innovations in the modern technological environment, such as drones, autonomous systems and cyber defence tools, are fundamentally transforming military operations. Related research will explore how these tools can be integrated into training procedures. In addition, emphasis will be placed on the development of human factors, including stress management, rapid military decision-making and team leadership skills. A major strength of the research is the systems approach, integrating both innovative technologies and human factors. This multidisciplinary approach allows military training systems to respond to complex threats. The paradigm shift in military training procedures is not only an important area of research in military science, but is also fundamental to the assessment of the security environment. Asymmetric threats, the technological revolution and human factors combine to create new challenges and opportunities, and the related research background offers not only theoretical but also practical answers, helping to effectively address the military and security challenges of the 21st century through military training activities.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)	
1.	Mick Ryan: War Transformed: The Future of Twenty-First-Century Great Power Competition and Conflict, Naval Institute Press, 2022
2.	Rupert Smith: The Utility of Force: The Art of War in the Modern World, Penguin, 2006
3.	Williamson Murray: Military Adaptation in War: With Fear of Change, Pickle Partners Publishing, 2015
4.	Dave Grossman, Loren W. Christensen: On Combat: The Psychology and Physiology of Deadly Conflict in War and in Peace, PPCT Research Publications, 2007
5.	Sebastian J. Bae: Forging Wargamers: A Framework for Professional Military Education, Marine Corps University Press, 2022

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 28 November 2024.

LTC Dr. Sándor Szabó
adjunct professor



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Mónika Szente-Varga
Position		acting vice Dean
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD, habilitation
Department		Department of International Security Studies
Proposed research topic		Exiles of the 1848/49 Hungarian War of Independence in Latin America
The research area of the doctoral research topic		4th. Research Area of Military History and History of Military Arts



Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The history of the 1848/49 Hungarians who came to and settled in the United States of America is a well-researched area, unlike the history of the emigrants who came to Latin America. This is despite the fact that the relevant academic research had already begun before the change of regime in Hungary, primarily through Ádám Anderle, who wrote for example a study in the journal *Századok* entitled The Hungarian Emigration of '48 and Narciso López's 1851 Cuban Expedition. After 1990, several studies were published in Spanish, English and Hungarian by Katalin Jancsó, Andrea Kökény, Mónika Szente-Varga, Balázs Venkovits, among others, but the topic is still under-researched and instead of comprehensive volumes of studies, basic research focusing on a single personality is more typical. The increase in available material - for example, through the digitisation of 19th century newspapers and archival documents - and developing communication technologies provide opportunities to launch new investigations, deepen old research and at the same time to synthesise.

There is still a great disparity between the amount of analysis that has been published on the Hungarian volunteers of Emperor Miksa Habsburg of Mexico and the little that is known about the Hungarian emigrants of 48/49 who settled in Latin America, even though there were periods, especially in the 1860s, when members of both groups lived in the region, and even some of them fought on opposite sides in Mexico.

The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

The study of the Latin American aspects of the Kossuth emigration, the social and economic integration of the 48/49 emigrants who travelled to and/or settled in the region, the network of relations between them and with Hungary, fits well into international migration and diaspora research, can contribute to the historical analyses of the region, and add new data and aspects to Hungarian historical research.

The 1860s were the first period in Hungary when the public could inform itself about Latin America not necessarily on the basis of translations of foreign travellers' accounts. It was then that writings (mainly newspaper articles, but also books) prepared by Hungarian authors in Hungarian began to reach the Hungarian audience. Not only the quantity but also the quality of information about the region increased. The authors were mainly Miksa Habsburg's volunteers and 1848/49 emigrants. The analysis of travelogues, diaries and memoirs can provide additional data and shed new light on certain regions of 19th century Latin America and their social, economic and political conditions, and can help to deepen the understanding of Latin American and European

relations. It is thus closely linked to Interconnected History research and Global History.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Szente-Varga Mónika (2020): Desde una visión húngara: Los escritos de Károly László sobre México, 1857-1865, <i>Tzintzun-Revista de Estudios Históricos</i> 72 : 2, 9-43. /Q4/
2.	Szente-Varga Mónika (2019): General Zakany in the Americas, <i>Orpheus Noster</i> 11 : 1, 34-45.
3.	Szente-Varga, Mónika (2017): Apariencias y realidad. ¿Impostores o científicos? Dos personajes centro-europeos en las Américas. In: Opatrný, Josef (szerk.) <i>Las relaciones entre Europa Central y América Latina. Contextos históricos</i> . Karolinum, Prága, 41-50.
4.	Szente-Varga Mónika (2016): From Hungarian Major to Central American Entrepreneur? The Life of Louis Schlesinger in Exile, <i>Focus</i> , 75-85.
5.	Szente-Varga Mónika (2009): Las Antillas desde el punto de vista de un revolucionario - la misión del conde Samuel Wass. In: Opatrný, Josef (szerk.) <i>El Caribe hispano de los siglos XIX y XX. Viajeros y testimonios</i> , Karolinum, Prága, 169-175.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

8 December 2024

Dr. Mónika Szente-Varga, PhD



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Mónika Szente-Varga
Position		vice dean, full professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD, habilitation
Department		Department of International Security Studies
Proposed research topic		The Cold War and Latin America
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Military History

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Traditional historiography of the Cold War focused on the United States, the Soviet Union, and the study of their relationship, emphasizing the isolation of the two blocs. Recently, new research trends have emerged: on the one hand, there is growing interest in actors other than the two superpowers (minor and middle powers, organizations, regions, etc.), and on the other hand, the picture of division and isolation is becoming increasingly complex. The second half of the 20th century was also a period of decolonization, when a number of new states appeared on the world map in Africa, Asia, and, from the 1960s onwards, in the Caribbean: these became known as the Third World. Over time, the term also came to cover the countries of Latin America as they faced similar structural challenges, despite the fact that they got independent in the 19th century. While conflicts between states were not typical among Latin American countries, during the Cold War there were frequent in-state armed conflicts (such as civil wars), which, although rooted in local problems, were prolonged by the resources available as a result of the bipolar confrontation. The study of these conflicts is particularly important because it can help us better understand the functioning of the Cold War international system, and because the region played a special role: Latin America was the land of hot conflicts during the Cold War.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The research topic is closely linked to global military history, which examines modern warfare from a global, comprehensive perspective. On the one hand, it goes beyond the traditional Western-centric perspective, and on the other hand, it also encompasses political, social, cultural, and economic dimensions, such as war and the state, war and politics, war and society, war and culture, and war and trade. It covers the period between 1945 and 1990. It is interdisciplinary, using methods from the humanities and social sciences for military history research. It covers both armed conflicts in Latin America and the region's involvement in conflicts outside the American continent (e.g., Cuban interventions in Africa) and, more generally, in global processes, relevant for military history. Overall, the research topic can be linked to the so-called new Cold War history research that began in the early 1990s and to global history, whereas it forms an integral part of investigations on global military history, which have been gaining momentum since the 21st century.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Black, Jeremy. Introduction to Global Military History: 1775 to the present day. Routledge, 3. kiadás, 2019.
2.	Field, Thomas – Pettin, Vanni. Latin America and the Global Cold War. The University of North Carolina Press, 2020.
3.	Pettin, Vanni. A Compact History of Latin America’s Cold War. The University of North Carolina Press, 2022.
4.	Szente-Varga, Mnika. Magyarok az ENSZ nicaraguai vlasztsi megfigyeli misszijban. Vilgtrtnet 15 (2025) 2: 223.237.
5.	Szente-Varga, Mnika. El golpe de Estado en Chile segn la prensa en Hungra y en Espaa. En Liln, Domingo; Fischer, Ferenc; Deak, Mt (szerk.) A 40 aos del Golpe de Estado en Chile. Amrica Latina y Europa Central y Oriental durante la Guerra Fra. Pcsi Tudomnyegyetem, 2014, 55-65.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 20 October 2025

Prof. Dr. Mnika Szente-Varga





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Balázs Taksás (PhD)
Position		associate professor (UPS – Ludovika)
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		UPS – Ludovika, FMSOT, IML, Department of Supply, Finance, and Military Transportation
Proposed research topic		The New Paradigm of Defense Innovation
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Defence Logistics and Defence Economy
Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background) (minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)		
<p>As a consequence of several ongoing tensions and conflicts, it has become clear that, again, one of the most important pillars of a country's peaceful development is the building or rebuilding of military strength. The key to this is a well-functioning defense innovation and defense industrialization system. Since the basis of military power has always been the technological capabilities that society and the national economy were able to provide, for achieving this again, it may seem obvious at first glance to go back to the experience of the Cold War period, when the contribution of defense innovation to technological progress was historically outstanding. However, this is impossible for several reasons.</p> <p>First of all, both the internal structure of the defense industry and its relationship with the civilian sectors have changed significantly. Secondly,</p>		

the Fourth Industrial Revolution, as its name suggests, has opened up the possibility of utilizing disruptive technologies.

As a result of these two factors, the defense innovation process has undergone notable changes, and the defense innovation ecosystem has become significantly more complex and turbulent, making it much more difficult to manage. During the Cold War, an unprecedented number of resources (human, capital, coordination, etc.) were concentrated on defense innovation. This was the area of "spin-off", which is that type of knowledge transfer where technology created by defense industrial R&D flows to civilian sectors and is used for creating civilian products as well. At the end of the Cold War, there was a shift towards dual operation, and later, as a result of the dropping orders, the defense industry became more and more characterized by "spin-on", which is that type of knowledge-transfer when the result of civilian technology and product innovation appears and is further developed in the defense sector in order to create high-tech defense products and services. Today, the latest literature is urging for "spin-together", which is a civil and defense cooperation from the very first stage of R&D&I, and the process branches out when the developed technology is embodied in the form of real products.

And finally, the experiences of the Russo-Ukrainian war show that the art of war is also undergoing revolutionary change, a process that we are still at the beginning of, and whose outcome is almost unpredictable. Initial experiences suggest a shift in the century-old doctrinal priority of offense, as the military adaptation of recent technological developments has enhanced the capabilities of forces in defense more than in offense. This is reflected in the human and material losses that far exceed all previous estimates.

Based on the above, the scientific problem is how to develop a defense innovation system today that ensures the capabilities and skills existing in society and the national economy are also reflected in the country's actual military strength.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Without defense innovation, neither the defense industry nor the civilian sectors can support the development and application of military capabilities. That's why any research in the area of defense innovation is inevitable for the security of any country. In parallel, innovation is central to the economy because it drives growth, competitiveness, and long-term resilience. Nowadays, long-lasting economic success and social advancement are unimaginable without real innovation performance. Therefore, innovation has a strong connection with the social sciences (especially with economics), and as a consequence, defense innovation is also strongly connected to military science and other areas of social sciences. As a consequence, executing any research in the field of defense innovation requires solid knowledge of the

entire defense sector, the functioning of the national economy, the global economic processes, and the social background of the economy. In summary, the research topic clearly belongs to the social sciences.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Paulina, Zamelek; Taksás, Balázs: Żelazny trójkąt przemysłu obronnego w obliczu wojny rosyjsko-ukraińskiej In: Waldemar, Pawlos (szerk.) <i>Współczesne i prognozowane wyzwania logistyki wojskowej</i> Warsaw, Lengyelország: Akademii Sztuki Wojennej (2025) 293 p. pp. 212-233., 22 p.
2.	Taksás, Balázs: <i>What Future European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB) Do We Want/Need? The Hungarian Case</i> pp. 1-11., 11 p. (2024) ARES – Armament Industry European Research Group, October 2024, iris - The French Institute for International and Strategic Affairs, M megjelenés: Franciaország,
3.	Taksás, Balázs: <i>The Fourth Industrial Revolution and Military–Civil Fusion – A New Paradigm for Military Innovation: by Yoram Evron and Richard A. Bitzinger</i> , Cambridge and New York, Cambridge University Press, 2023, 259 pp., \$99 (hardback), ISBN 978-1-009-33328-3 <i>Defense and Security Analysis</i> 40: 2 pp. 315-317., 3 p. (2024)
4.	Pernica, Bohuslav; Dvorak, Jaroslav; Lazar, Zsolt; Taksás, Balázs; Maskalík, Alex: <i>Defense industrial bases (DIB) in six small NATO post-communist countries</i> <i>Economics of Peace and Security Journal</i> 18 : 1 pp. 53-65., 13 p. (2023)
5.	Budavári, Krisztina; Taksás, Balázs; Hegedűs, Ernő: <i>A magyar védelmi ipar innovációs környezetének vizsgálata</i> <i>Hadtudomány</i> 32: 1 pp. 113-134., 21 p. (2022)

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

Budapest, 10.10.2025

Maj. Balázs Taksás
associate professor



Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Andras Toth
Position		Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		Signal department
Proposed research topic		Cyberspace operations in the 21st century's operational environment
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The theory of defence information and communication



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

As an operational area, cyberspace poses serious tasks and challenges for the armed forces of all countries. Accordingly, they need to pay particular attention to developing cyber defense capabilities and the ability to counter any countermeasures. This requires the development, by national and international legislation, recommendations, and standards, of a legislative, technical, and technological environment that meets the challenges of the times and provides an operational environment with all the capabilities required to fully and continuously support cyber defense capabilities. The topic will include international legal regulation of cyber operations and analysis of state and non-state actors in cyberspace operations. It will identify the technical components of cyber operations, the organizational systems of operations, and the options for their development. The impact of cyberspace operations on national security and national military strategies will be analyzed. The capabilities of cyber operations in support of kinetic operations will be examined. The impact of each cyber attack vector on war and non-war operations will be analyzed.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Military operations in cyberspace significantly impact the social sciences, affecting many fields, such as political science, national security, geopolitics, law and ethics, communications and media studies, sociology, and economics. Cyberspace has become a contemporary battleground where nations engage in conflict using information operations, cyber weapons, and targeted attacks. Cyber-attacks' ability to easily cross national borders poses significant challenges to international law and creates new geopolitical complexities. The legal and ethical dimensions of military operations in cyberspace often pose significant challenges. To protect civilians and critical infrastructures, it is essential to establish rules for military operations. In addition, communication and media studies can shed light on the consequences of disinformation campaigns and the spread of fake news. Furthermore, increasing societal resilience is essential to strengthen cyber security, as cyber attacks can cause significant economic damage.

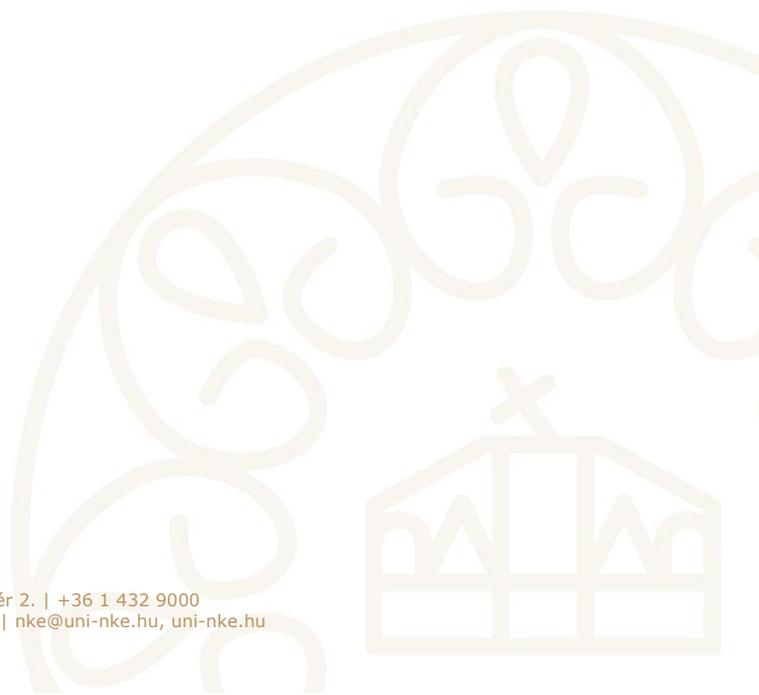
The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Kovács László: A kibertér védelme, Dialóg Campus Kiadó, 2018, ISBN 978-615-5889-63-9
2.	Whyte, C., Mazanec, B. (2023). Understanding Cyber-Warfare: Politics, Policy and Strategy (2nd ed.). Routledge. ISBN: 978-1-032-15931-7
3.	Ferrag, M. A., Kantzavelou, I., Maglaras, L., & Janicke, H. (Eds.). (2023). Hybrid Threats, Cyberterrorism and Cyberwarfare. CRC Press. ISBN 9781032323763

4.	Kestner, P. (2024). <i>The Art of Cyber Warfare: Strategic and Tactical Approaches for Attack and Defense in the Digital Age</i> . Springer Nature. ISBN 978-3-658-43878-4,
5.	Gioe, D. V., & Smith, M. W. (Eds.). (2024). <i>Great Power Cyber Competition: Competing and Winning in the Information Environment</i> . Taylor & Francis. ISBN: 978- 1- 032- 54529- 5

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

14th November 2024, Andras Toth, PhD





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Andras Toth
Position		Associate Professor
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD
Department		Signal department
Proposed research topic		Information and communication trends and challenges in multi-domain operations
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The theory of defence information and communication



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Since the Cold War, information and communication technologies (ICT) and systems have played an increasingly important role in military and civilian operations, evolving along the principles of network and, today, data-driven warfare. Consequently, ICT technologies and systems are essential for enhancing global security, facilitating rapid decision-making, and ensuring the safety and effectiveness of interconnected systems. The rapid digitalization of technologies has facilitated the interconnection of different operational spaces, such as land, maritime, air, cyberspace, and space. Integrating infocommunications systems is vital for the effectiveness of operations in these domains, emphasizing data sharing and analysis and near real-time communications. Advanced infocommunications technologies and systems are essential to support multi-domain operations, enabling faster and more reliable decision-making processes while simultaneously supporting data security and counter-cyber threat activities.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The impact of information operations on public opinion, the dissemination of disinformation, social cohesion, and general security is of particular importance. Research will examine the role of information and communication technologies (ICT) in inter-state conflicts, diplomatic relations, and the changing dynamics of the global balance of power. The research highlights the importance of human factors, including stress management, decision-making processes, and the adoption of ICTs in multinational operations. An interdisciplinary approach is essential to the research, including analyses conducted in appropriate synergy between information and engineering sciences, military and security sciences, data science and technology, and law and the social dimension. In addition, this research will explore ICT's social and human dimensions in areas such as communication and media, political science and international relations, sociology and psychology, and economics. It also touches on global challenges and ethical issues such as privacy, cybersecurity, and the regulation of artificial intelligence technologies.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Riebe T. (2023). Technology Assessment of Dual-Use ICTs, How to Assess Diffusion, Governance and Design. Springer Nature. ISBN 978-365841667-6
2.	Tikk-Ringas, E. (2023). Evolution of the Cyber Domain The Implications for National and Global Security. Routledge. ISBN: 9781003422549
3.	Field Manual FM 3-0 Operations October 2022

4.	Field Manual FM 6-0 Commander and staff organization and operations - May 2022
5.	NATO (2023). Next Generation Command and Control.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

14th November 2024, Andras Toth, PhD





**Draft for
research topic announcement**

Name	of the applicant	Loránd UJHÁZI
Position		University professor, head of institute
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD in Canon Law PhD military science PhD theology Habilitation in military science
Department		Department of Defence Law and Administration
Proposed research topic		The Role of Religions in Armed Conflicts and Modern Security Challenges
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Defence And Society Research Area

**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Religious communities seek to influence social conditions. An integral part of this is to provoke or deepen conflicts but also to foster peace and interfaith dialogue or ethnic reconciliation. In addition, religious communities also evaluate the ethics of war. They have their own teachings and philosophies on war and new security challenges. World religious organisations are involved in some phases of international crisis management and support military missions. In the latter case, both international organisations and individual religious communities have their own internal regulations. This indicates that this area also deserves special attention within civil military cooperation.

The research has a tradition of approximately 15 years in the Doctoral School of Military Science and the Faculty of Military Science and Military Officer Training of the National University of Public Service.

It has resulted in numerous international and national conferences, volumes and scientific papers. The research area covers:

1. the organization, legal regulation, ethical principles and responses of religious communities to new types of security challenges.
2. the positioning, activities and reform of religious organisations to address new types of security challenges and the responses to war and security challenges.
3. The statements of the leadership of the religious communities in relation to certain new types of security challenges and war-ethics issues.
4. the structure of the organisations and the theological paradigms at the forefront of these statements, which distinguish religious communities from other international actors and nation states.

Research objective:

Basic and applied research that examines:

1. religious communities' teachings on peace and war.
2. the views on security issues of the founders and representatives of religious communities or of particular eras.
3. the involvement of religious communities in regional armed conflicts.
4. Comparative research on religions, its representatives and their impact on military doctrines and thinking.
5. The structure of religious communities and their ability to participate in diplomacy.
6. the capabilities of religious communities in security and military policy issues such as migration, weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, human trafficking, other areas of human and environmental security, regional conflicts.
7. The classical ethical issues raised by certain armed conflicts are religious, such as justice, proportionality, protection of the innocent, the supreme power in war, poverty, solidarity, peace between peoples, social inequality and the protection of the created world.

The research area uses both qualitative and quantitative methods (questionnaire research on the interviews of religious representatives, interviews).

8. Summative and mixed methods may be used where several methods are applied. This may be justified by the transdisciplinary nature of the questions. The research assumes a solid international network of contacts, which has been positioned and channeled to the university in recent years. Numerous international conferences and publications abroad, including q1 and d1 publications, are proof of this.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The relationship between religions and security cannot be examined purely through military science, security policy, (international) law or even religious legal systems. For religious communities, all security and social issues also have a theological or religious-philosophical aspect. It is therefore necessary to apply or at least be aware of the methods of religious studies. Knowledge of these is a key issue in the analysis of crisis management and security challenges (CIMIC, operational areas), which can be supported by doctoral research. This knowledge contributes significantly to the practice of crisis management.

Religious communities have traditional doctrine, but the way they communicate, their organisational structure and positioning have been adapted to the changed security environment. These changes require continuous analysis, especially in crisis areas where the Hungarian Defence Forces are present. The work, theory and organisation of the religious communities involved in the pastoral care of soldiers is the subject of particular analysis.

The aim is to produce basic knowledge and theoretical insights: to gather information and answer theoretical problems. The practical results of basic research can have an impact on the development and change of methods and knowledge. Qualitative methods are used: using primary and secondary sources, comparing sources, drawing religiously based conclusions in the light of the religious communities' teachings on a given issue and applying them to the security situation in the regions.

A summative assessment is applied. A summary assessment of the theoretical and historical background and practice of peacebuilding by religious communities is drawn from the literature. Although there are decades of empirical studies and a substantial literature on the involvement of religious communities in security consolidation, there is little work that simultaneously considers theological, security and legal perspectives and applies them to crisis management and the use of military force.

The doctoral thesis draws on the experience of previous research and analysis of the relationship between security and religion. The aim is to develop

integrative models that can be used for joint activities between the Hungarian Defence Forces and religious communities.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Ujházi, Loránd: Teachings of the Catholic Church on Environmental Harm Caused by Military Operations. In: Miron, Marina; Caron, Jean-Francois (eds.) Military Ethics and the Changing Nature of Warfare Brill Nijhoff (2023) 128-152
2.	Monica Toft – Daniel Duffy Philpott - Timothy Samuel Shah God’s Century: Resurgent Religion. New York, W. W. Norton & Co. 2011. ISBN-13: 978-0393069266
3.	Monica Toft – Daniel Duffy Philpott - Timothy Samuel Shah God’s Century: Resurgent Religion. New York, W. W. Norton & Co. 2011. ISBN-13: 978-0393069266
4.	Robert A Seiple - Dennis R., Hoover (szerk.): Religion and Security: The New Nexus in International Relations. Washington, Rowman and Littlefield Institute for Global Engagement, 2004. ISBN-13: 978-074253212
5.	Nukhet Sandal – Jonathan: Fox: Religion in International Relations Theory Interactions and possibilities. London – New York, Routledge, 2013. ISBN-13: 978-0415662628
	Ujházi, Lóránd The Involvement of the Catholic Laity in the Promotion of Peace RELIGIONS 15: 11 1-18. Paper: 1336 , 18 p. (2024)
	Thomas Matyók: Critical Issues in Peace and Conflict Studies : Theory, Practice, and Pedagogy by Jessica Senehi, Thomas Matyók and Sean Byrne. 2011.

I hereby declare that this doctoral research topic announcement draft is supported by my department head (in the case of a topic announcer employed in a department of the Ludovika University of Public Service (LUPS), who is not the head of the department).

22/11/2024

Lóránd Ujházi



**Draft for
research topic announcement**

Name	of the applicant	Colonel László UJHÁZY, PhD
Position		Associate Professor Head of Department
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD + habilitation
Department		Department of Military Leadership
Proposed research topic		Current Issues of Military Leadership
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The Relationship Between Defence and Society



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

As a result of the accelerated changes taking place in the world, the requirements placed on leaders have changed significantly in recent decades. The more complex operational environment presents military leaders with more complex challenges. New expectations must be met. Previously proven leadership methods are no longer necessarily up-to-date any more.

The announced research topic discusses the current challenges and problems of military leadership practice and theory, it includes the application of various leadership theories, the effective leadership of military organizations, and the consideration of the political and social environment.

Introducing the theoretical and practical perspectives of military leadership, as well as the latest research results, one of the goals of the research is to support military professionals in better understanding and applying leadership principles and methods.

Due to the constantly changing nature of military leadership, the development of leadership theories and practices is essential for the armed forces to be able to respond effectively to the challenges of the present and the future.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The social science embeddedness of the research topic is unquestionable. The continuous examination of military leadership is of outstanding importance in our rapidly changing world. The Hungarian Defence Forces have always been challenged by the need to respond flexibly and quickly to changing environmental influences, challenges and crises. Nowadays, in this process, we must see that change is also an opportunity that can help us all survive. The multidisciplinary social science connection of military leadership is built on the interactions between military science and other disciplines. The development of technology, innovation efforts, artificial intelligence, robotization and digitalization all have a significant impact on military leadership science, which must be simultaneously addressed during the research.

Military leadership is not limited to traditional military procedures, but also includes work carried out by civilian researchers, which also affects strategic thinking, leadership selection, communication, technological development and ethical issues. A multidisciplinary approach allows for a deeper understanding of military leadership from different perspectives and can help us better understand the relationships between military leaders and civilian experts, as well as take into account the social context of military structures and systems.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Ujházy László: Mi változott Szun-ce óta? In: Gócze, István (szerk.): Vezetés az egyházban és a közszolgálatban. Tanulmánygyűjtemény. Magyarországi Egyházak Ökumenikus Tanácsa Szociáletikai Bizottsága, Budapest, 2024.
2.	Mujzer Péter – Ujházy László: A küldetésorientált vezetés a magyar királyi 11. honvéd harcokszázalój 1941. július 27-ei bevetése során. Honvédségi Szemle, 2023/5.
3.	Hegedűs Henrik – Ujházy László: Some Thoughts on Human Resource Management Responses to Current Global Challenges. Revista Academiei Fortelor Terestre / Land Forces Academy Review, 2022/2.
4.	Ujházy László: Tisztjelöltek kiválasztása a Brit Szárazföldi Erőknél. Honvédségi Szemle, 2019/2.
5.	Ujházy László: Az EUFOR ALTHEA-művelet parancsnoki struktúrája. Hadtudomány, 2014/1–2.

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Budapest, 20 November 2024

Colonel László UJHÁZY, PhD





**Draft for
research topic announcement**

Name	of the applicant	Colonel László UJHÁZY, PhD
Position		Associate Professor Head of Department
Academic degree (PhD, CSc, DSc)		PhD + habilitation
Department		Department of Military Leadership
Proposed research topic		Reserve Forces
The research area of the doctoral research topic		The Relationship Between Defence and Society



**Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

Reserve forces hold significant scientific relevance in various areas including military strategy, human resource management, and societal impact.

One key aspect is their role in maintaining a balance between effective military capability and economic efficiency. The existence of reserve forces allows nations to reduce peacetime military spending while ensuring readiness for potential conflicts. This dual capability is essential for modern defence strategies, especially in an evolving security environment where the importance of reserve forces is increasing.

Additionally, the integration of reserve forces with regular military units raises important questions about training standards, operational effectiveness, and societal perceptions of military service. This integration can influence both internal military dynamics and external public legitimacy.

Overall, the study of reserve forces encompasses a variety of scientific inquiries related to military operations, economics, and social structures, making it a pertinent area of research in the context of national defence and security.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The social science embeddedness of the research topic is unquestionable. The research on reserve forces is inherently multidisciplinary, connecting various social science fields such as psychology, sociology, political science, and military studies. This approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of reservists, who are citizens balancing military and civilian roles. Their function is pivotal during national crises, highlighting civil-military relations and the dynamics of volunteer reserve systems.

The integration of different disciplines enriches the understanding of how reservists contribute to national defence and public policy. The research also studies and emphasizes the importance of reservist associations in enhancing readiness and supporting military strategies, drawing from historical contexts and contemporary NATO practices.

This multidisciplinary perspective fosters collaboration among experts to address complex themes related to military engagement and societal impacts, making it crucial for developing effective policies regarding reserve forces.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	Szabó Zoltán – Ujházy László: The Possible Role of Sports in Keeping Volunteer Reservists “Forged Together” Between Two Call-Ups: The Case of Hungary. <i>Revista Academiei Fortelor Terestre / Land Forces Academy Review</i> , 2023/3.
2.	Ujházy László: The evolution of the Hungarian Defence Forces’ volunteer reserve component after the Cold War. <i>Security and Defence Quarterly</i> , 2022/4.

3.	Székely Zoltán – Ujházy László: Strengthening the resilience of the Hungarian society using volunteer reserves. <i>Vojenské reflexie</i> , 2020/2.
4.	Ujházy László: The Role of Reservists and Reserve Associations Today. <i>Security and Defence Quarterly</i> , 2018/2.
5.	Ujházy László: What about the Reserves in Hungary?: Some Thoughts on the Transformation to an All-Volunteer Force in Hungary from the Perspective of the Reserve Forces. <i>Nemzet és Biztonság: Biztonságpolitikai Szemle</i> , 2017/Special Issue

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Budapest, 20 November 2024

Colonel László UJHÁZY, PhD





Draft for research topic announcement

Name	of the applicant	Zoltan Vekerdi, MD, PhD
Position		Head, Training Branch
Academic degree (PhD, CSC, DSc)		PhD
Department		NATO Centre of Excellence for Military Medicine
Proposed research topic		The evolving features of military medical support in the 20 th and 21 st centuries, and its influence on mission success and resilience of the society
The research area of the doctoral research topic		Defense Logistics and Defence Economy



Reasons of the research topic (relevance / actuality / background)
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)

Relevance of the proposed topic is highlighted by the persisting shortfalls of military medical personnel. The lack of military medical personnel appears to be neither nation-specific, nor posing constraints for a particular region, continent or alliance. Military medical services are adapting to the evolving operational requirements. The adaptation measures implemented by military medical services require scientific approach in analysis, conclusions and outlining promising best national practices that can be utilized by other nations. Such a scientific approach should reveal as well, how and at what extent resilience of the national health support system relies on cooperation of the military and civilian health support system. High casualty numbers during military operations have the tendency and potential to shape and provoke risk avoidance by the society. This can result in withdrawing public support to military operations. There are research questions that can be considered by those who select the proposed topic for scientific analysis. Such questions might and will include, but will far not be limited to the following sample questions. Is there a link between medical personnel shortfalls (both in the civilian and military support system) and resilience of the civilian and military medical health support systems? If such link exists, is it strong enough to influence the treatment outcomes of casualties? In what way such influence will appear? Will the identified influence have the potential to shape public opinion. In what extent the public opinion might be influenced by the identified impact? Will it cause political effects as well? Can the political effects pose limitations on military operations? Will these limitations influence mission success negatively. Can these tendencies, if they exist, be stopped, prevented, and/or reversed? Can the researcher make tangible and readily implementable recommendations for civilian and military medical leaders, military commanders and civilian decision makers (such as politicians)?

Actuality of the proposed research topic was highlighted by difficulties and achievements in management of the COVID-19 pandemic. With the changing character of warfare, mission success depends on several factors. Logistics capabilities and capacities still seem to have overwhelming impact on mission success. Logistics alone, however, cannot guarantee achieving the military objectives. To sustain resilience of the society requires civil-military joint medical efforts beyond co-existence, consultation, deconflicting of interests, consultation and coordination of the national systems. Integration and mutual support to operation by civilian and military medical capabilities are necessary to manage the anticipated number of casualties. Prolonged military engagements, like in Vietnam, Korea, Iraq, Afghanistan demonstrated erosion in public support towards continuing military operations in Western societies. The tendencies, correlations and their impacts need to be analyzed, identified, evaluated and prioritized. A scientific research program is the appropriate framework through which such analysis can and should be performed in a verifiable and transparent way. Actuality of the proposed research topic is underlined by two other aspects as well. The first one is related to emerging and disruptive technologies and their potential to rapidly change the character of warfare. The research results should be available before artificial intelligence eliminates the need to send humans into battles. The second aspect takes its roots also in the changing character of conflicts and wars. Escalation of situations appear to happen more and more quickly. The human potential to control the escalation process appears to have serious limitations. Resilience of the societies require strengthening by all means, including the civilian and military medical health support systems.

Background information can be revealed in light of the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine as well. The public opinion about the rationale for continuing the war is changing. This change is not limited to economic reasons or to change in the standard of living alone. Citizens opinion is influenced by the number of casualties and the outcome of their management. It appears both relevant and timely to analyze

the role and weight of civilian and military medical health support systems in sustaining the society's overall resilience. A scientific research in this area will verify also the impact civilian and military medical health support systems have on resilience of the society. Moreover, the conclusions should reveal limitations in this influence by the civilian and military medical health support systems on resilience of the society, if such limitation exists. Whether there is a direct relationship between the shortfalls in medical personnel and the limitations, should be studied and established. Correlation between appropriateness of the adaptation measures implemented by the civilian and military medical health support systems in light of the shortfalls in medical personnel, and the treatment outcomes might be worth to be determined. If such correlation exists, and the bond between shortfalls and treatment outcomes and their impact on resilience and on mission success can be established, then there is a need and opportunity to define measures by which the mshortfall in medical personnel will be not simply managed, but sustainably solved. Recommendations by the researchers should and will serve as reference for decision makers. Strategic level consequences appear to be hidden in the proposed reasearch topic, awaiting ambitious and steady researchers to reveal them. Researchers are encouraged to consider selecting the proposed topic for scientific analysis. The supervisor is ready and convinced to be able to guide, mentor, facilitate and enable those applicants who dare to take the challenge.

**The (military science) social science connection of the research topic
(minimum 1000 characters, maximum 5000 characters)**

The proposed research topic offers a range of (multidisciplinary) social science connections for those who wants to explore and analyze the evolving features of military medical support in the 20th and 21st centuries, and its influence on mission success and resilience of the society.

The military health support system aims to preserve and restore the health of NATO personnel and consequently to contribute to preserving the operational capacity of NATO member and partner forces at home and in deployment.

Civil-military cooperation is vital at all times. With the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the military medical services supported civilian authorities, which were in the lead in responding to the crisis; national medical reserve components also supported civilian and military cooperation in fighting the pandemic.

The definition of resilience, that is the capacity to [withstand](#) or to recover quickly from difficulties; [toughness](#), hints that understanding the topic necessitates exploration of the influencing factors. This task encompasses all those factors that have the potential to pose difficulties and toughness on organizations, services and societies. The next step is the identification of points of intervention into the existing structure, policy and procedures in order to ensure the organizations, services and societies will be prepared, equipped, trained and exercised to withstand the difficulties and toughness.

Educational aspects, together with logistics, financial, and psychological ones will be just a few areas to analyse. Military and civilian medical organizations, together with representatives of the academia and industry form and shape the network that is exposed to difficulties and toughness, and required to survive and operate even under the harshest conditions, which will include preparations for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear threat and conditions.

These influencing factors will differ nation by nation. A comparison is required, therefore, to identify differences and similarities in national medical strategies and promising best practices in ensuring resilience of the military and civilian health support system. Conclusions on their impact on mission success will underline for decision makers across different levels of the society, the need for addressing the root causes of medical shortfalls. A comprehensive, whole-of-government approach

appears to be appropriate to manage the diverse tasks. Analysis of the methods, how best to integrate military, civilian, governmental and non-governmental, and multinational (medical) stakeholders will lead to development of the required and timely recommendations.

Political aspects of the topic are apparent and will need to be studied as well, therefore.

The 5 most important publications of the applicant verifying his/her engagement with the research topic (from the previous 10 years)

1.	NATO STANDARD AJP-4.10, ALLIED JOINT DOCTRINE FOR MEDICAL SUPPORT, Edition C Version 1, SEPTEMBER 2019 See: AJP-4.10 EDC V1 E 2228.pdf
2.	The Geneva Conventions of 1949 See: The Geneva Conventions and their Commentaries ICRC
3.	NATO 2022 - Strategic Concept See: NATO 2022 - Strategic concept
4.	NATO Military Medical Support to Operations See: 2023 Fact Sheet EiE STJU23 Med Spt Ops.pdf
5.	NATO´s Medical Support in the Current Security Environment See: NATO´s Medical Support in the Current Security Environment • Military Medicine Worldwide

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24 November 2024

Dr. Zoltán Vekerdi PhD