

## ENGLISH RESUMES

### **László Kiss: With – without borders**

The relations of the policing organs with different civil, non-governmental organizations seem to be reinterpreted after the European convention following the accession process to the Union. The new type of border control and guarding assumes new systems of relations differing in essential aspects from the traditional ones. In these relations education, training and further training get special emphasis. New forms and methods have probably to be implemented and tried out here as well.

### **Sik Gotthilf: Being united in diversity**

Hungary became a member of the European Union on the 1st of May, so since then the obligations of Freedom, Safety and Right have been bound also for us. The present study — as its title expresses — is expounding a wish to find our way in the future, as it is inseparable from the interest and the development of our community. The amendments of contracts, concerning and establishing the community formulate new assumptions in every single event, this way demanding higher quality in the execution as well. In order to make the adequate decisions it is unavoidable to examine the policy of the EU.

### **József Petrétei – József Somogyvári: The constitutional regulation of the Hungarian Border Guard**

The Ministry of Justice has aimed at working out the draft text of the Constitution by the end of the 2002-2006 governmental period in a state that can be the basis of a parliamentary debate. The claim for making a new Constitution is strengthened by Hungary's accession to the Union, the unification and proportioning of the text of the Constitution. Certain missing issues, such as public funds, public administration, need constitutional arrangement and the exploitation of the expectations coming from the practice of the Constitutional Court. In the new Constitution ideas concerning the Border Guard are also expressed in accordance with the aspects stated in the present essay.

### **Judit Tóth: About the constitutional position of the Border Guard**

As a result of the latest amendment of the Hungarian Constitution, the Border Guard has become a policing organ and not a military one from the 1 January 2005. The law amending the constitution has changed the title of chapter VIII too, marking that in the future only the Hungarian Army is a military organ, while all the other organs using force legally will be policing bodies. So the Border Guard does not participate in the military defence of the country any more. However, the process of modernization cannot stop, the tasks, scopes of authority, the mass of laws referring to enforcement and especially those applied for convenience's sake have to be defined thoroughly.

**Géza Finszter: The constitutional law enforcement and the Border Guard**

Studying the constitutions of the member states of the European Union we can state that they greatly differ as far as law enforcement is concerned. There are charters regulating the structure and operating of the policing organ in details, while others do not even mention the defence of public order. According to this study, there have emerged three models of the constitutional fundamentals of law enforcement: the positive constitutional regulation, the referred regulation and the negative regulation that is not layed down in the constitution.

**László Kőhalmi: Border Guard in the current of Europeanization**

Many studies have touched upon problems like democracy deficit, the over-bureaucratism of the EU, high functional expenses, the untenableness of linguistic diversity, the overgrowth of legal regulation etc. The Dutch refusal to the convention may be a warning that it is impossible to build a society capable of functioning just from standards and provisions of law. In addition, it can worry us whether the EU can be brought into motion from an economic standpoint, this supranational organ rises numerous unexplained questions, one of which is the financing of the European Border Management Agency.

**János Sallai: The process and future of the Schengen integration**

The coming period is a great challenge for both the member states and the institutions of the European Union. The planning of the new seven-year old budgetary period soon begins, the Hague programme attempting to arrange the tasks of cooperation concerning home and justice affairs can also be listed here. The fight against terrorism, the strengthening of the Europol and the Schengen cooperation are clearly expressed in the programme. Hungary pays special attention to the control of the external borders and police cooperation.

**András Teke: Strategy and quality**

Because of the international challenges the Border Guard has to face nowadays it has appeared a current requirement what to do so that the organization can adapt itself to the – supposedly well-recognized – changes, and that the smooth process of the changes can be advanced without the organization's becoming the loser of the modernization. Considering that it is of strategic importance, we have to find the answer to the following questions starting from the principles of strategic management. Where are we now? Where do we want to be in the future? How will we get there?

**József Beregnyei: Border policing training and quality**

This study tries to cast light upon how the Policing Technical School in Adyliget carry out the training of the future border guard non-commissioned officers. In this institution the quality and effort to quality is mainly attitude and not objective. Quality means striving after becoming the best among the good, which, however, has very serious material conditions.

**Ferenc Horpácsi – Krisztina Zán: Quality assurance in the education**

The impact of the European Union can be felt in the field of training, education. The building of the different levels upon each other, lifelong learning appear in the military and policing higher education too. Although the linking of the educational levels has been present earlier, now the construction of a new system is necessary, which prepares the policing intellectuals for their career, forming a unified system and makes possible the dynamic development.

**József Nagy: The specialities of the psychological work in the field of quality assurance**

The psychologists of the different border guard directorates have carried out the selection of the colleagues capable of working professionally, effectively and legally, their training of a certain level and their preparation for 13 years. This special responsibility makes the work of the psychologist double. As selection partly belongs to the psychologist's competence, the psychological work becomes a determinant element of quality assurance.

**János Barna – Tibor Zupkó: The interpretation of the process of quality assurance in the Border Guard**

The most important task of the Border guard is to provide border control and security for the citizens. The quality assurance in the Border Guard refers to the quality assurance of those processes the objective of which is to achieve border control and security. Historical background refers to the quality assurance of the border control, that is its origin is in the ancient times. The group of humans possessing more developed border signalling system had greater chance to survive and to fulfil their necessities.

**Krisztina Zán – László Zsigovits: Leadership in 21th-century quality**

Studying the social, economic conditions of our society we can experience that a brand new quality surrounds us, the emerging information society. Following the millennium, we entered into the next stage of our social development, the information society, where information technology has become the pulling power of the industry. Its influence can be felt in the everyday leadership of the border guard, opening new dimensions in the field of deployment

**Ferenc Cseresnyés: Migration policy and border control**

In the next decade the population of western Europe will decrease without immigration and get clearly older. Besides the high level of unemployment, there exists the claim for the immigration of highly qualified workforce. So right after the lifting of the restrictions, the influx of East European employees means not only risk in certain fields of employment, but also chance. As a consequence the border controlling tasks of the Hungarian Border Guard will also change. Closer cooperation will be necessary (instead of rivalization) with the relevant organs and institutions ( police, the Immigration Office, the tax office, local governments...) concerning immigration.

**Béla Baranyi: New challenges in the Hungarian- Ukrainian border cooperation**

Hungary's accession to the European Union on 1 May 2004 meant a newer challenge in the slowly improving Hungarian- Ukrainian relations. As the eastern borders of Hungary are the better defended external borders of the union from now on, border crossing has become stricter (the elimination of crossborder traffic, detailed examination of documents and customs, visa requirement for Ukrainian citizens etc.), limiting cooperation to a certain extent. It is more than evident that every intention strengthening crossborder cooperation can contribute to treating the situation appearing with the „Schengen borderline”, taking into consideration the presence of the numerous Hungarians from a national strategical point of view.

**Miklós Hanuska – József Parádi: The beginning and experience of the legal regulation of the border defence of the civil Hungarian state 1867-1919**

The Border Guard of the Hungarian Republic is an organization with great past and unquestionable results. The Border Guard is developing evidently, tending to meet the higher and higher quality requirements and performing the defined policing tasks. However, we should not forget the work of our border guard predecessors, their results and failures, but we should analyse what happened, draw useful conclusions from the revealed events.

**Attila Cserép: The conception of integrated security**

Today the European Union is on the way towards a unified criminal policy which is characterised of the synthesis of repressive and preventive strategies, the mixture of the virtues of the two strategies of security management. It is general experience that only the unification of the two types of criminal policies can be considered successful. Chemically pure models cannot work in reality, in the practice of different countries the elements of the one or the other model dominate. In France and Britain these are the repressive elements, while in Holland the preventive ones are the dominant. The present study shows the system of quality management through the example of the latter.

**Zoltán Havasi – Klára Kiss Pinczés: The role of the social survey in the development of the standard of police work**

There have appeared several positive changes in the Hungarian police since the democratic transformation. The results speak for themselves. Most policemen work hard and the whole organization works effectively. As far as international comparison is concerned the Hungarian police passes the test concerning more important indexes, although numerous severe problems cannot be sorted out.

**László Fehér – Ferenc Sárközy: The experiences of the EFQM assessment in the Police Station of Baranya county**

The headquarters of the police in Baranya county has announced and started quality assurance action programme recently in accordance with the tendencies seen in the member states of the European Union. In this frame it has become the managing agent of the

introduction of a quality Police Excellence Model, introducing and applying a new and modern way of thinking and philosophy.

**János Forró: The system of relations of quality and police work in the Police station of Fejér county**

The Police Headquarters of Fejér county has dealt with organization development and in parallel quality assurance for half a decade. The police leadership, providing the necessary personal, material and instrumental conditions, demanding strict requirements, and several quality assuring organizations (giving advice, training, methodological preparation and different kinds of assistance etc.) have supported these concepts that have had serious consequences in the professional performance too.

**Éva Dallos Lőrincz: Innovation to reach quality**

The principal objective of the innovative activity developed within the Police of the Hungarian republic is to put science, scientific knowledge back into practice, to help the work of quality assurance. The middle and long term interest of the police is to apply modern technics in course of performing its defined tasks and working practices in the criminal, public security, economic, administrative and human resources management activities.

**Csaba Fenyvesi: Thoughts about the secret data collection carried out by the Border Guard and the judgment**

In connection with the application of the criminal procedure law (XIX. 1998) having been in force for a while, I would like to explain institutions which affect or can affect the Border Guard as an authority of investigation and so it can rise interest among the border guards too.

**László Farkas: Some fields of scientific graphology**

This study wants to present a technical and graphological measuring instrument, which is unique in the world and which was developed by László Szidnai doctor judicial graphological expert and András Kiss engineer of computer technology. This instrument is applied in criminology exclusively by László Farkas judicial graphological expert.

**Benkő, András – Huszár, András – Szilvási, István: Turnout of eras in the fast diagnostics on the site**

The technical procedures supporting the activity of law enforcement have a significant role within the science of law enforcement. From these procedures the possibilities and the actuality of introducing human biological sample-taking and fast diagnostics in Hungary are explained in the essay. The method is not only fast and easy-handling but it offers a highly economical solution as well in order to establish the procedures of law enforcement, supporting this way the everyday activity of the authorities belonging to the Border Guards, the Police, the Customs and Executing Organs.