

## ENGLISH RESUMES

### **Géza Finszter: The constitutional grounds of strategy of the police**

The governing of the police requires solid constitutional grounds and well developed constitutional regulation, which ensure easy access to efficient tools for the bodies of the police in order to prevent or interrupt unlawful behaviors and in order to prepare the criminal claim of the state. Besides, it shall adduce arguments in favor of the legality of measures of the police, protect human rights and enforce the principle of separation of powers. These requirements can be fulfilled only if the new constitution creates the statutory basis of public administration, indites the guarantees of professional and lawful public service, and after this it shall include the administration of the police into the so regulated system of the police, while separating in from national defence.

### **András Teke: What is hidden beyond the question...**

In case of preserving public order, the changes may let questions regarding content, security, administration, organization-institution, (directly or indirectly) economy, as well as finance and welfare due to the lack of accumulated reforms to arise. The goal (theoretically) may only be to improve the quality of life, and to implement a security, administrative and police service which is real and measureable, brings satisfaction and keeps developing.

### **Frigyes Janza: About the lies of the police**

The lie is not only an ethical, but professional matter which the policeman shall make himself master of. The word "lie" shall be replaced with the definition "intentional deception" in relation to professional activity, and preserving the expression "lie" for the morally condemnable deceptions. The time has come to clarify for the public too: when no official statement is made with reference to the interest of the investigation, or false statement is made from time to time, then it is not meant to be "suppression" or "deception" but only the protection of public interest, on the basis of legal authority.

### **Péter Tájok: Police training centers or centers of competency of the police?**

On of the main point of the principles of education (as I have learned even twenty years ago too) is the determination of the levels of science, knowledge and skills which are based on one another, furthermore the application of different methods in order to reach each level. The successful complex research requires determining these definitions (again?), recall them once more.

**László Lipics: Settlement-watch: an attempt to self-governing maintenance of law and order?**

The self-governing maintenance of law and order existed since the establishment of the kingdom until 1920, when the police was brought under government management due to a statute. Since then this form continues to exist. However, since the political transformation, the establishment of self-governing maintenance of law and order is a recently mentioned question again. One form of its possible manifestation could be the institution of settlement-watch which appears more and more often nowadays.

**Klára Nagy: Data protection during police and judicial co-operation in criminal matters after the Lisbon Treaty?**

The enforcement of basic rights has significant role in the European (regional) and international relations. Safeguarding the basic rights is the precondition of democratic functionality. However, there is a tendency to endanger the hard-won basic rights from many sides. The amount of available personal information is growing due to the technical development. This serves the more efficient criminal investigation on not only national but regional and international level.

**Ágnes Roxán Kaszás: Where is it easier in the troubled water? – in other words, the Hungarian and German aspects of the hunt after cartels**

Both the Hungarian and the German regulation regarding cartels have unsuccessful articles, but the German aspect seeks way more undeviating after the liquidation of cartels in comparison to Hungary. The damage prevention effort, expressed in the compliance policy and education of an undertaking, and deluding the maximum of fine of EU are the manifestations of the perfection of competition-culture.

**Gergely Gárdonyi: CSI Hungary – facts and prospects of the Hungarian crime scene investigation**

Since the political transformation, the Hungarian crime scene investigation has changed remarkably – but it is still not quite enough. The professional struggles with serious problems nowadays, which was worsened by the unfavorable modifications of law, the untimely retirements and financial crisis. The identity-derangement, demoralization, lack of career and experience, lack of funds, lack of scientific workshops and imperfections of sharing practical experiences are problems to be solved.

**Elek Mózs: The role of Customs and Finance Guard in economy-protection**

The Customs and Finance Guard displays two main activities regarding economy-protection and the fight against black market. The first one is basically the border patrol at the outer customs frontier of the EU, conducted by the customs and finance guard offices operating there. The second is the deep inspection conducted by patrol sub departments/teams (movable units) of the customs and finance guard offices operating inside the country.

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**Gergely Duda: Penalty or giving information? Push and pull policies in the fight against tax frauds**

It is really important for a government to determine the amount invested guaranteeing the incomes collected for the expenses of the budget. In case the collection of taxes requires too many resources (fines, penalties, and controls) then the tax-system is not going to be optimal at all.

**Balga Jozef: The freedom of movement and safety of European citizens in the jurisdiction of European Union**

In the European Union everybody who stays legally within the territory of the Member States, has the right to move and reside freely. Everybody is free to leave any country, including his own. These rights shall be subjected to, which are in compliance with the law and which are essential for the protection of national security or public safety, public order, public health, morals, rights and freedoms of others, furthermore for crime-prevention in a democratic society.

**László Balázs: Migration in a recipient country**

The administration of migration to Belgium is describable in two different ways. From time to time, the question regarding rendering the regulation of immigration stricter and taking more effective steps against the illegally residing persons has arisen and some legal regulation has been enacted in order to achieve these goals but the execution thereof has met with obstacles due to social resistance. The minority of mixed origin applied pressure on the government in order to withdraw the political decision in most cases.

**Balázs Laufer: Security aspects of illegal migration and refugees**

In a world like this, changed, accelerated but shattered and divided from the angle of politics and authority, the place of success, better life or even survival is sought by many people. The illegal migration is a challenge or rather a risk itself, which is fortunately a great policy-forming factor affecting the European Union and each countries.

**József Németh: The effect of illegal migration to the extension of the Schengen area**

After the prospective expansion of 2011 of the Schengen area with the joining of Romania and Bulgaria, the Hungarian-Romanian border-line is going to become an internal border of the Union instead of the existing external one. The direction of migration across the European continent may be changing and rearranging, which can be noticed already due to illegal acts related to migration.

**Ágnes Töttös: Conditions of citizenships – is the state really sovereign?**

One of the main priorities of the European Union is the enforcement of fundamental rights and the status of citizens. Though the question remains, who does belong to the term

“citizen”, whose Europe is going to be established on the basis of freedom, safety and law by the European Union.

### **Katalin Zámbo: The structure and management of FRONTEX**

The European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (FRONTEX) is responsible for co-coordinating the activities of the national border guards in ensuring the security of the EU's borders with non-member states, assisting to Member States in the training of national border guards, carrying out risk analysis, following up the development of research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders, following up the development of research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders, assisting to Member States in circumstances requiring increased technical and operational assistance at external borders, and last but not least, providing Member States with the necessary support in organising joint return operations.

### **Dániel Hortobágyi: Operation of FRONTEX at the Slovenian-Croatian external border of the Schengen area**

The joint operations of FRONTEX can take place at the sea, land and air borders, or at the focal points, where experts are delegated by the Member States as well. The delegated experts shall possess a special knowledge, skill (e.g. experts of documents, stolen vehicles, movable thermo-cameras, and dog-trainers etc.).

### **György Szóvényi: Bridges and gaps, in other words the relation of public and private safety**

The determination of the role and boundary lines of public and private safety became an important topic in the literature of police in the last few years. The subject is even interesting because its professional solution could fill a serious gap. Unfortunately, no roaring success has been achieved yet, but the theoretical and practical experts of police have started a joint work to reveal the problems of public and private safety, as well as to provide a solution therefore.

### **Béla Galántai: Dilemmas of the social integration of civil safety-protection**

The property protection profession was created to fill the gap which arose due to the separation of private and state property and the step aside of the state to give more place for the private property. The private owners are invested to protect the fortunes of private property from criminal offences, and this fact became the reason for employing experts specialized to handle this task.

### **György Fialka: The future of security service of financial institutions**

In order to be able to examine the future of the security of Hungarian financial institutions, first we need to consider the grounds and results of the present period. The knowledge of our environment and global influence has a great influence on the development of the

prospects for the future. Now days, many changes occur regarding the determination of the security of operation of Hungarian financial institutions.

**Bence Mészáros: Current issues of the regulation of the private detectives' activity**

The effective regulation, which is difficult to understand and leaves lot of questions to be answered, creates an unfavorable situation from the point of view of both the society and private detectives. The legislator shall establish a legal environment in respect thereto – if the social profit of private detection is not questioned - , which is going to regulate the subject accurately and furnish a real legal basis for the private detective work instead of the present deficient regulation.

**Zsolt Németh: The characteristics of person- and property protection by living persons on the score of sociological research**

The Chamber of Person-, Property Protection and Private Detectives has passed an important decision in 2009 when it determined to take a survey of the personal characteristics, professional and employment status of the person and property protection workers by means of a national representative research. However, this requires the Chamber to become better acquainted with the opinion of these workers about the situation, conditions and sociological acceptance of the profession.

**Lajos Móró: The regulation of security-technology**

One of the basic expectations is for the Hungarian legislation to follow the effective standards and applied terminology of the EU by adequate references thereto. The application of the standards are based on the voluntary observance of law, and it is really important to mention that they have to be established by general agreement and considerable support, therefore they are more efficient than the provision of law.

**József Cziliják: The place of security-management in the system of private security**

The actuality of the subject is based on the fact that security management was not able to take its rightful place in the almost twenty years old history of private security, and this has become an obstacle for development by now. One of the reasons thereof is the lack of the requirement for such professional activity. Regarding the education, the system needs just small corrections in order to meet the demands of the security-organizers in better way.

**József Parádi: Gendarmerie and the Hungarian political transformations of the XIX-XX centuries, the place of gendarmerie in the civil Hungarian safety-protection**

In the Hungarian history of the XIX-XX century four political transformations took place which concerned the institution of gendarmerie operated in this area. The first one is the neo-absolutism regime after the revolution and war of independence of 1948/49. The conversion to dualistic form of government of 1867 meant the second political transformation. The third one was the transitory soviet republic of 1919. And last one was the establishment of the party-state after 1945.

**János Suba: The Hungarian Royal Gendarmerie de-location**

The military, police force character and function of the gendarmerie has been continually falling off in the course of time, therefore its safety-protection functions has come into the limelight more and more. The organizational structure and running of the gendarmerie responded supplely to the territorial change of the empire, like (the loss of lands) and the constant changes of the executive areas – for the sake of politics.

**Tamás Kovács: Center of the Security of the State 1942 – the first attempt to establish a homogenous Hungarian State Security Top Organization**

The first top organization of the Hungarian state security did not carry out, could not carry out its task. The reason is not only the special position of war. The different organizational culture and work-method of the different bodies of government are just a important reasons too. The unsolved legal background and its limits shall be clarified in the same way. The political fights and games behind the scenes put the lid on all these inherited problems, as well as the fact that all kinds of German secret services could infiltrate into the police, gendarmerie, headquarters and even State Security Authority.

**Lajos Kiss: The potential place and role of mid-level training of FRONTEX in the border-guard education after the Stockholm Programme**

The mid-level training is an important part of the European level border and custom guard education and its maintenance is effective in the long run. It set up a new international border and custom guard training practice for the local border guard chiefs or the employees thereof, which was executed with the participation of national institution and educational centers responsible for frontier control organized by FRONTEX and was accomplished on the basis of educational programme including European and national values.

**Péter Zábó: Epilogue – Illusion and reality**

The researchers of different disciplines belonging to certain areas of science produce spectacular and genuine results, which enable the quality of human life to improve continuously, the social differences to decrease, the public life, the public welfare and justice to realize its purpose. Our expectations and desires were not acknowledged by reality, indeed, it produced adversary results.