

ENGLISH RESUMES

András Teke: Functional danger avoidance and/or coded danger generating?

The nature of threat, its mechanism of action, the way of managing it, its frame of system and environment always heavily depends on the scientific, professional, technological and social development level of the actual era, on regulations, expectations, demands, environmental and institutional relations of understanding and exploiting opportunities. The philosophy, policy, strategy, tactic of managing threats in the policing system, the relation of the institutional operation to the changed conditions indicates the efficiency of threat management. If this threat management does not exploit the actual opportunities, and the antiquated paradigms continue to dominate instead of an adequate way of thinking, that might generate additional threats, that cannot be managed by the regular approach.

Ferenc Irk: Police in the labirint of internet

The author wishes to draw attention to some negative example through presenting the relationship between the police and the public media consumption. The evaluation of the mistakes can be concluded that in general it is possible to prevent the unwanted consequences of police communication, or if not, prompt and appropriate interventions to reduce them.

Péter Ruzsonyi: Prison as contingency

More than 1.2 million people are held in prisons throughout the world, mostly as pre-trial detainees or as sentenced prisoners. Handling of this hard situation became more and more difficult, because many experts agree that the penal systems in these days are in a worldwide state of crisis. Functioning of whatsoever prison system creates many contingencies by necessity. In this paper I offer a taxonomical review on the contingencies of the prisons. Finally I analyse the two most significant contingencies in detail: the prison riots and the prison harms.

Zoltán Balla: Questions of the Law Security

Police is the main organization of the security. Other organizations could carry out security tasks if the same time. This study is about the legal ground of tasks of these organizations. Presents the authorities and the relations with the police the basic legal background is the act CXX of 2012.

Barnabás Hajas: The importance of public administration procedures general regulations in managing modern times' dangers by law enforcement

Without a substantive change in public administration procedures Hungary can easily get into competitive disadvantage due to its unnecessarily complicated system. With real procedural reforms we can create the needed but not satisfactory basis of making more quality decisions, to function more budgetary and to work with more calculable procedural

deadlines. To this end, the contextual revision of sectorial substantive and procedural regulations is essential. The procedural regulation does not substitute the management organization, the solutions for organizational shaping, because it can only expose its positive effects by functioning all of these together. It is the same with organizational and authority regulations, where simply modifying those without building up an appropriate procedural frame will not be able to reach its aim or to fulfil its function. This study is about to unfold the possible good solutions with introducing these and more points and with examining the specialties of public administration procedures, such as defining the territorial scope, the harmony of substantive and procedural regulations, the relation between the client and the authority, the question of procedural deadlines, the initiation of creating internationally competitive services or the functioning of online administration and law enforcement.

László Christián: Current trend sin the private security sector

The purpose of this article is to present a short overview of the development of the private security industry in the last decades and to delineate of the current trends in private security the world and in Hungary, with an emphasis on the relationship between public and private security.

László Zsigovits: Modern dangers and robots

The modern dangers carry specific features on themselves. Their treatment on the traditional manner already less fruitful. The robot application may be one of the alternative of the solution.

Attila Sebestyén: The role of information security in current issues

The pace of research and development renders the introduction of newer products ever more frequent. Due to the complexity of systems and insufficient testing, this results in the wrong or inadequate operation of such systems. Every IT product carries with it a certain level of security risk. Laws seek to regulate the operation of IT systems and determine how they are to be supervised, but these laws tend to be incoherent giving only micro-level solutions. The lecture will analyse this problem.

Szabolcs Prisznyák: IT security of law enforcement organizations

The article presents the threats to IT systems. It describes the IT systems of the Hungarian law enforcement organizations in detail and analyses one of the detected threats: the problems caused by people. The author classifies the potential offenders according to one aspect and analyses their possible modus operandi. He also presents the problems that emanate from technological development and the relevant legislation. The article concludes with the summary of related experience.

Lajos Szabó: The failures of the built environment, disposal their disasters, based on geoinformatics, and informatitics database”

Our cities are standing on strata of thousands of years, its buildings are casually much hundred years old. Their documentation incomplete, the city under the casing in most cases is terra incognita. After the restoration after the wars potentially explosive war materials his tons remained under the land, in living waters, in lakes. The underdocumentation is fraught with heavy risks. We have technique to estimate in safety, with an all inclusive clarification, with a clear slate method the operation of the city within, the policies, magisterial activities may be becoming cheaper. Keywords: operating of ciy, BIM, GIS, civilization risks, underdocumentation

József Ambrusz: Recovery following natural disasters from the viewpoint of law enforcement

Since 2000 up to date, Europe has suffered over a hundred of flood phenomena. These floods demanded the lives of more than a thousand human lives, over half a million people had to be evacuated and temporarily resettled, the economic losses amount to at least EUR 30-50 billion. Intense gales, torrential rainfalls, floods, inland waters and hailstorms, developed due to the extreme weather of the past decade, devastated in almost the entire territory of Hungary. Damages of different types and magnitude occurred in almost all the counties. They were of such severity that their rehabilitation could not be financed by the municipalities or the victims from their own resources. The governments of Hungary granted, sometimes voluntary, support and assistance to the municipalities and the local victims following the most violent and extensive natural disasters, and undertook the responsibility of centrally controlling their management.

Gyula Bíró: Public and Transport Safety; Emergencies

In this study I have dealt primarily with public and transport safety. In the end I draw up the tasks that I consider are the most important ones for Hungary to become the safest country in Europe.

Csaba Fenyvesi: Threats of Criminalistics

Every human activity carries with it a possibility of error. Criminalists and the appliers of law are no exception to this rule. Modern codes of criminal procedure proclaim that the criminal process of holding someone accountable for an offence should consist of several stages, declaring this in order that possible mistakes, errors could come to light. Or at least in order to reduce this possibility, since the more people and the more methods are employed to examine the same questions the more probable it is that in the case of identical answers given to the same question, the given answer is the right one. The study shows, examines the possible dangers and reasons of criminalistical mistakes-errors-failures.

Árpád Budaházi: The attempt of proof in the detection and in the taking of evidence

The study examines the role and place of the attempt of proof in the taking of evidence and

in the detection. It seeks to answer whether the attempt of proof serves the criminal procedure. The study also monitors what kind of role the investigation serves in the taking of evidence and in the detection.

Bence Mészáros: The Connection between Criminalistics and Private Investigation

Criminalistics is the science of criminal investigation, focusing on the facts and the process of identification. In my paper I examine the connection between criminalistics and private investigation, which is also a human activity with the aim of exploring and establishing facts. Several elements of criminal investigation play an important role in the field of private investigation as well, my study is about to introduce and to analyze these elements.

Endre Nyitrai: The analysis of the investigation

The study presents analysis of certain elements of the criminal group, as well as the specific profile analysis. The profile analysis also shows the location of the investigations and the significance of its use and the use of the version.

László Boi: The context of traveling delinquency and repetitive crime

When exploring crimes against property, one must pay attention to the phenomenon of traveling delinquency, including cases of repeated burglary, repeated car theft, theft from a car, sly theft, tricky commissions, store thefts, etc. In my study I wish to call attention to the repeated commission of traveller delinquency appearing in organized form by explaining with insight into its techniques and methods.

Henrietta Halász Farkasné: Law of environmental crimes

At work I handle environmental crime cases. I examined few instruments of both the Penal Code and Law on Criminal Proceedings. I deem it necessary to analyse the mentioned problems because they require very high degree of professional knowledge and their correct interpretation is essential.

Orsolya Horváth: Some application aspects of explosive detection dogs

Explosive detection dogs are viable tool for fighting against terrorism. In this paper, after the presenting their application (especially regarding to the Hungarian regulation), a foreign research' result is demonstrated. Although the explosive detection dogs' work could not be repeated and it will not be effective as special instruments, but with relevant training method and attention, their work and efficiency can be improved.

József Orbán: Supporting surveillance and investigation with Bayesian methods

In spite of the Bayesian subjective probability is being used for decades in predictive and evaluative way of thinking in the field of surveillance and space science mainly gains ground in the forensic science in the evaluation of DNA and fingerprint samples. From the wide methodology and application field some examples are taken to demonstrate the

utilization in the scope of investigations, surveillance and intelligence. It is quite promising applying these methods in probability nets and provost duty. This opens the door to common analysis of facts of different probability, originated from several inhomogeneous source, thus determines their authenticity and relevance. Furthermore this method enlists persons in suspect or may enlighten the most effective measures to be applied.

Lilla Sági: The future of criminal tactic's – new interrogation techniques

The biggest question of the investigation is the truth of the statements. That is the reason why the detection of lies is difficult. The author examined and presented three interrogation methods which are the following: a) SAI, b) PEACE, c) SUE. In the research the researcher defined the concept of these techniques, and presented the application of them in practice. After this the author made a comparison between the three interrogation methods from several aspects. At the last part the writer did an empirical research about the use of the interrogation methods in practice.

Mátyás Hegyaljai: Increasing value of the Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database

SLTD database was set up by Interpol in 2002 in order to protect the member countries and their citizens from crimes committed by criminals using fraudulent document. That gives the ability to law enforcement including immigration and border posts to detect the fraudulent use of invalid travel documents. Data of stolen and lost documents is loaded directly by Interpol National Central Bureaus and other authorized law enforcement services. A new pilot project called I-checkit was worked out to expand the screening of this document by companies in the transport, banking and tourism industries. There are already some impressive results under the first phase as 6 million passengers were checked and 69 hits were found. On the part of legislation an Interpol Resolution, an EU Common Position and an EU Council Conclusion have already been adopted so that the systematic use of SLTD database would be a daily routine by Member States. These documents encourage the participants to provide relevant passport data to Interpol, run searches and take the necessary actions afterwards.

Vince Vári: DEA method as an option to measuring the efficiency of crime investigation in Hungary

Non-parametric DEA models have been used for measuring efficiency abroad for years and they progressively calculate with the role of exogenic – external social factors. Meanwhile, in Hungary the performance of criminal investigation is exclusively in the focus, independently of the locally different criminality and the different personel and equipment/staff and material requirements. Strictly connecting efficiency statistics with individual and team performance evaluation, nevertheless, rather means the harmful effect of all this, which forces police units into such a pursuit where increase of statistic manipulation and illegal procedures cannot be avoided.

Zoltán Hautzinger: Aliens' law as an action against terrorism

The Presence of aliens in a given country may be evaluated from more points of view, approaching from national security and the action against terrorism aspects. On one hand, the increasing xenophobe impacts and the aggressive manifestation of national emotions against foreigners could appear as a kind of receptive terrorism. On the other hand, the national security threats of those who exploit the migration networks and means are more frequently discussed, beside of that the foreigners becoming victims of the crimes committed on ethnic or religious grounds.

Jozef Balga: Effect of migration on the alien law and alien police.

Migration as a global phenomenon affecting the implementation of state functions. Since the late 80's 20th century, the experts intensively engaged in the reasons, the conditions and the impact of migration on society. Migration as a universal category contains two basic forms namely immigration and emigration. Migration has a positive and a negative impact on the alien law and alien police action. Migration has positive effects on the content of the sources of alien law, system of alien police officers training and the organizational structure. Migration has negative affects to the implementation of alien police officers activities aimed to ensure order, security and control of aliens in the national territory. It has also negative affect on low effectiveness of the return policy of the European Union as illegal migrants use to unauthorized stay in the territory of the member states.

Gábor Kovács: Laws and principles occurring in border policing, related to fighting against illegal immigration

The illegal immigration is a significant danger in the Schengen territory. The essay focuses on the border policing laws and principles at the external Schengen border. It can be concluded that the general and specific principles of the state borders law enforcement organisation's operations are continually emerging and are affecting which basically appears in the changes of the duty activities and takes effect on the phenomenon of the illegal immigration.

Barbara Éva Sutka: The placement and the role of SIS II in connection with recognizing, reducing and averting danger which results from environmental effects of social changes

Jean Monnet's citation "*We are not forming coalitions of states, we are uniting men*", notably the message of it is even now current. The Schengen area grants this message, but safety must be preserved and maintained. SIS II serves this aim and it is necessary to communicate its roles toward the EU citizens. The communication strategy which is prescribed in the Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 has not been evaluated regarding efficiency. It means is it is relevant to measure whether the citizens received the information about SIS II or not.

Ferenc Cseresnyés: Hesitation of the European refugee policy as against recent migration flows

Public talks on migration problems dominantly take place according to the news selection and introduction logic of the media. In front of the news consumers, the governing and opposition parties, as well as, other organisations stand irreconcilably opposing each other in connection with handling the problems of illegal immigrants and the 'livelihood' migrants.

Zoltán Klenner: Security risks of social exclusion regarding newcomer migrants

Recently increased the number of foreigners significantly who comes to Hungary typically in illegal way and apply for asylum. Some of them get international protection and have a chance to integrate into the Hungarian society. This article provides an overview on challenges of refugee integration: regulation, past experience and perspective.

Zoltán Katz: Health status of asylum seekers according to the compulsory health screenings – facts, conclusions, proposals

The Chair of Migration Health, University of Pécs Medical School is engaged in monitoring and evaluating the health status data of irregular migrants based on the health screenings performed between 2007 and 2014 at the Migrants' Reception Centre in Debrecen. This paper demonstrates tendencies according to the on-site available data and draws conclusions and proposals regarding the health care need of asylum seekers arriving to Hungary from so-called 'third countries'. Regarding our findings, the current magnitude of irregular migrants needs a special legal environment on the field of access to health services and health screenings. The authorities should take health aspects into consideration not only from humanitarian but also from occupational health and epidemiological point of view as well.

Ferenc Urbán: Asylum trends of 2014 and first half of 2015

This study is a short introduction into the main developments of irregular migration and asylum issues of 2014 and first half of 2015. Its aim is to give an overview on the main country of origins and on the country of destinations for the asylum seekers. The main focus of this study is the European Union but it gives also an overview about situation of irregular migration on other parts of the world.

Gábor Tarján: Where is the limit (border)? The ethical dimensions of the refuge issue from Röske till Hegyeshalom

The treatment of refugees raises several ethical questions. The standards based, principle-based lending er commands do not always, in all cases the policy can be applied in a complex system, in the world. The moral dilemmas decisions having a major responsibility induce politiku-lot, who need to comply primarily society's expectations, but the rules of international law, as well. And we know that is not always the same framework and domain of law and morality.

Edina Vajkai: Refugees beyond the Rhine River – the structure and the functioning of the French Asylum system

Nowadays, the issue concerning the situation of the asylum-seekers and the related processes have become the mainstream of the media and public interest. Due to the highlighted importance of this question, I choose the example of France which is highly concerned by the situation of the immigrants and especially asylum-seekers. In this paper, I would like to analyse, and assess the structure of the French asylum system, especially the procedure which the asylum seekers must face to.

Zsófia Pécsi: Escape from Africa to Africa. The application of Schengen Border Code's territorial specialities

Illegal migration is one of the most important problems of globalization. The Schengen Border Code could mean a solution of these problems, when the nations can work in cross-border cooperations. The moroccan-spanish conflict has a serious historical antecedent. Between the two nations the tension is continuously in rise. The reasons are for example the drug smuggling, but the biggest is the illegal migration. The fence around Ceuta and Melilla, the two spanish enclaves is a symbolic demarcation line between the developed European Union and the backward Africa.

Orsolya Jámбор: Kosovan refugees in the Hungarian Media

The cause of refugees and within that, the status and fate of Kosovan refugees came to the public interest's centre in the last quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015. I would like to demonstrate in my research, that what was the Kosovan refugee issue's representation in the Hungarian media like, how did objectivity and the endeavor of it appear, and that already months ago, how was cause and effect interrelation interpreted contrariwise in right- and left-wing media.

Jaroslav Rapčan: Possibilities of using the means of operative investigation activity to combat irregular migration and extremism

The author is focusing on application possibilities of the means of operative investigation activity which are used in combating irregular migration and criminal extremism in the Slovak Republic. The intention is to show some shortcomings in application of selected means of operative investigation activity (an agent, a person acting for the benefit of the Police Force). The awareness of those shortcomings can increase the efficiency and effectiveness in the field of combating irregular migration and criminal extremism.

Andrea Klemencics: The modern slavery

The modern slavery includes the most serious transnational delicts. Unfortunately, the effective regulation does not exist at the national or the international level, because the trafficking in human beings was identified as the causes of these kind of delicts, instead of the exploitation.

Gréta Katalin Sipos: The danger of the hatred - The appearance of the extrem ideas and the police

The appearance of the extreme ideas going hand in hand with the social changes and his headway belong to the circle of the all-time dangers. The situation is not plain for the order protection. My paper that question wish to dissect, how it is possible to bring the right and the morals into harmony – with the maintenance of the legal security.

Adrienn Szatmári: Modern risks of mental disorders among law enforcement staff

The basic condition for the supply of professional services - based on existing legislation, regulations and methodological guidelines - to persons with mental fitness. The basic psychological supply system in cooperation with the primary health care pays special attention to the operation of the care system in addition to carrying out suitability tests made mandatory by the 57/2009. (X.30.) IRM-ÖM-PTNM decree. This article discusses the recent one and a half decades of police mental health care and counseling system, the functioning, the difficulties, the typical mental illness as well as the intervention, possibly prevention options of mental health maintenance and retention.

Mónika Nováky: Specially equipped voluntary civilian associations

Specially equipped voluntary civilian associations, whose goal is to respond to disasters and emergencies, to perform civil protection tasks and to rescue human lives, surpass professional disaster management bodies in terms of abilities, either because these abilities are not available or their maintenance would incur unjustified high costs. Experience in recent years demonstrates that the involvement of these associations is essential to protect and save lives and properties.

Krisztina Földesi: The application of the biometric procedures in the area of policing

In the XXI. century, we confront new challenges on a social, vocational but individual level in a hundred, that supports enormous expectations opposite the police work. The policing area is ready for the application of the innovative, reliable methods excelling in his efficiency, and it is necessary to this onto organizational rationalisation. The application of the biometric procedures which can be accepted on the individual's level has to create his background, in which one on emphasized one important area the legislation furthering the preventive application, mentality change and his institution background transformation.

József Deák: From the Sputnik monster to "space debris" – the Russian militarization of the cosmos

How did Russia arrive from the world's first 80-kilo "steel ball" Sputnik to a space technology that created such a small-sized "space debris" which, after detaching from its carrier rocket, started to make fine movements realized by the world only days later...