

# **NGOs for the European Security**

**Budapest, 2011**

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## Table of contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Introduction.....   | 4  |
| Part I. 1.) Projects and results of the organizations part of the Civil Chart Thematic group .....                      | 6  |
| 1.2.) Activities and achievements – a short summary 2008-2010 .....   | 8  |
| 1.3.) Strategic plans of Hungarian and international NGOs 2012-2015 Cooperation and Coordination .....                  | 12 |
| 1.4.) New methods in the NGOs functions.....  | 13 |
| Part II. The situation of NGOs in the European Union and their role in the strengthening of the European Security ..... | 14 |
| Conference on the situation of NGOs in the EU and their role in the European Security                                   | 15 |
| Statement of responsibility for the European security.....  | 20 |

## Introduction

We would like to recommend to you the NGOs for the European Security edition of the Center of Security and Defense Studies Foundation.

The database is fruit of a 3 year long project containing basic information and a brief description of twenty seven NGOs active in security, public security, ecology conservationism, humanitarian and minority defense.

The first chapter of the edition summarizes the mayor achievements from 2008 to 2010 of the above mentioned organizations, with special accent on those active in the voluntary support tasks to the Hungarian EU Presidency. Strategic plans for foreign and domestic NGOs for the period 2012 to 2015 to be found in the second chapter. The study meant to raise public awareness to the activities of the given organizations, stimulate participation between the same and to provide an active forum trough the webpage in relation to their activities.

A few words about the beginning and participants of the NGOs for the European Security initiative. The Center of Security and Defense Studies Foundation achieved two objectives by two workshops as the first two segments of its three years long program.

On one hand the project contributed to strengthen civil society and its social undertakings, and with its enhancement we deepened our international enterprise and offered our cooperation to NGOs from neighbouring and future EU member states. The common determination of the 25 domestic and foreign associations, active on security policy ecology, humanitarian, law enforcement terrain, became reality. Its fruit is an edition broader then a database: *Domestic NGOs for security* was published in 2010.

A side note: at the beginning of the program we made use of the term *thematicall civil chart*. The title itself suggests that the database facilitates orientation amongst public security, and security policy NGOs by gathering relevant information. It goes further then a database describing procedures, as gives an overview of the achievements and short term plans too.

On the other hand this complex project intended to be an information package for the public communication of Hungary's EU presidency and as well meant to asses decision makers and defense policy professionals with a wide notion of security policy. We present in this study the future general directions of international politics until 2015 according to political forecasts. The authors are brilliant professionals of their respective speciality: resarchers, diplomats and journalists. The publishers – alongside the analysis of power relations of world politics and the security policies of superpowers – endeavoured to predict in a short term forecast future changes in Central and Eastern

Europe. The edition – available in a limited edition on CD format and accessible on the CSDSF homepage – contains a total of 19 studies.

The conference of foreign and national NGOs took place in March 2011 as a closure event to the three years long project. The horizons and means of the contribution to the European security by the above mentioned organizations were debated on the forum. The participants presented a 3 years long framework for the 2012-2015 period, and debated experiences and methodology. The conference accepted a common statement about the responsibilities of the civil sector in maintaining European security and cooperation.

The edition Domestic NGOs for the European security is available at the homepage of the CSDSF at the URL: [http://civilek.bhkka.hu/?page\\_id=14](http://civilek.bhkka.hu/?page_id=14).

dr. Anna Koós  
director  
CSDSF

## Part I.

### 1.) Projects and results of the organizations part of the Civil Chart Thematic group 2008-2015

#### 1.1.) Participating organizations

##### **1. Security Policy NGOs**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Center of Security and Defense Studies Foundation | <i>dr. Koós Anna</i> director, <i>Balogh Béla</i>   |
| Council for Geopolitics                           | <i>dr. Pintér István</i> president  |
| Manfred Wörner Foundation                         | <i>dr. Dérer Miklós</i>   |
| Euro-Atlantic Club                                | <i>dr. Nógrádi György</i> president, <i>Csáki István</i>                                      |
| Hungarian Foreign Affairs Club                    | <i>dr. Blahó András</i> secretary in chief<br><i>dr. Nagy Sándor Gyula</i> secretary in chief |
| Association of Hungarian Reservists               | <i>dr. Czuprák Ottó</i> president   |
| Hungarian Association of Military Science         | <i>dr. Nagy László</i> president  |
| Hungarian Peacekeepers Association                | <i>Udvardi Endre</i> president  |

##### **2. Public security NGOs**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Hungarian Law Enforcement Science Association                   | <i>dr. Janza Frigyes</i> secretary in chief,<br><i>dr. Verhóczy János</i> |
| Hungarian Civil Protection Association                          | <i>dr. Endrődi István</i> president, <i>dr. Ország Imre</i>               |
| Firefighter Association of Budapest                             | <i>dr. Kanyó Ferenc</i> president, <i>dr. Csizmadia Zoltán</i>            |
| National Alliance Of Fraternal Associations                     | <i>Sípos Géza</i> president, <i>Magócsi Zoltán</i>                        |
| Fraternal Association of European Roma Law Enforcement Officers | <i>dr. Boda József</i> president<br><i>Makula György</i>                  |

##### **3. Ecological and conservationist NGOs**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Hungarian Meteorologist Association              | <i>dr. Major György</i> president, <i>dr. Dunkel Zoltán</i>            |
| Amateur Meteorologists Association               | <i>Sárközi Szilárd</i> president                                       |
| Clean Air Action Group                           | <i>Horváth Zsolt</i> director  |
| National Society of Conservationists             | <i>Farkas István</i> president in charge, <i>Botár Alexa</i>           |
| Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies | <i>dr. Gagy Pálffy András</i> chief director,<br><i>Szegner László</i> |

#### **4. Humanitarian and minority NGOs**

Hungarian Redcross

Hungarian Interchurch Aid

Hungarian Maltese Charity Service

Oltalom Charity Society

European Comparative Minority Studies Foundation  
(EÖK!K)

Roma Civil Rights Foundation

Roma Civil Rights Movement Heves County  
Organization

Ethnic Folk High School Society Szolnok  
Oktatást Segítő és Információs Alapítvány  
( Informative Foundation for Education)

*Selymes Erik* director in chief, *Fórizs Judit*

*Lehel László* president, *Bálint Gábor*

*Tihanyi Gábor* office manager, *Adányi László*

*dr. Iványi Gábor* president, *Rákos András*

*Törzsök Erika* president, *Hegedűs Dániel*

*Horváth Aladár* president

*Oláh Csaba* president, *Bartos József*

*Bereczki Katalin* elnök

*Fodor Albin* president

## 1.2.) Activities and achievements – a short summary 2008-2010

### Security Policy NGOs

The **Center of Security and Defense Studies Foundation** has as its objective to shape defense and the foreign policy thinking as well as to conduct euroatlantic communication. Organizing security related research activities, publishing studies and analysis on actual security issues are the main tasks of the Foundation. In addition to a series of international conferences social and professional forums were held by the organization. Between 2008 and 2011 a three year long program was put in practice: NGOs for the European Security. The most important results of this project are the Security Forecast 2010-2015, merging 18 separate studies and the National NGOs for the European Security database.

The joint conference held on the 15th Anniversary of the Foundation of the OSCE by the Slovakian Atlantic Council and the CSDSF discussed the Security of Europe and the civilian dimension of the Slovakian-Hungarian relations. The operational experiences of Hungary's civil participation on the terrain of military, law enforcement, economical and healthcare activities as well as the civilian-military relations were processed under the frame of the professional workshop of the international conference. The foreign and security policy club, counting on the participation of re known professionals holds ten informative sessions yearly, providing forum to open debate on actual threads.

Since 2009 the **Council for Geopolitics** by enhancing its arc of activities initiated the practical application of results gathered from the basic studies on cyberspace, focusing especial attention on the analytical processing of cyber terrorism and cyber criminality related issues.

**Manfred Wörner Foundation** within the confines of conferences reviewed the changes in the relations of public opinion and security consciousness. On the 60th Anniversary of the foundation of the NATO, the 20th of the regime change in Hungary, and the 10 th Anniversary of the NATO membership of our country a representative conference was celebrated.

**The Euro-Atlantic Club** by the means of the projects titled "European Spirit" and "European Evenings" has as it's objective to build a cooperative community of young professionals of international and economical affairs, who are willing to share and discuss their views on recent studies and publications.

**Hungarian Foreign Affairs Club** parallel to an abundant production of professional publications, in joint effort with the World Economy Department of the ELTE since September 2009 the prominent course International organization's was introduced to the university curriculum.



**Association of Hungarian Reservists** took part in constituting the national reservist system. Their members provide effective informative help to the Hungarian youth on defense related threads. The Association is an active member of the NATO reservist organization, the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers or CIOR and the Gaming Initiative.

**Hungarian Association of Military Science** deals with actual questions of military science, the recently shaping strategic conception of the NATO, and examined from the point of view of defense economy the viability and effectiveness of peacebuilding operations with Afghanistan in the focus

**Hungarian Peacekeepers Association** as a relatively new NGO the HPA took part in assessing the results and experiences of peacekeeping mission, as well as organizing the International Day of Peace and the one of the UN. The organization maintained close cooperation with public and clerical partner associations to celebrate the 5th Anniversary of the death of posthumous Lt. Richárd Nagy and the memorial for the victims of the Slovakina plane crash. .

#### **Public Security NGOs**

**Hungarian Law Enforcement Science Association** collaborated in the elaboration of the new law enforcement strategy as well as contributed to the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary, to the discussion of immigration related difficulties of the border police and police, also played active role in the police support, preparation and realization of the Hungarian EU Presidency.

**Hungarian Civil Protection Association** waded in the development of the organizational tasks on the West Balkan of the ” European Cooperation Forum of the Voluntary Civil Protection Association's, and supported the education to civil protection of local governments and youth

**Firefighter Association of Budapest** engaged mutually with countries of the Visegrád Four in the research for the evaluation of the physical condition of firefighters, professional preparation of workers at educational and youth institutions, as well as conducting trainings for firefighters of local administrations. The Association was regularly present at national and international competitions.

**National Alliance of Fraternal Associations** on the terrain of the representation association successfully contributed to the elaboration of the elderly strategy, and the publicising of the accepted document, and problemsolving. The association orchestrated series of intergenerational military meetings, military song festivals and put special attention to the care of military graveyards both at home and abroad.

**Fraternal Association of European Roma Law Enforcement Officers** aspired to help with its labour the creation of the Rom Law Enforcement Center as organizational part of the OSCE the European Council or the European Union. The activity of the Center would be founded on the common Rom strategy. Support and direction of the law enforcement careers of young ethnic Rom officers and the organization of educational camps are still top priorities.

### **Ecologist and conservationist NGOs**

**Hungarian Meteorologist Association** its activity was mainly centered on the protection of Hungarian natural and artificial resources, and population. The association carried out scientifically research forecast and informative duties.

**Amateur Meteorologists Association** devoted to society and to strengthen the ecological consciousness of the youth, it's objective is to expand the amateur meteorologist movement, maintenance and development of meteorological information providing.

**Clean Air Action Group** was behind series of studies for the conservationist direction: ecosocial reform, trajectory proportional pay toll system, development of the Duna region, complex management of conservationism and energetic questions, and calling attention via petitions to air pollution.

**National Society of Conservationists** central programs were aimed to shape the public opinion on environmental issues, and back up the protection of natural resources.

**Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies** cooperated in the realisation of the objectives layed down in the "Operative programme for Hungary Slovakia Cross Border Cooperation 2007-2013", as well as in the organization of "The Quality and Moral in the responsibility of the engineering" intellectual conference, creating conditions for cooperation with the Transylvania's Engineering Scientific Society and holding obligatory trainings.

### **Humanitarian and minority NGOs**

**The Hungarian Redcross** serving the ones most in need for over 130 years now. Collaborating in the realisation of the International Federation of Redcross and Red Crescent Societies Strategy 2020 program. In collaboration with 186 members of the IFRC. Distinctively represented in the European Red Cross professional network. Through the social initiatives the Hungarian Redcross contributes largely to the reintegration of marginated social elements. Country wide blood donation programs are organized to maintain the uninterupted supply of the healthcare system. Quick reaction anti disaster teams are ready to help the victims in case of natural and industrial disasters. They operate the Balaton First Aid Service and the Lake Velence Rescue Service, organize first aid trainings for drivers, its Search Service locates and reunites family members separated by armed conflicts relaying on the huge database of the International Redcross. The cooperation with educational institutions contributes to expand

international humanitarian law and Redcross principals and ideals relaying on the huge database of the International Redcross.

**Hungarian Interchurch Aid** in the focus of its social work we can find activities in defense of families and children and carried on with its international charity programmes. As a new element amongst its activities a new program was launched designed to support young entrants on the he labour market. Activities were carried on in the framework of programs from the previous years such as the Rom integration programs, drug addicts and elderly people aiding projects.

**Hungarian Maltese Charity Service** maintains one of the biggest networks of aid institution. Realised two programs in six communities to boost homeless and Rom integration. The Service organized a series of aid operations int he Carpathian basin and Hungary. Takes constantly growing part in social and healthcare undertakings, strenghtening public activity, and also was the organizer of numerous in aid of socially the unprivileged youth and elderly.

**Oltalom Charity Society** active on the he terrain of helping the marginated, raises public awareness to their cause, assits Hungarians in neighbouring countries, and includes homeless in soccer and other physical activities.

**European Comparative Minority Studies Foundation's** main objective is to continue revealing studies about the situation of the Rom, the examine the life and lifestyle of the Hungarian Slovakian ethnically mixed border region, pointing out positive outcomes of cross border development projects, in addition organizes round table talks for Hungarian and Slovakian intellectuals to debate political issues.

**Roma Civil Rights Foundation** carring on with the past year's hard work, the Foundation took part in the realisation of the Rom Integration Decade programme, assisted in residential educational and occupational questions the project. Also provided legal assistance of eviction and other legal abuse victims, co laborated in the "Poverty and social exclusion 2010 program". Runs a bureau to assist those in crisis

**Roma Civil Rights Movement Heves County Organization** through its mediator net took active part in manageing occasion Rom-police conflicts and in the practical solution of the problem, monitoring mass evictions. In order of supporting mutual understanding and peacefull cohabitation the Movement organized several village waste cleaning programmes too.

**Ethnic Folk High School Society** maintains the Rom Anti-discrimination Customer Service – fights laboral discrimination, vigilates the social aid distribution programs, community development and the Ethnic Rom High School in Voyvodina.

**Informative Foundation for Education** published the study "Complex solutions, cooperation, responsibility and competence". Agrees on the he fact that only 1.5bn HUF reached it's destination from the 120bn budget. This contribution raises awareness over

the need of more efficient control from the public sphere in aid distribution.

### **1.3.) Strategic plans of Hungarian and international NGOs 2012-2015 Cooperation and Coordination**

#### **Security Policy**

- Assessing the effects of international corruption as a security threat, and sharing relevant experiences on the terrain with NGOs of other EU countries, as well as designing new horizons for research
- Supporting the biannual work of the Hungarian Reservist Association, enhancing its activities in the MFA, by aiding the newly constituted reservist system based on international experiences.
- The conference "Today's military science" was centered in robotics informatics non lethal and asymmetric warfare and the functions of mutual civilian- military relations in crises management.

#### **Public Security**

- Launching and maintenance of the project "European Cooperation Forum of the Voluntary Civil Protection Associations" with the active support of the theoretical and practical experiences of EU member countries
- Processing and gathering experiences from the contribution to peacekeeping on the Balkans on military, law enforcement and jurisdictional terrains, and supporting the strengthening of further EU presence by civilian and international public means.
- More efficient mutual intervention in incendiaries along the border region, more efficient professional cooperation, advices for restructuration of the legal background according to the European framework treaty.
- Yearly organization since 2011 of the "Intergenerational military meeting" under the patronate of the President of the Republic of Hungary, the MoD and the Chief of Staff HQ.

#### **Ecological and conservationist NGOs**

- Supporting civil initiatives in the sake of improving living conditions and lifestyles by forecasting and preventing negative effects of Global Warming.
- Gathering and monitoring information on domestic regulations of the reduction of dependence on fossil energy sources in the frame of the "Climate Law for a sustainable society", realizing its public communication.
- Presentation of the expected results of the Duna Strategy, and supportive civil tasks to its desengagement between 2012 and 2015.
- Results and further plans of Hungarian and international NGO in common action against industrial water and ecological pollution on a large scale, distinctively studying civil countermeasures to prevent cross border ecological threats.

## **Humanitarian action and protection of ethnic minorities**

- Elaborating strategic plans for the Hungarian Red Cross up until 2020, based on strategic goals of the IFRC.
- As partner of the Austrian Red Cross the Hungarian Redcross participated to the EU FR 7 research program by realising the EUI tender: „Key experiences of crisis”.
- Active part of the Hungarian Interchurch Aid in Civil Protection Tasks. Realisation of development project in Central Asia.
- Examination of ”Long term exclusion, and lawlessness as a social security threat” in EU memberstates
- National and international activities aimed assist to reach the objectives of the second phase of the „Rom Integration Decade Program 2005-2015”
- Principals and main direction of the Rom Strategy. Improvement of the living conditions of Rom population and their social integration.

### **1.4.) New methods in the NGOs functions**

Quizzes and interviews were held on NATO and EU related topics by the CSDSF young security politicians group at the Sziget Festival, reaching communities that won't appear on other forums. The activities were continuously assisted by the youth.

Foundation of nationwide weather forecast movement on the web, serving the communities safety and exposing new paths.

The Association of Amateur Meteorologist elaborated a detection scheme based and accessible for everyone on the internet, where contributors can give standardized weather reports. The system pushed the movement towards a national coverage in the present days. The association counts on more than a hundred permanent members and hundreds of occasional volunteer weather reporters. The popularity of the webpage has grown continuously since 2001. On ”eventless” days – with normal weather conditions- the number of visitors rounds a daily 20-40 thousand, while more extreme weathers can trigger a total of daily 60-80 or in extreme cases over 100 thousand visitors to the portal-

”Csillagszálló” cultural streetpaper, extravagant edition and publishing

The aim of its creation was to help homeless in a new way. Commercializing the newspaper not only providing an employment for them but also facilitates new relations and self acceptance. The dealers are escorted by social aid workers to make the selling of this paper a real commercial act, clear from relation of sub and super ordinance, where the dealer offers a real cultural value. By buying the „Csillagszálló” from donators the become customers as they reach a lecture with far more cultural value than its economical one.

**Part II.**  
**The situation of NGOs in the European Union and their role in the strengthening of  
the European Security**  
**International conference – 30. March 2011**

**The conference reached its objectives:**

Establish expanding personal networks between crisis management and European security related Hungarian and International NGOs and provide them with an information center based on CSDS coordination and domain. Support of the Hungarian EU presidency by the means of public diplomacy. Exchange of methodological experience, and spreading good *practice*.

**Presentation and presenters**

- Responsibility of the European NGOs their main tasks results in the support of a common security policy and informal relations Presenter: Dr. Anna Koós director CSDSF
- Responsibilities roles and results of European NGOs in conservationism.
- Roles of conservationist NGOs in legal representation. Presenter: Dr. Gábor Bendik environmental lawyer. Clean Air Action Group.
- Roles results and activities of the humanitarian NGOs in the domestic flood and redsludge disasters, objectives for the future prevention of health risk and natural disasters. Presenter Géza Fási, director of Countercatasthropy and Rescue division of the Hungarian Redcross.
- Supporting civil initiatives in the sake of improving livingconditions and lifestyles by forecasting and preventing negative effects of Global Warming. Presenter: Szilard Sárközi, president of Amateur Meteorologists Association
- NGOs and public organizations in support of the civil society on the West Balkans.
- Organization and launch of the "European Cooperation Forum of the Voluntary Civil Protection Associations" for states in the West Balkan. Presenter Dr. István Endródi, president of the Hungarian Civil Protection Association.
- Results of the Hungarian participation in law enforcement and jurisdictional activities. Domestic and foregin tasks of strengthening of the Eu's presence in the region. Presenter: László Kelemen head of department. International Educative and Civil Crisis management Center.
- Presentation of the activities of NGOs in support of the Croation EU integration - main directions and tasks of further cooperation. Presenter: Dr. István Pintér. President of the Council for Geopolitics.
- Hungarian cooperation for peace on the Balkans, Presenter: Col. László Oláh.
- Plans objectives and tasks of the annual conference of European Reservist Officers Presenter Ottó Czuprák president of the Association of Hungarian Reservist.

**Conference on the situation of NGOs in the EU and their role  
in the European Security  
A report**

The conference organized by Center of Defense and Security Studies Foundation, was attended by multiple prominent representatives of the Hungarian NGOs signing a common declaration about their responsibility in the European Security.

In his opening speech Dr. Péter Deák, Phd. of the MTA and moderator of the event, emphasized the importance of cooperation between the NGOs, even if their activity covers such diverse areas as today's participants. The recognized security expert gave voice to his hope that the relations between the participants will grow strong and be maintained in the future as the image and development of the country is largely dependant and drawn by the NGOs too.

An introductory presentation was held by Dr. Anna Koós, the director of the CSDSF, speaking out about the obvious fact that international relations could not be considered anymore as an exclusive terrain of governments. The consolidation of the democratic institutions was accompanied by a growth in numbers of the NGOs developing the legal and institutional frame of the functioning of NGOs was a dedicated responsibility of the Establishment and condition of our integration to NATO. By the end of the 90s the social responsibilities and roles of the NGOs went under a series of considerable changes.

Two different categories could be defined from now on: public and accentuated public utility organizations. Meanwhile security policy was converted into institutional discipline by the launch of a degree with the same denomination at the National Defense University, and as a consequence the public sphere became more professional. These events take us to 2010, year of the public diplomacy, concept that covers the civil diplomacy, which of course is not a replacement of the traditional one but could be an effective complementary to its activity. Baptizing the year 2011 as the Year of Volunteering by the EU also shows the growing importance of civil society.

**Part 1: Responsibilities, results and roles of the European NGOs in the defense of the environment**

The first part of the conference was meant to be a speech about the boundaries of the vindication of rights of the environmental NGOs. Dr. Gábor Bendik, lawyer of the Clean Air Group stated that during their work a number of cases were found where the citizen's environmental rights were subject to violation and their role is to correct it. This could be the basic right to information or even the right to take part in decisional processes. In the second case proper legal entitlement is extremely important to ensure that NGOs are present in environmental authorisation proceedings. Appeals could be handed in, but the generally delays in the conveyance are to be blamed on the lack of interest of the constructor. The case of the construction of a shopping center in Dunakeszi over a muskeg is a good example of their results, when the authorities declared the swamp dryland and Géza Fási, counter-disaster director of the Hungarian Red Cross, presented

the the world's largest humanitarian organization. These organizations are mainly important from the point of view of the population and as such taking part in disbursement processes. Their task is to provide the ones most in need with aid and design the logistical background of the operations. The single cases are evaluated by professional social workers using a triage system. Géza Fási pointed out that they donate and not compensate. There is an important difference between the two; victims tend to mix the two notions together and demand compensations from them just as from insurance companies. Obviously there is no way to prevent the disasters though they do can help afterwards.

The last presentation of the block was held by Szilárd Sárközi, president of the Amateur Meteorologist Association; climate change forecasts, support of the productive information flow, and securing people's lifestyle were pointed out as main tasks. Their pride is the weather forecast portal, where volunteer observers can share data relative to local weather and gain access to data collected from any other regions of the country. Basic natural science knowledge is important for the proper maintenance of the system, but according to Sárközi Szilárd their users do have it, as this kind of activity is also their hobby. The project is to be extended to schools; these are given measurement stations and educative materials.

## **Part 2: NGOs and governmental organizations in support of the civil society and European thought in the West-Balkans**

The second section of the conference was centered on the Balkans, a region that suffers from ethnic tensions and war crimes, tension that even because of their proximity to Hungary should be solved as soon as possible. This block was opened by the president of Magyar Polgári Védelmi Hungarian Civil Protection Association, István Endrődi, who exposed the positive evolution of the warming relations of his organisation and the HM since last year. Objective of the association is to formulate constructive criticism. In order to fulfill this duty successfully it would be important to determine those terrains where the civil sector could overtake the states role assisting its activity. István Endrődi later passed on to talk about the Balkans, where, as he pointed out, the main objective is to support the region's most solid states integration to the EU: Croatia. Endrődi István. According to Endrődi the solution of this issue was mostly delayed by the domestic natural and industrial disasters while on the Croatian counterparts were delayed by military operations up to this day. A conference will be organized by the about the thread expecting nearly 80 participants from over 40 countries.

László Kelemen, deputy manager of the International Educational and Civil Crisis Management Center (Nemzetközi Oktatási és Polgári Válságkezelési Központ) held a speech about the Hungarian and EU involvement in the Balkans. Our activities in the region reaches back to 15 years earlier in time, when Bosnia Herzegovina and Kosovo were the most important two areas of operation. Hungary joined the peacekeeping operation on the 15 of March 1995 by calling out a 101 operatives after the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreements. The EUPM was the first crisis managing operation which relayed on the achievements of the previous IPTF programme, and its aim is to help given countries



developing suitable law enforcement models, and to drive them to take on this challenge by their own. Participants of the mission consisted in EU non EU but NATO members. Posterior to the EUPM our contribution in 2005 decreased to only 3 operatives. Since 2006 the whole structure and objectives of the mission has changed and by late 2007 with the prolonging of the mandate continuity came into focus giving solid recognition to our effort and results. The UNMIK is an UN temporary public administration mission in which participants had to assume all major roles in lack of local law enforcement forces. EULEX – law enforcement mission carried out by the EU - brought the Hungarian participation to a second level in Kosovo.

As Mr. Pintér emphasized, on the first place they work as a scientific research institute in close cooperation with the MFA. Relations maintained with Croatian partners and also scientific cooperation is financed by the Ministry. István Pintér delineated complaints of their Croatian counterparts about the lack of interest in their events, fact that impossibilitates further steps forward in relevant issues, as well as the lack of long and mid term financing, just as the sense of mistiest that was perceived toward the civil society.

Lt.Col. László Oláh (ret.) explained the dawn of peacekeeping operation as a terrain where Hungarians took the initial steps when in 1897 Hungarian troops arrived to Crete with the objective of maintaining peace. In 1903 Hungarian soldiers were already present in Kosovo and since then with longer or shorter pause they are still stationed there. Thirty eight bridges were rebuilt buy the Hungarian contingent during it's presence in the region, bridges that being the only connection in that rugged terrain with valley rivers and mountains are also a symbolic connection, the one of cultures. War in the Balkans by the way ruined civilian life and raised a series of regional. Testimony of those days tensions is how interested the parts still are in the nationality of operatives taking part in peacekeeping operations. The same stands for the armies: extreme caution should be exercised as ethnic backgrounds are still too relevant. Further tensions to be added to the already present by the incapability of the labour market to reintegrate ex combatants to civilian life.

This year a conference was held by the Association of Hungarian Reservits (MATASZ) under the the name of Conference of European Officers Mr. Czuprák Ottó president of the MATASZ introduced their NGOs and shared details over the conference. Europe there was a growing need for organization such as MATASZ as the obligatory military service was gradually dismantled across Europe, where a reservist system should be implemented. When the organization was constituted there was a good number of military aged personnel, but the growth took a negative direction. The association counts on three thousand, mostly civilian members, tasked with home defense preparation of the youth, as well as physical and durability maintenance of the members. The meeting of the ARPA was attended by Hungary in an observatory role and made the impressions that despite of the existing conflicts the military personal is tending more to solve problems then to instigate polemics. Despite of the tension of other nature our relations with Serbia were told to be the most friendly and cooperation described as smooth.

### **Part 3: Situation of the Rom in Europe, standpoint and role of the NGOS in the social integration of the Rom**

Third part of the conference was centered on the correlations of security and minorities. . First of the presenters in the afternoon session was Dr. Péter Hunčík, doctor and mediator, who spoke about the trainings in support of the mutual understanding amongst minorities and the majority in the Slovakian society. Hunčík and his companions brought to the light the Márai Sándor Foundation in the Slovakia of Mečiar, poisoned by the constant discrimination of minorities. Objective of the foundation was the prevention of inter ethnical conflicts, and the solution of the Slovakian Hungarian tensions. The trainings were launched in 1995 and 1998, preceded by a representative poll with the following outcome: both in the Slovakian Hungarian populous suffered from the lack of a sane self-knowledge, empathy tolerance and will for cooperation. The trainings were organized after drawing the lessons from the poll. On the first place personal relations were used to convince the participants, originated from the opinion-shaper elite. The proximity of the war on the Balkans pushed people towards more participation as everybody feared the escalation of the conflict. Trainings were held for five weeks in multiethnic groups for duration of one hundred hours.

The initiative was considered mainly a success as people got closer to mutual understating and acceptance. The general opinion about Hungarians evolved considerably as in 1998 Mečiar lost the elections, and Hungarian parties joined the coalition. The Hungarian question was considered to be solved by many. At the same time the Rom emerged as a new public enemy, therefore the training was redesigned. The repeated survey brought the same results: lack of information, solidarity and empathy poisoned the relations. Two new kind of trainings were initiated: one of 40 hours for local Rom and Slovákina leaders, and an other communication training fro homogenic Rom groups. The courses were launched but there was a question raised: How the newly gathered knowledge could be used? This was the moment when the idea of educating assistants was born. The formation was initiated in seven specialities: educator, medic, cultural, clerical, housewife, policeman, and mayor assistants were educated. Five thousand Roms were included to the program with the objective of constituting the middle class of the community.

A new problem appeared as after concluding the programme integration to the labour run into unexpected difficulties. According to Hunčík without positive dissemination it is impossible to fill the above mentioned positions with educated Rom people, but there is no legal frame for this practice. Despite of the determination, without the support and motivation of the majority the program came to a halt.

In Hunčík's opinion mayor success in the Roms social integration could be achieved only if the process would be subject of positive discrimination and a growing number of Roms would be enlisted to the army The draftees could serve as examples to follow by others and orient them towards a new lifestyle. To fulfill this plan the support of Brussels is indispensable and could be easily achieved, according to Hunčík.

The next lecturer in the line was Dr. György Németh, representative of the Istitutuion of Applied Social Studies (Foundation Társadalmi Kutatások Intézet Közhasznú Alapítvány), investigating the new European Rom strategy. Mr. Németh layed down that

his opinion about the Rom community is not in accordance to the present social understanding. According to Mr. Németh it is not true that the root cause of the problem is the exclusion by majority. His opinion was supported by the argument that the Hungarians are generally open and receptive, so the Rom was considered integral part of the society back from the XV century. Mr. Németh pointed out that sort of self-exclusion affected the Rom, and the failed minority politics of the last two decades just added to the problems. The main task is to support the Rom to leave behind their excluded lifestyle, just as it was suggested by the plan of Livia Járóka EU-deputy. Tool of the outbreak is to provide them with employment and education. Though plans are not to be made for short term, we should think in megaprojects, designed for up to 20 years. According to Németh this project would need huge financial resources but results are guaranteed. Also a central plan is needed on the level of higher politics. A much more active public intervention cannot wait any longer. The Roms should be employed by and in the public sector as it is less likely that the labour market would integrate less qualified workforce. He also said that the Rom question is in part a problem of socialization so the integration should be initiated from the youngest age. Increasing the proportion of Rom educators and obligatory kindergarten attendance would alleviate the problem.

The succession of the presentations was followed by János Verhóczy secretary of the Hungarian Law Enforcement Science Society. Connecting to the previous lecturer he stated that he assess the situation also as a matter of socialization. The title of his presentation "What is the role of law enforcement agencies in the Rom integration" is in strict connection with the thread. One of the possible ways is that unprivileged Rom youth would choose to serve law enforcement agencies. This solution appears to be relatively cost efficient as requires virtually no financial resources and still makes possible higher living standards and successful labor achievements for themselves. Though the requirements for those who wish to join these agencies are relatively complex: besides the secondary school graduation, unimpeachable lifestyle is required even from the wider family environment. Still there is a possibility to choose facilitative law enforcement education in the secondary school, and this kind of preparation is taken in consideration at the university entrance examinations. Turning back to Mr. Németh argument it is important to offer a viable life model in the childhood. For this reason the programs *You also can be a policeman*, *Kindergarten Cop*, *Policeman of the school* and *D.A.D.A* was constituted. These crime preventive projects are opening up new doors for the children. Physical education is also a viable socializing and educative tool. János Verhóczy came out with the constructive advice of setting up professional colleges for those who wish to deepen their knowledge.

The last presenter of the block centered on minorities was Dr. Pataky, secretary of the presidency of MPVSZ. Pataky gave a detailed review on the Rom's role in Hungary's history, defense and defense forces. According to his data the number of officers and subofficers in the defense forces underwent a growth since 2002 reaching similar proportions to the ethnic palette of the country. The ultimate goal is to achieve an increasing rate of employment amongst the national defense forces, Pataky said, and also the majority should be prepared for the integration.

Levente Czehelszki – Zsuzsanna Angyal

## **Statement of responsibility for the European security**

In today's globalized world, with its unprecedented availability of news and its sources, international relations cannot be considered anymore an exclusive terrain of governments and the official establishment. Mobilizing and public opinion shaping capabilities of the civil society were subject to vigorous growth in the past decade. Experiences from local and regional activities are taken in consideration both by the State and international organization. Sharing duties, legal and material support with NGOs became a practice for EU member states. Acknowledgement of the importance of civil society is the "active citizenship" and the "volunteer's year" program of the European Union.

The civil society is well aware of its importance and responsibility. Tolerance, informal international relations and the cooperation between EU citizens are enhanced and supported by the work of the 27 organizations taking part in this conference. A yearly interchange of experiences and a mutual information webpage are to strengthen the synergetic effect of cooperation alongside with the respect for the sovereignty of the parts.

The conference declares it's will to induce security organizations to study the horizons of cooperation to gain a common voice in the sake of taking part in the relative legal production. Terminal informal meetings and the homepage *civilek.bhkka.hu* are to contribute to solid cooperation. After estimating their possibilities each organization will endeavor to elaborate and put into action complex programs.

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