



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
OF PUBLIC SERVICE
LUDOVIKA

ACADEMIC YEARBOOK 2018/19



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	A MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR	5	7.6.	FACULTY OF WATER SCIENCES	40
2.	HIGHER EDUCATION IN HUNGARY	6	7.6.1.	ABOUT THE FACULTY	40
2.1.	ABOUT HUNGARIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN GENERAL	6	7.6.2.	DEAN OF THE FACULTY	40
2.2.	UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES	6	7.6.3.	STRUCTURE OF THE FACULTY	40
2.3.	DEGREE STRUCTURE	6	7.6.4.	DEGREE PROGRAMMES	41
3.	VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY	7	7.7.	DOCTORAL SCHOOLS	41
3.1.	VISION	7	7.7.1.	DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY SCIENCES	41
3.2.	MISSION	7	7.7.2.	DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING	42
3.2.1.	NATIONAL MISSION	7	7.7.3.	DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	42
3.2.2.	REGIONAL MISSION	7	7.7.4.	DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SCIENCES	43
3.2.3.	EUROPEAN MISSION	8	7.8.	EÖTVÖS JÓZSEF RESEARCH CENTRE	43
3.2.4.	GLOBAL MISSION	8	7.8.1.	AMERICAN STUDIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE	43
3.3.	STRATEGY 2015-2020	8	7.8.2.	EUROPE STRATEGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	43
3.4.	QUALITY POLICY	12	7.8.3.	ECONOMY AND COMPETITIVENESS RESEARCH INSTITUTE	44
4.	KEY STATISTICS	14	7.8.4.	INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION SOCIETY	44
4.1.	ENROLLED STUDENTS (OCTOBER 2018)	14	7.8.5.	INSTITUTE OF CYBER SECURITY	44
4.2.	GRADUATES	19	7.8.6.	INSTITUTE OF CENTRAL-EUROPE	44
4.3.	LANGUAGE COMPETENCIES	19	7.8.7.	THE THOMAS MOLNAR RESEARCH CENTRE	44
4.4.	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES	20	7.8.8.	RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT	45
5.	HISTORY, INSTITUTIONAL MILESTONES	21	7.8.9.	CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND DEFENCE STUDIES	45
5.1.	HISTORY OF THE CAMPUS	21	7.9.	OTHER INTER-FACULTY INSTITUTIONS	45
5.2.	INSTITUTIONAL MILESTONES	22	7.9.1.	INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY	45
6.	LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT	23	7.9.2.	INSTITUTE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT	47
6.1.	THE SENATE	23	7.9.3.	INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES	47
6.2.	UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP	23	8.	RESEARCH	48
7.	FACULTIES, DOCTORAL SCHOOLS, EÖTVÖS JÓZSEF RESEARCH CENTRE	25	8.1.	RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS / SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS	49
7.1.	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE (SIMPLIFIED)	26	8.2.	BOOKS AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS	50
7.2.	FACULTY OF SCIENCE OF PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	27	8.2.1.	BOOKS	50
7.2.1.	ABOUT	27	8.2.2.	SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS	58
7.2.2.	DEAN OF THE FACULTY	27	9.	INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND PARTNERSHIPS	62
7.2.3.	STRUCTURE OF THE FACULTY	27	9.1.	EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES	62
7.2.4.	DEGREE PROGRAMMES	28	9.2.	SUMMER SCHOOLS	63
7.2.5.	NON-DEGREE PROGRAMMES	28	10.	THE YEAR AT A GLANCE	65
7.3.	FACULTY OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN STUDIES	29	10.1.	EVENTS	65
7.3.1.	ABOUT THE FACULTY	29	10.2.	RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS	69
7.3.2.	DEAN OF THE FACULTY	29			
7.3.3.	STRUCTURE OF THE FACULTY	29			
7.3.4.	DEGREE PROGRAMMES	30			
7.3.5.	RESEARCH	31			
7.3.6.	JEAN MONNET	31			
7.4.	FACULTY OF MILITARY SCIENCES AND OFFICER TRAINING	32			
7.4.1.	ABOUT THE FACULTY	32			
7.4.2.	DEAN OF THE FACULTY	32			
7.4.3.	STRUCTURE OF THE FACULTY	32			
7.4.4.	DEGREE PROGRAMMES	34			
7.4.5.	DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY SCIENCES	35			
7.4.6.	DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING	36			
7.5.	FACULTY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	36			
7.5.1.	ABOUT THE FACULTY	36			
7.5.2.	DEAN OF THE FACULTY	37			
7.5.3.	STRUCTURE OF THE FACULTY	37			
7.5.4.	DEGREE PROGRAMMES	37			

1. A MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR

The National University of Public Service (NUPS) started its operation on 1 January 2012 as the key educational institute of the Hungarian public service. The University preserves and continues significant traditions.

In the 2018/2019 academic year, NUPS operated with the following five faculties: Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training, Faculty of Law Enforcement, Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration, Faculty of International and European Studies and Faculty of Water Sciences. The University is constantly evolving in order to respond to the changing needs of the education sector. The year 2019 also marks an institutional milestone because the Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies has been established as a result of a merger of the Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration and the Faculty of International and European Studies. As of today, NUPS has four doctoral schools and a dedicated research hub, the Eötvös József Research Centre. The latter was established at the beginning of 2019 in order to maintain and develop high-level scientific work and discussion, with the aim of becoming a leading source of knowledge in the region.

The renewed training portfolio of NUPS reflects the contemporary challenges of social, economic and security issues affecting the public sector. NUPS is a leading knowledge source in the fields of public policy, diplomacy, security and the military, law enforcement and water management. A comprehensive approach towards each of these disciplines enables us to explore the latest advancements in public service science. The University plays a key role in enhancing the foundation of the science of public governance and state. In addition to providing a synthesis of political, legal, social, economic and management research, the science of public governance and state offers a framework in which the traditional scientific approach is in line with complex values such as competitiveness, sustainable democracy and the rule of law. The educational and research performance of NUPS has made an important contribution to the modernisation of public service and throughout to the integration processes at European and international level. NUPS successfully introduced a new comprehensive and career-based training system of public servants that is a way towards one of the most professional knowledge-transfer programmes among the European public services. Our commitment to research excellence is an investment in the future of our region. Meanwhile, NUPS has been strengthening its academic portfolio at the international level.

The grand opening of the newly constructed Ludovika Campus and the renewed Orczy Park, located in the heart of Budapest, was held on 4 April 2018. The Ludovika Campus has 26 hectares of green area, providing a great environment for getting away from the city noise. The Campus is a great place for those who seek active recreation, as it offers a wide choice of indoor and outdoor sport facilities. The park offers cultural programmes and various leisure activities for students as well as for the general public. The renovated historical facilities and the new Educational Centre bear the infrastructural qualities of leading European universities.

In the academic year of 2018/2019 several remarkable achievements have been reached at the National University of Public Service. While we are proud of these achievements, the 2019/2020 academic year cannot be a pause in our efforts. We are looking forward to advancing our joint projects with domestic and international partners by keeping our traditional academic events and programmes and opening the doors for further cooperation in joint research, training and education.

I would like to extend our sincere thanks to all members of our academic and administrative staff, students, national and international partners for their invaluable support and contribution to the successes of this academic year. I am convinced that these achievements and their future impact on public service development will be beneficial not only for us as an institution but also for an ever growing community of citizens. .

András Koltay
Rector

2. HIGHER EDUCATION IN HUNGARY

2.1. ABOUT HUNGARIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN GENERAL

Hungarian higher education has a long history, dating back to the 14th century. The country's first university was founded in 1367 in Pécs, around the same time as other central European universities, such as those in Prague, Krakow and Vienna. Due to the expansion of higher education in the last two decades, the number of enrolled students and the capacity of the institutions have increased considerably. From 1990 to 2010 the population of students in higher education more than quadrupled, from 90,000 to around 400,000.

2.2. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Today there are 66 higher education institutions (HEIs) in Hungary that are recognised and accredited by the state – including state, church and private universities and colleges. Out of the 66 higher education institutions there are 19 state universities, 9 state colleges, 7 non-state universities and 31 non-state colleges. All Hungarian universities are located either in the capital or in traditional university towns, each of which boasts a lively and extremely vivid, multicultural international student life. This makes Hungary a magnificent destination for students in higher education.

2.3. DEGREE STRUCTURE

In accordance with common European higher education principles, Hungary introduced the three-cycle degree structure in 2006 (BA/BSc, MA/MSc, PhD/DLA). Within the framework of this multi-cycle system, BA/BSc courses lead to a first degree, whereas the master-level courses require a first degree as part of their admission criteria. There are a few fields of tertiary education (e.g. law and medical studies) where undivided long courses have remained the standard form of study (10 to 12 semesters) leading to a first degree, which is equivalent to an MA/MSc. All BA and MA degrees allow easier access to the labour market. In addition to full degree courses, HEIs also offer shorter programmes, such as summer universities and partial training.

3. VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY

3.1. VISION

The National University of Public Service defines itself as a “University of cooperation” – an effective model of cooperation among social needs, national strategic governmental objectives, and higher educational autonomy. The vision of NUPS is to become

- the best and most attractive university in Hungary;
- a research and education base for the Hungarian public service development and public service career development;
- a patron of Hungarian-taught higher education programmes abroad;
- an active member of international research and educational networks in alliance with the leading universities of Europe and the world.

NUPS is a model for effective cooperation among social and employer needs, as well as university autonomy. Cooperation is a value; a special kind that is created by the collaborative work of these stakeholders. Their work is for the sake of the University and thus, for the sake of public service. University autonomy is not self-serving; it is not an absolute value, but a responsibility for working towards strategic social and economic goals and contributing to their improvement. These public goals and public targets are set by the Governors of NUPS (4 Ministries), reflecting the needs of state organisations, public service employees, students, teachers, and that of researchers. NUPS is a special ‘competitor’ in higher education, submitting a good part of its autonomy – compared to other higher education institutions – for serving and developing governance and state. NUPS is undertaking tremendous tasks related to undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education of civil servants, therefore serving public needs is primary to the university's own autonomous interests. NUPS intends to become the best and most attractive university in Hungary by strengthening its teaching and research capacity.

3.2. MISSION

3.2.1. National Mission

The national dimension of NUPS's mission is to strengthen the Hungarian state and develop its organization by research and education in the public service sector. What is at the heart of NUPS's mission is the “science of public governance and state,” conducting multidisciplinary and comparative applied research on state and public service. By offering pragmatic and innovative solutions, our research and educational capacity should facilitate combating the social and security challenges that our country faces.

3.2.2. Regional Mission

The public service mission of our University is composed of two regional missions in Central Europe:

- NUPS is building strategic partnerships and networks with Hungarian higher education institutions abroad. These operate in regions with significant Hungarian populations and with several Hungarian-taught degree programmes (i.e. in the the Slovak Republic, Ukraine, Romania, and Serbia).
- NUPS is striving to strengthen scientific dimensions of Central European political and economic integrations in the public service sector of higher education. Geographically, the Central European dimension has to be extended to the Baltic and Western-Balkan states, and Ukraine.

3.2.3. European Mission

NUPS intends to strengthen public service ethos in the European integrations, and in terms of transatlantic relations by means of science. Europe is a common higher educational area, committed to common values and traditions. Possibilities of student and teaching mobility must be further widened, and inter-institutional relations have to be strengthened through joint research. Lessons learned from the EU integration process must be transferred to candidate countries and best practices must be shared with third countries, assisting them in their progress to become a modern state. As a member of the European University Association (EUA), NUPS is responsible for representing the interests of Hungarian higher education in the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and to shape common interests and strategies with European universities accordingly, as European universities are competitors as well. Therefore the quality assurance system of NUPS has to be compatible with the European standards enabling us to compare results, track our position in international rankings for example in the framework of University-Multirank. The most successful education programme of the EU is ERASMUS, and NUPS is determined to develop its partner network in the field of public service, military and law enforcement training along the quality requirements.

3.2.4. Global Mission

NUPS has to determine its international strategy based on the solid foundations of its national and European cultural identity. Universities are increasingly seeking science-based solutions to today's common global problems, which are able to bridge ideological, political and religious conflicts. NUPS has to define its global vision and mission. It has to coordinate its Euro-Atlantic and its South-East European orientation. Knowledge transfer has to be developed with Israeli, Chinese, Russian, and American partners. We also have to continue building up relationships with Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, and Ethiopia. Topics of mutual interest among higher education institutions are: autonomy of universities, ethics of science, role of public service and state building, ensuring prosperity, peace and sustainability.

3.3. STRATEGY 2015-2020

Reflecting Contemporary Challenges

Governments and nation states are facing extraordinary tasks worldwide due to contemporary social and economic challenges, and increasing security risks. Public service, subordinated to public interest, strives to realize good governance and has to rely on both modern research results and tertiary education methods.

What is at the heart of the strategy of the National University of Public Service is the intention to build good governance and committed public service, and to enable the state to meet the challenges of the 21st century by means of science and education.

Setting up a New Framework of Science

Our world is undergoing rapid and complex changes, which can be interpreted only by an open and comprehensive approach. Just like the human body is only capable to overcome crises as an organic whole, public service is only effective as an organic resource. We have to consider the role of the state as complex, and the world as a whole. The idea of „universitas” once had this comprehensive approach, however, our knowledge has become fragmented, as nowadays specialization is favourable. The above mentioned changes require the reunification of our knowledge and the synthesis of different scientific branches. Public affairs need fresh, innovative approaches and ideas.

The National University of Public Service is one of the innovative scenes of the transformation of science and public service. The new framework of knowledge is: the science of public governance

and state. The science of public governance and state is able to grasp the complex and diverse network which constitutes our communities and public affairs.

A university has three basic tasks which shall be jointly and comprehensively developed along with other supporting or related tasks. The first one is research, which by definition is creating new scientific results through basic or applied research. Such research creates knowledge. Creating and sharing knowledge is the second basic task of a university. Systematic knowledge can then be turned into curriculum, which corresponds to expected learning outcomes of different programmes. The transfer of this synthesized knowledge is the third task of a university, which can be defined as teaching. These three basic tasks create the core of a university. In our strategy, we have defined two additional tasks as basic ones: institutional development and cooperation.

We believe that we create value and quality if our basic tasks are improved in the expected direction and with the expected intensity. The main objective of our strategy is to set these directions and quantitative goals in the fields of research, curriculum development, teaching, institutional operation and institutional cooperation.

Research

The main goal of research conducted at NUPS is to come up with results supporting state capacity development, increasing effectiveness of governance and contributing to the values of public service. Research activities at NUPS are concentrated around the trinity of good governance – good public administration – good state. The new framework of the “science of public governance and state” provides new research methodology and innovative results which serve the national and international scientific communities in the fields of defence (policing, national defence, and disaster management), water management (regional and urban water problems), public order and security (law enforcement and intelligence), law and public administration. Research results should rely on national and international networks and partnerships, and be organised in a cooperative way, combining the capacity of different institutions through networking, establishing new knowledge, research, and researchers' networks.

Curriculum development

Curriculum development is influenced by two factors at NUPS. Both of them are equally important, therefore neither of them shall gain predominance. On the one hand, all curriculum relies on research achievements and knowledge generated by NUPS and its partner institutions. On the other hand topics are determined by governmental actors, the future employers of the graduates. The authenticity of the curriculum content is assessed by the scientific community, by feedback from teaching and by comments of governmental actors.

Education

The main mission of NUPS is to prepare young professionals for public service, delivering current and complex knowledge grounded in firm ethics and values. Its additional mission is to undertake continuing education and executive education of acting public service officers. NUPS is the scene of forming diverse professional communities, bridging the gaps between public service and higher education. The main focus of education is the trinity of lecture, seminar, and consultation. We aim not only at educating – delivering knowledge and building skills – but also at influencing and transforming the behaviour and character of students. Therefore, the university atmosphere needs to be complemented by the presence and active contribution of partner public service institutions.

Cooperation

The individual struggle of universities for enforcing their own interests and gaining better positions in the race for better students and better funding ruins its culture of cooperation. The

mission of NUPS is to become an example of inter-university cooperation in the service of the general public, based on international patterns. NUPS has to establish an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect, and a culture of joint work in its academic partnerships as well. NUPS makes open conversations and seeks mutual trust and common interests with the universities of the European Higher Educational Area as well – while respecting the diverse political, cultural, and academic palettes.

Institutional Operation

NUPS is a unique operation model within the system of state finance and it has to be developed to become a model of efficiency. It is primarily the responsibility of the Rector to ensure subsidiarity, strategic planning, efficiency, economics, rule of law, ethics, and accountability. These are the foundation of “university good governance”. NUPS also has to prove excellence and quality in national and international accreditations. It also has to develop a stronger “service oriented” attitude towards students, ensuring services like counselling, individual career support and tracking, sport facilities, and proper ICT backgrounds to their studies.

Strategic Goals of the University

We believe that we create value and quality if our basic tasks are improved in the expected direction and with the expected intensity. The main objective of our strategy is to set these directions and quantitative goals in the fields of research, curriculum development, teaching, institutional operation and institutional cooperation.

A Higher Education Institution of the Science of Public Governance and State

The mission of our university is to develop a new research framework on the “science of public governance and state”. According to the definition set by NUPS, the science of public governance and state is a social science, which conducts research on the substance of the state, on its functions and on governance. These kinds of researches can be conducted only by the utilization and synthesis of different social science research results on the state. The research methodology and outputs are characterised by complexity and interdisciplinarity. Establishing this new field of research within the social sciences is justified by the need for specialized knowledge for public service development and preparing the next generation of professionals to fulfil tasks in a modern, ever changing environment of state and governance. NUPS has to work together with national and international partners to define the scope of this new field of science within social sciences. The strategic priorities for NUPS are:

- organisational development, transforming and developing the definition of the science of public governance and state
- developing curricula and education
- developing postgraduate programmes as integral part of public service career
- developing PhD schools and programmes
- defining research priorities

Effective cooperation

The National University of Public Service defines itself as a “University of cooperation”. It means that we consider the results of national or international cooperation (research, funding, scientific programmes, publications, etc.) as indicators of excellence. We consider cooperation as a means of serving public needs and scientific goals. Cooperation is a value, a culture. NUPS has to set an example in cooperation with the following factors: governmental priorities and strategies; students; organisations of public administration; military and law enforcement bodies; water management institutions; partner universities and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; international partners; international networks.

Public Service Development 2020

The development strategy of NUPS mainly relies on the Public Administration and Public Service Development Operative Programme 2014-2020, adopted by the Government. The No.1 priority of this programme addresses the need for reducing administrative burdens in public administration, while No.2 priority aims at improving the service attitude and ethics in public administration. Accordingly, the government has entrusted our university with the execution of two complex projects, with the necessary funding along.

“Development of competencies, career and teaching technology in public service.”

This project aims at developing special competency-focused training programmes for public servants, along with the development of the continuing education system for public servants and the development of modern technologies for learning. We believe that public servants who consciously develop their hard and soft competencies can better contribute to an adaptive organisation and improve the efficiency public administration.

“Developing public service to enhance good governance”

This project ensures the research capacities to conceptualize research on good governance, building up a knowledge management system in public service, to develop international competencies of public servants, and to develop strategic skills for local governance.

Outstanding education and continuing education

The basic principles and means of education development are as follows:

- excellence in education has to derive from the unity of research and teaching;
- common curricula in the first semester in all degree programmes;
- increasing the mobility of students and staff among faculties;
- foreign language training and capacity building for students;
- ensuring relevant internships.

The highlighted areas of higher education development are:

- “science of public governance and state” and public administration;
- law enforcement and policing;
- crisis management;
- water management;
- military and officer training;
- national security;
- international and European public service education;
- public service teacher education
- continuing education for public servants:
 - postgraduate degree programmes
 - special training programmes according to branches of public service
 - executive training

Successful research

The research strategy, the research priorities and the management of research within the University has to rely on the concept of the science of public governance and state. While respecting the freedom of research, the activities have to be synchronized with the research priorities set by the University. A central research management unit has to be set up to coordinate and validate research projects, allocate resources and disseminate research results at open platforms. The next generation of potential researchers has to be mentored and supported. Our excellent systems of Scientific Students’ Association have proven results in preparing MA students for a scientific career. At the same time PhD schools are considered as „incubator houses” for talented young researchers. In this regard, the internationalization of the PhD programmes are high on the research development agenda as well.

International quality

The strength of our University shall be demonstrated by internationally recognised measurements, while weaknesses shall be strengthened. The international cooperation dimension has the potential to bring us into the circle of the best universities in the world. Regional (Central Eastern European) higher education, European (EHEA) and global higher education are the three dimensions of the cooperation.

Our degree programme development activities focus on dual degree programmes. The brand new International Public Service Relations degree programme in English language can provide a good basis to establish different specializations in cooperation with our foreign partners on the fields of minority rights, e-government and cyber security, public policy and public management, international security, public law, criminalistics. At the same time we also put great emphasis on the development of courses in English to enhance the quality of our exchange activities and encourage incoming students to study at NUPS. Accordingly, mobility numbers in the framework of ERASMUS+ and other international mobility programmes have to be increased.

State-of-the-art infrastructure and services

The Ludovika Campus development is an ambitious project that combines the 21st century infrastructure of the University and its spiritual legacy.

The future steps of the project are the following:

- The first one is the establishment of a new Education Building . The building is to include two large auditoriums, two lecture rooms with 300 and 500 seats respectively, and several smaller seminar rooms. The building is to be capable of welcoming altogether 4000 people and is to have supporting arrangements accordingly (including parking slots and an underground garage);
- Afterwards, a Special Training Building is to be established in accordance with the training requirements of law enforcement officers;
- Plans also include the subsequent construction of a Sport Facility including a swimming pool, two open sport fields and aerobics rooms, as well as an indoor shooting-range and an obstacle course.

In the near future, another development project aims at the improvement of the infrastructural background of the Faculty of Water Sciences in Baja.

Besides infrastructural developments, in our strategy, we aim at enhancing the open access to our intellectual products via modern info communication techniques. Development of ICT-based learning environment is also high on our agenda. It is necessary to establish a student service structure at the University which raises the quality of student counselling, and career services. This also includes the availability of sports and other leisure activities. We addressed this by the development of our sports complex facility which is anticipated to be completed in 2018.

Sound institutional functioning and “good governance”

NUPS is a unique operation model within the system of state finance and it has to be developed to become the model of efficiency. It is primarily the responsibility of the Rector to ensure subsidiarity, strategic planning, efficiency, economics, rule of law, ethics, and accountability. These are the foundation of “university good governance”. Leaders have to take the lead in endurance, diligence, ethics and professionalism. The University has to function as an adaptive learning organization. This could be facilitated by a supportive and motivational attitude and environment, by providing services to preserve the health and mental well-being of employees. Individual skill development activities have to build upon regular performance evaluation.

3.4. QUALITY POLICY

NUPS also has to prove excellence and quality in national and international accreditation processes. Pursuit of excellence has to be present in the organizational culture, in the leadership

philosophy, and in the individual habit. NUPS has to respond to a double quality challenge: it has to respond to the higher education quality requirements and to the public service training quality requirements simultaneously. This has to be based on proper institutional self-evaluation and self-correction.

Domestic quality assurance is provided by the Hungarian Accreditation Committee. However, NUPS has to strive for European and international accreditation as well. By 2020, NUPS is going to apply for institutional accreditation by the European University Association (EUA) and the International Association of Universities (IAU) . The programme accreditation procedure is to be carried out by a member institution of the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education, ENQA.

4. KEY STATISTICS

4.1. ENROLLED STUDENTS (OCTOBER 2018)

Number of student applications to NUPS BA/BSc/MA/MSc programmes (compared to admitted students)

FACULTY	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS			NUMBER OF FIRST NAMED APPLICATIONS			ACCEPTED APPLICANTS		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
FACULTY OF SCIENCE OF PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (FSPGA)	2909	3760	1736	1083	1407	890	741	527	432
FACULTY OF MILITARY SCIENCES AND OFFICER TRAINING (FMSOT)	871	1113	1144	407	513	500	175	243	248
FACULTY OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN STUDIES (FIES)	1406	1892	1549	420	571	462	289	307	298
FACULTY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (FLE)	5923	5517	4420	2143	1974	1566	816	722	701
FACULTY OF WATER SCIENCES (FWS)	256	521	556	113	212	220	56	116	115
TOTAL	11365	12803	9405	4166	4677	3638	2077	1915	1794

Number of enrolled students according to the education (person)
2018/19 – 1st semester

BA/BSC GRADUATES		PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP		REIMBURSED		SELF-FINANCED		TOTAL
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	
FMSOT	BA/BSC	388	0	1	9	0	0	398
TOTAL		388	0	1	9	0	0	398
FSPGA	BA/BSC	544	186	1	3	34	191	959
	UNDIVIDED	190	40	0	0	3	12	245
TOTAL		734	226	1	3	37	203	1204
FLE	BA/BSC	610	627	0	0	23	176	1436
TOTAL		610	627	0	0	23	176	1436
FIES	BA/BSC	275	0	1	0	62	56	394
TOTAL		275	0	1	0	62	56	394
FWS	BA/BSC	103	80	5	9	10	18	225
TOTAL		103	80	5	9	10	18	225
NUPS TOTAL:		3657						

2018/19 – 2nd semester

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP		REIMBURSED		SELF-FINANCED		TOTAL
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	
FMSOT	BA/BSC	373	0	1	8	0	0	382
TOTAL		373	0	1	8	0	0	382
FSPGA	BA/BSC	525	175	3	2	30	160	895
	UNDIVIDED	187	35	0	0	2	11	235
TOTAL		712	210	3	2	32	171	1130
FLE	BA/BSC	596	591	0	0	21	169	1377

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP		REIMBURSED		SELF-FINANCED		TOTAL
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	
TOTAL		596	591	0	0	21	169	1377
FIES	BA/BSC	272	0	1	0	63	51	387
TOTAL		272	0	1	0	63	51	387
FWS	BA/BSC	101	68	5	10	9	20	213
TOTAL		101	68	5	10	9	20	213
NUPS TOTAL:		3489						

2018/19 – 2nd semester

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP		REIMBURSED		SELF-FINANCED		TOTAL
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	
FMSOT	BA/BSC	373	0	1	8	0	0	382
TOTAL		373	0	1	8	0	0	382
FSPGA	BA/BSC	525	175	3	2	30	160	895
	UNDIVIDED	187	35	0	0	2	11	235
TOTAL		712	210	3	2	32	171	1130
FLE	BA/BSC	596	591	0	0	21	169	1377
TOTAL		596	591	0	0	21	169	1377
FIES	BA/BSC	272	0	1	0	63	51	387
TOTAL		272	0	1	0	63	51	387
FWS	BA/BSC	101	68	5	10	9	20	213
TOTAL		101	68	5	10	9	20	213
NUPS TOTAL:		3489						

BA/BSC GRADUATES		PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP		REIMBURSED		SELF-FINANCED		TOTAL
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	
FMSOT	MA/MSC	45	11	0	0	0	5	61
TOTAL		45	11	0	0	0	5	61
FSPGA	MA/MSC	61	90	0	0	3	8	162
	UNDIVIDED	21	49	0	0	1	7	78
TOTAL		82	139	0	0	4	15	240
FLE	MA/MSC	0	246	0	0	0	27	273
TOTAL		0	246	0	0	0	27	273
FIES	MA/MSC	119	101	0	0	23	5	248
TOTAL		119	101	0	0	23	5	248
NUPS TOTAL:		822						

Distribution of enrolled students according to level of education

	2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR		2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR	
	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)
BA/BSC	3996	3778	3475	3335
UNDIVIDED	189	174	328	313
MA/MSC	716	658	818	744
SPECIALIZED COURSES	2617	2865	1955	1060
PHD	260	241	288	280

	2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR		2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR	
	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)
TOTAL	7778	7716	6864	5732

Distribution of Enrolled Students According to Faculties

	2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR		2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR	
	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)
FMSOT	576	539	661	674
FSPGA	4220	4355	3388	2232
FLE	2051	1986	1825	1893
FIES	658	598	705	662
FWS	273	238	285	271
TOTAL	7778	7716	6864	5732

Ratio of full and part-time students

	2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR		2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR	
	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)	2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)
FULL-TIME COURS	2813	2669	2693	2630
PART-TIME COURE	4965	5047	4171	3102
TOTAL	7778	7716	6864	5732
FULL-TIME COURSE	36,17%	34,59%	39,23%	45,88%
PART-TIME COURSE	63,83%	65,41%	60,77%	54,12%

Ratio of full time and part-time students according to level of education

	2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR (PROPORTION)				2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR (PROPORTION)			
	1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)		2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)		1ST SEMESTER (AUTUMN)		2ND SEMESTER (SPRING)	
	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
BA/BSC	30,01%	21,37%	28,97%	20,00%	30,65%	19,97%	36,11%	22,07%
UNDIVIDED	1,54%	0,89%	1,44%	0,82%	3,13%	1,65%	3,68%	1,78%
MA/MSC	3,48%	5,72%	3,08%	5,44%	4,02%	7,90%	4,38%	8,60%
SPECIALIZED COURSES	0,17%	33,48%	0,17%	36,96%	0,20%	28,28%	0,24%	18,25%
PHD	0,96%	2,38%	0,93%	2,19%	1,22%	2,97%	1,47%	3,42%
TOTAL	100,00%		100,00%		100,00%		100,00%	

Number of full-time and part-time students according to the level of education of the faculties

NKE OSAP		2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR				2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR			
		1ST SEMESTER		2ND SEMESTER		1ST SEMESTER		2ND SEMESTER	
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
FMSOT	BA/BSC	4,26%	0,55%	4,08%	0,39%	5,84%	0,34%	7,01%	0,28%
	MA/MSC	0,44%	0,05%	0,44%	0,06%	0,66%	0,23%	0,79%	0,28%
	SPECIALIZED COURSES	0,17%	0,00%	0,17%	0,00%	0,20%	0,00%	0,24%	0,33%
	PHD	0,44%	1,50%	0,44%	1,40%	0,50%	1,86%	0,65%	2,18%
TOTAL		5,30%	2,11%	5,13%	1,85%	7,20%	2,43%	8,69%	3,07%

NKE OSAP		2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR				2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR			
		1ST SEMESTER		2ND SEMESTER		1ST SEMESTER		2ND SEMESTER	
		FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
FSPGA	BA/BSC	10,48%	6,33%	9,95%	5,68%	8,61%	5,54%	9,73%	5,88%
	UNDIVIDED	1,08%	1,07%	1,02%	0,96%	0,98%	1,72%	1,12%	1,71%
	MA/MSC	1,54%	0,89%	1,44%	0,82%	3,13%	1,65%	3,68%	1,78%
	SPECIALIZED COURSES	0,00%	32,00%	0,00%	35,82%	0,00%	26,59%	0,00%	13,75%
	PHD	0,44%	0,44%	0,39%	0,36%	0,60%	0,55%	0,68%	0,61%
TOTAL		13,54%	40,72%	12,80%	43,64%	13,32%	36,04%	15,21%	23,73%
FLE	BA/BSC	9,31%	12,69%	9,25%	12,25%	9,24%	11,70%	11,06%	13,28%
	MA/MSC	0,00%	3,45%	0,00%	3,33%	0,00%	4,12%	0,00%	4,76%
	SPECIALIZED COURSES	0,00%	0,40%	0,00%	0,38%	0,00%	0,84%	0,00%	3,16%
	PHD	0,09%	0,44%	0,10%	0,43%	0,13%	0,55%	0,14%	0,63%
TOTAL		9,40%	16,97%	9,36%	16,38%	9,37%	17,22%	11,20%	21,82%
FIES	BA/BSC	4,53%	0,81%	4,29%	0,75%	5,22%	0,84%	6,30%	0,92%
	MA/MSC	1,97%	1,16%	1,62%	1,09%	2,39%	1,82%	2,48%	1,85%
TOTAL		6,49%	1,97%	5,91%	1,84%	7,60%	2,67%	8,78%	2,77%
FWS	BA/BSC	1,44%	0,99%	1,39%	0,93%	1,75%	1,56%	2,01%	1,71%
	SPECIALIZED COURSES	0,00%	1,08%	0,00%	0,76%	0,00%	0,84%	0,00%	1,01%
TOTAL		1,44%	2,07%	1,39%	1,70%	1,75%	2,40%	2,01%	2,72%
NUPS TOTAL		100,00%		100,00%		100,00%		100,00%	

Most popular full-time, state funded BA degree programmes (based on overapplications)

Most popular full-time, state funded BA degree programmes in the admission procedure of 2017, 2018 and 2019, based on overapplications:

- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2017:
 - FSPGA: Public Administration Management (overapplication rate 3,3)
 - FMSOT: Military Logistics (overapplication rate 7,6)
 - FIES: International Security and Defence Policy (overapplication rate 8,3)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement Administration (overapplication rate 14,0)
 - FWS: Civil Engineering (overapplication rate 2,4)
- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2018:
 - FSPGA: Public Governance undivided MA (overapplication rate 4,4)
 - FMSOT: State Aviation (overapplication rate 9,7)
 - FIES: International Security and Defence Policy (overapplication rate 7,9)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement (overapplication rate 18,8)
 - FWS: Civil Engineering (overapplication rate 3,1)
- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2019:
 - FSPGA: Public Administration Management (overapplication rate 5,2)
 - FMSOT: State Aviation (overapplication rate 6,7)
 - FIES: International Security and Defence Policy (overapplication rate 7,0)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement (overapplication rate 12,7)
 - FWS: Environmental Engineering (overapplication rate 1,8)

Most Popular Full-time BA degree programmes (Based on overapplications)

Most popular full-time, BA degree programmes (state funded and self-financed) in the admission procedure of 2017, 2018 and 2019, based on overapplications:

- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2017:
 - FSPGA: Public Administration Management (overapplication rate – state funded: 3,3; self-financed 10,0)
 - FMSOT: Military Logistics (total overapplication rate 7,6) (only state funded)
 - FIES: International Security and Defence Policy (overapplication rate – state funded: 8,3; self-financed 5,5)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement Administration (total overapplication rate 14,0) (only state funded)
 - FWS: Civil Engineering (overapplication rate – state funded: 2,4; self-financed 0,3)
- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2018:
 - FSPGA: Public Administration Management (overapplication rate – state funded: 4,1; self-financed 7,9)
 - FMSOT: State Aviation (total overapplication rate 9,7) (only state funded)
 - FIES: International Security and Defence Policy (overapplication rate – state funded: 7,9; self-financed 4,0)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement (total overapplication rate 18,8) (only state funded)
 - FWS: Civil Engineering (overapplication rate – state funded: 3,1; self-financed 1,3)
- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2019:
 - FSPGA: Public Administration Management (overapplication rate – state funded: 5,2; self-financed 3,7)
 - FMSOT: State Aviation (total overapplication rate 6,7) (only state funded)
 - FIES: International Security and Defence Policy (overapplication rate – state funded: 7,0; self-financed 5,0)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement (total overapplication rate 12,7) (only state funded)
 - FWS: Environmental Engineering (overapplication rate – state funded: 1,8; self-financed 0,8)

Most Popular Part-time BA degree programmes (Based on overapplications)

Most popular part-time, BA degree programmes (state funded and self-financed) in the admission procedure of 2017, 2018 and 2019, based on overapplications:

- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2017:
 - FSPGA: Public Governance undivided MA (overapplication rate – state funded: 4,7; self-financed 2,2)
 - FMSOT: no part-time BA degree program offered
 - FIES: International Administration (total overapplication rate 2,1) (only self-financed)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement Administration (total overapplication rate 16,1) (only state funded)
 - FWS: Civil Engineering (overapplication rate – state funded: 2,2; self-financed 1,8)
- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2018:
 - FSPGA: Public Governance undivided MA (overapplication rate – state funded: 2,4; self-financed 2,7)
 - FMSOT: no part-time BA degree program offered
 - FIES: International Administration (total overapplication rate 1,7) (only self-financed)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement Administration (total overapplication rate 29,8) (only state funded)
 - FWS: Environmental Engineering (overapplication rate – state funded: 3,0; self-financed 5,6)
- Based on the admission and second admission procedure in 2019:
 - FSPGA: Public Administration Management (total overapplication rate 2,2) (only self-financed)
 - FMSOT: National Security (total overapplication rate 3,8) (only state funded)
 - FIES: International Administration (total overapplication rate 1,9) (only self-financed)
 - FLE: Law Enforcement Administration (total overapplication rate 10,6) (only state funded)
 - FWS: Civil Engineering (overapplication rate – state funded: 1,1; self-financed 2,3)

4.2. GRADUATES

Number of graduates per faculty (July 2019)

	GRADUATED IN 2018							
	FSPGA	FMSOT	IDM ¹	FIES	CETCE ²	FLE	FWS	TOTAL
BA/BSC	337	57	77	77		353	18	919
HIGHER-EDUCATION COURSES	19						1	20
MA/MSC	86	58	31	67		63		305
SPECIALIZED COURSES		13			1866	28	55	1962
TOTAL	442	128	108	144	1866	444	74	3206

	GRADUATED IN 2018							
	FSPGA	FMSOT	IDM	FIES	CETCE	FLE	FWS	TOTAL
BA/BSC	337	57	77	77		353	18	919
HIGHER-EDUCATION COURSES	19						1	20
MA/MSC	86	58	31	67		63		305
SPECIALIZED COURSES		13			1866	28	55	1962
TOTAL	442	128	108	144	1866	444	74	3206

Number of BA/BSc/MA/MSc students who completed their final exam within the original timeframe of studies (proportion of enrolled/graduated students)

	2018/2019	2017/2018
ENROLLED STUDENTS³	1359	2089
GRADUATED STUDENTS	1096	1224
STUDENTS GRADUATED WITHIN TRAINING PERIOD	982	1078
STUDENTS PASSING THE FINAL EXAMS WITHIN TRAINING PERIOD	1177	1350

4.3. LANGUAGE COMPETENCIES

The special conditions for admission to the Bachelor and Master courses of the NUPS, including those relating to special language requirements, are set out in Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Higher Education Act), in Act CXXXII of 2011 on the National University of Public Service and the Higher Education in Public Administration, Law Enforcement and Military (NUPS Act), as well as in KIM decree 1/2013 (I.8.) on the special conditions of admission to the NUPS. The Higher Education Act currently does not indicate any special language admission requirements in terms of the master courses. However, the KIM decree indicates special language admission requirements in terms of the Bachelor and Master courses as well. Government decree 282/2016. (IX. 21.) indicates special graduation language requirements for the Bachelor and Master courses in the field of the science of public governance.

52% (3522 person) of the students, who had an active student status in the autumn of the academic year 2018/2019, have an intermediate level language certificate, while 13% (893 person) have an advanced level language certificate. 8% of the students (574 person) have both inter-

¹ Institute of Disaster Management

² Centre for Executive Training and Continuing Education

³ Number of students enrolled: the number of students who should have completed the final exam in the given academic year.

mediate and advanced level language certificates. 56% of newly enrolled first-year students (1316 person) have intermediate or advanced level language certificates. The most common intermediate level language certificate among all students is in English (2524), German (696), Esperanto (68), Lovari (83), French (31), Italian (34), Spanish (28), Russian (16), Romanian (12), and in addition to these languages there are students with Bulgarian, Hebrew, Croatian, Japanese, Chinese, Latin, Polish, Portuguese, Swedish, Serbian, Slovakian, Turkish and Ukrainian intermediate level language certificates as well.

The most common advanced level language certificates are in English (670), German (118), Spanish (22), French (15), Russian (11), Romanian (13), but our students also have Italian, Serbian, Slovak, Czech, Esperanto, Hebrew, Dutch, Croatian, Kazakh, Chinese, Polish, Turkish, Greek and Ukrainian language certificates as well.

4.4. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Graduates exiting the public service career

Based on a survey executed through the Graduate Tracking System, in 2018, 29,8% of the surveyed graduates, were not civil or public servants, government officials or other public employees, while in 2019, this proportion was 19%.

It has to be noted that each year only 10% of total graduates take part in the Graduate Tracking System surveys, as only this proportion of graduates answer the survey questions.

Number of programmes available in continuing education

Offered specialized courses in 2018: 18

Offered specialized courses in 2017: 13

	2018	2019
NUMBER OF PHD DEGREES AWARDED BY NUPS	29	42
NUMBER OF PHD STUDENTS ADMITTED AND AWARDED A TITLE	127	123
NUMBER OF ACADEMIC STAFF WITH HABILITATION	75	81
RATIO OF ACADEMIC STAFF WITH PHD AND DSC COMPARED TO ALL ACADEMIC STAFF	TOTAL OF 338 ACADEMICS, 298 WITH PHD, 15 DSC	TOTAL OF 370, 308 WITH PHD, 34 DSC OR DSC CANDIDATE
INDEPENDENT CITATION INDEX OF ACADEMIC STAFF (AVERAGE PER PERSON)	139 (TOTAL 3068) ⁴	109 (TOTAL 4616) ⁵
NUMBER OF ALL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS OF ACADEMIC STAFF (PUBLICATION PER PERSON)	948	1224
NUMBER OF ALL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS OF ACADEMIC STAFF (PUBLICATION PER PERSON)	948	1224
NUMBER OF MONOGRAPHS AND BOOKS (AVERAGE PER PERSON)	62	89
NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS PUBLISHED ABROAD (AVERAGE PER PERSON)	189	92
NUMBER OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS (AVERAGE PER PERSON)	108	107

⁴ Number of independent citations for works born in 2018: 139. Total independent citations: 3068.

⁵ Number of independent citations for works born in 2019: 109. Total independent citations: 4616. Number of independent citations for works born in 2019: 109. Total independent citations: 4616.

5. HISTORY, INSTITUTIONAL MILESTONES

5.1. HISTORY OF THE CAMPUS

The National Assembly decided to establish the Royal Hungarian Ludovika Military Academy through Act VII of 1808. Maria Ludovika Beatrix of Austria-Este, third spouse of Francis I., donated her coronation gift of 50,000 Hungarian Forints (which is, by today's standards, nearly 670-830,000 Euros) to the project. This contribution was honoured by naming the institution Ludovika Academy. The cause of training military officers in Hungarian language united the entire nation. An unprecedented wave of public donations began, resulting in a sum of financial contributions that was more than four times larger than the one for the establishment of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Altogether 995,100 Hungarian Forints were offered for this purpose, which is by today's standards equivalent to about 13 million Euros. A separate legal act listed the names of the 237 donors. The list consisted of individuals, religious communities and counties as well. This noble gesture was commemorated in the set of the coat of arms displayed in the quadrangle of the building. The cornerstone of the building was laid in 1830 by Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary at the time, whereas the constructions – based on the plans of architect Mihály Pollack, a key figure of the neo-classical movement – were finished in 1836. However, the actual training of military officers could not begin as the emperor's cabinet and military council continually set various obstacles in the way of the Ludoviceum's operation. The building was empty for years, serving various purposes. It provided shelter for the people fleeing from the great flood of the Danube in 1838, or for the priceless collections of the National Museum. Eventually, military education was first organized at Ludovika during the 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence. The grand opening of the Hungarian Military Academy was held on 7 January 1849, but its operation was banned 10 days later by the imperial military authorities occupying Pest-Buda, impounding the Academy's equipment and turning the building into a military hospital. The training of the officers of the Royal Hungarian Army, established in accordance with the Act on Defence Forces, was approved after the Compromise between Vienna and Pest-Buda in 1867. As a result, the Ludovika Academy began its actual operation in 1872, and was a higher educational institution was recognised as equal to the Theresian Military Academy in Wiener Neustadt, Austria. From this point on the cadets were trained by the best contemporary officers of the Hungarian armed forces. After World War I and in accordance with the prohibitions of the Treaty of Trianon, the Academy remained the single institution of officer training in Hungary. It was divided into two academic divisions, thereby separating the infantry and engineer training. The Bolyai János Royal Military Engineering Academy continued its operation in Hűvösvölgy. As the training of air force officers was positioned at the Horthy Miklós (after 1942 the Horthy István) Royal Air Force Academy in Kassa in 1939, the training of Hungarian professional military officers was carried out on three separate locations. The last traditional officer (first lieutenant) inauguration ceremony at Ludovika was held on 20 August 1943 as the institution ended its operation on 25 April 1945. For decades afterwards, the building hosted the departments of the Eötvös Loránd University's Faculty of Science as well as the Hungarian Natural History Museum which had been scattered around various locations. In the meantime, however, the condition of the building continuously deteriorated.

In May 2012, the Government of Hungary decided to renovate the historical Ludovika building complex as well as to renew the neighbouring Orczy Park with the aim of ensure an integrated and appropriate location for the National University of Public Service. In order to further accelerate the constructions, the Government declared the related administrative proceedings as highly important for national economic reasons. The Ludovika Campus Project began with the reconstruction of the classicist main building for which the Government allocated a budget of 4.5 billion Hungarian Forints. The renovations were concluded by spring 2014, and the building was inaugurated and handed over to the National University of Public Service by Prime Minister Viktor Orbán on 31st March 2014. The main building houses the leadership and central administration of the University, as well as the Faculty of International and European Studies. In the building, students have access to up-to-date lecture rooms, community areas, a library with hard and digital copies and a buffet. With the renovation of the impressive historical rooms like the Assembly Hall or the University Chapel, that have already hosted several events, the former Royal Hungarian Military Academy has regained its long-lost shine and has become the meeting point of historical past and 21st century technologies.

5.2. INSTITUTIONAL MILESTONES

1808: The Royal Hungarian Ludovika Academy was enacted as the military higher educational institute of Hungary.

1955: The Zrínyi Miklós Military Academy was established following the traditions of the former Ludovika Academy.

1971: Establishment of the the Police College

1977: The College of Public Administration was established enabling the education of professional civil servants for all levels of state administration.

1996: The military higher education institutions were separated from the organisation of the Hungarian Defence Forces, and the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University was formed.

2004: The College of Public Administration was integrated into the Corvinus University of Budapest and became the Faculty of Public Administration

1st January 2012: Act XXXVI. of 2011 established the National University of Public Service as the legal successor of the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University, the Police College and the Faculty of Public Administration of the Corvinus University of Budapest.

2014: Inauguration of the main building of the new central campus of the University, named Ludovika. The building housed the Hungarian Royal Military Academy in the 19th century and was renovated in 2014.

2015: Establishment of the Faculty of International and European Studies and the Institute for Research and Development on State and Governance.

2016: Redesign of the Public Administration Faculty, re-naming it as Faculty of Political Sciences and Public Administration.

2017: The Faculty of Water Sciences was established in Baja, by the two merging institutes of the Eötvös József College, the Institute of Water Supply and Environmental Engineering and the Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Water Management joining NUPS.

Establishment of the Doctoral School of Law Enforcement with the aim to provide education based on scientific innovation.

6. LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

6.1. THE SENATE

The Senate is the main decision-making body of the University. The Senate decides on all matters assigned to its competence by legislation – with some exceptions –, in which cases the approval of the Board of Governors is required, such as the adoption of the University's education and research programmes, adoption of the the by-laws and quality improvement programme, initiation or review of the a new development plan or the adoption of the University budget and the annual budget report. The Senate is comprised of 29 members with voting rights. Concerning its composition, the Rector – as Chairman – and the Deans are ex officio members, whereas the elected members include 1 professor or associate professor, 1 senior lecturer or 1 assistant lecturer / assistant research fellow from each faculty, 1 researcher from the Eötvös József Research Centre and three administrative staff members. The delegated members are 6 members (including the presidents) of the students' unions of the university and that of the faculties, 1 member of the doctoral students' union and one member of the representative trade unions.

6.2. UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP

The Rector is responsible for the operation of the University. He is appointed by the Board of Governors and is therefore accountable to the Board and the Senate at the same time. Beyond matters reserved to the Board and the Senate, the Rector has full authority to achieve the University's objectives. His work is underpinned by the Vice-Rectors with separate portfolio, the Faculty Deans and the central management.

Prof. Dr. András Koltay – Rector

András Koltay has been a lecturer at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of the Pázmány Péter Catholic University in Budapest, Hungary since 2002, where he became an associate professor in 2012. He received LL.M. degree in public law from the University College London in 2006 and a PhD degree from the Pázmány Péter Catholic University in 2008. He attended the human rights course of the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg in 2003. His principal research has been concerned with freedom of speech, personality rights and media regulation, but he also deals with other constitutional questions. He is the author of more than 100 articles in Hungarian and other languages, and he has been speaker at more than 50 conferences in several countries.

Prof. Dr. Eng. Brig. Gen. József Padányi – Vice-Rector for Science

Promoted to brigadier general in 2012, Vice-Rector Padányi is responsible for keeping the scientific development of NUPS in line with its core mission of being an internationally recognized high-quality educational and training centre for present-day and future public servants. Professor Padányi's career extends to the spheres of both academia and military. Since his graduation from the Kossuth Lajos Military Academy in 1981, he has been playing a pro-active role in managing and providing education in military sciences and has gained experience in military leadership including within the SFOR Hungarian Engineer Contingent, with several medals and honours reflecting his hitherto achievements in both areas. With expertise in peace support operations, disaster relief operations and civil-military co-operation, he is an enthusiastic proponent of academic efforts as both a researcher and as a PhD supervisor.

Dr. Pol. Brig. Gen. Gábor Kovács PhD – Vice-Rector for Education

As Vice-Rector for Education, Police Brigadier General Kovács is responsible for the management and supervision of a wide range of education related issues at NUPS with the overall aim of ensuring the provision of high-quality education and training programmes. His expertise in border policing derives from international, professional and academic experience in this field. He was Resident Twinning Advisor in Ankara assisting the establishment of integrated border

control in 2010–2011 and participated in the creation and modernization of border control training within the Turkish and Macedonian Police. As an academic, his research and publications focus on, inter alia, border policing and related organizations. In addition to his responsibilities as Vice-Rector for Education, Brigadier General Kovács continues to teach at BA, MA and PhD levels.

Dr. József Horváth – Secretary-General

The Secretary-General of NUPS is the head of the University's central administration and provides direct assistance in the everyday operation of the Rector's Office. Being the chief of the central administration at a young and unique university which focuses on separate yet inter-linked professions within public service is a challenging assignment. Nonetheless, the prior experience of Dr. Horváth extends to various areas related to different levels of public administration management from local government to the Hungarian State Treasury. Although not involved in education at NUPS, Secretary-General Horváth has been lecturer and exam committee member for basic and professional public administration exams in the capital and in various other counties of Hungary.

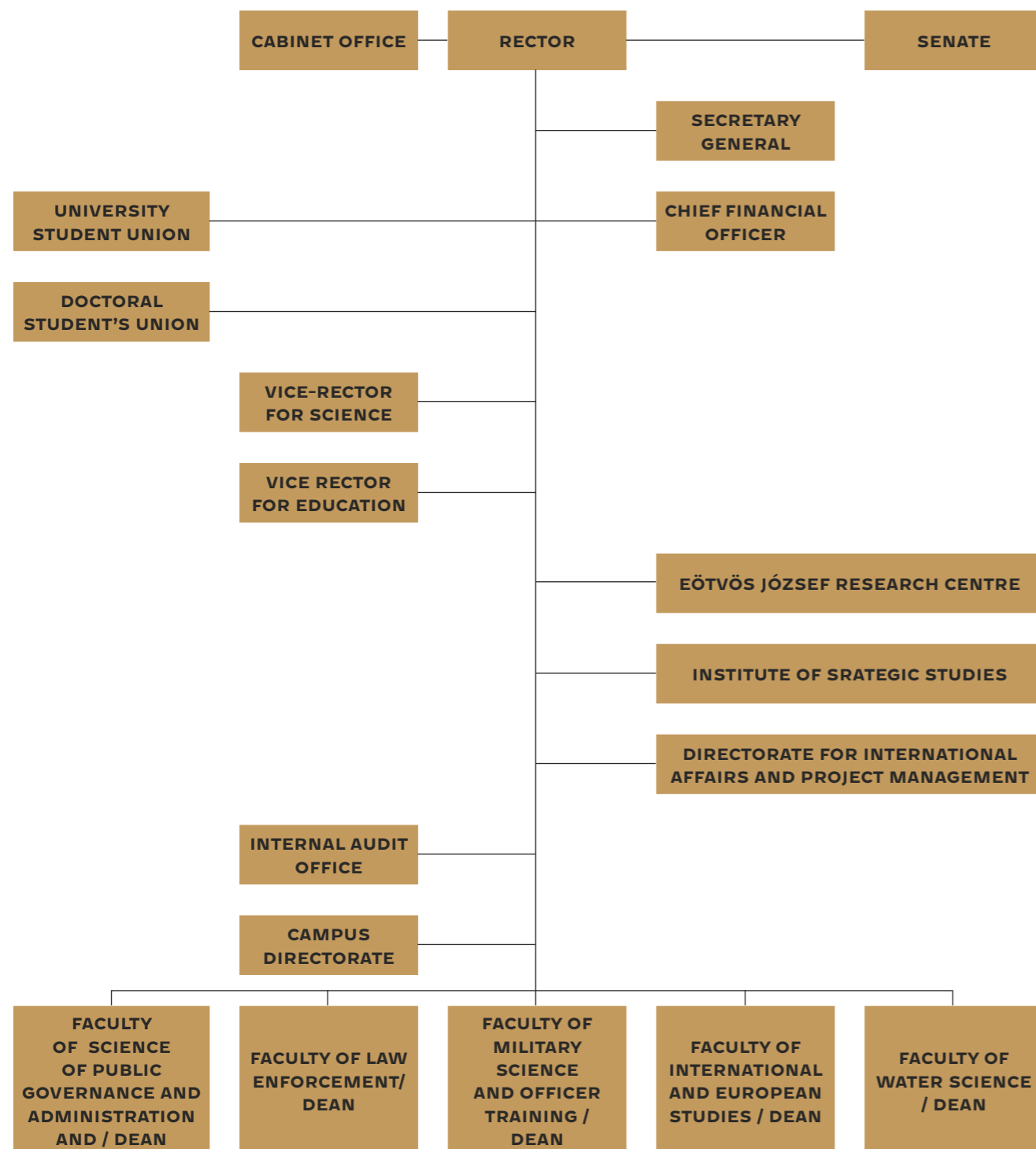
Tünde Brózsely Dr. Nászné – Chief Financial Officer

As Chief Financial Officer of NUPS, Tünde Brózsely Dr. Nászné is responsible for the planning and management of the University's budget. It is of key importance to organise the financial affairs of a higher education institution in a stable and accurate way, especially in the case of NUPS that participates in various programmes and projects co-funded by international actors such as the European Union. Mrs. Tünde Brózsely Dr. Nászné has had experience in directing financial affairs including top jobs at various public sector organizations.

7. FACULTIES, DOCTORAL SCHOOLS, EÖTVÖS JÓZSEF RESEARCH CENTRE

The National University of Public Service (NUPS) is the only institution in Hungary to offer degree programmes in public service with a comprehensive approach focusing on the needs of the government. It educates the next generation of experts and leaders in the field of military, law enforcement, public management and international affairs. Hence our University operates in a model of cooperation together with national stakeholders and international actors. NUPS was established in 2012 as a result of a merger of three separate higher education institutions. The legal predecessors were Zrínyi Miklós University of National Defence, the Police College and the Faculty of Public Administration of the Corvinus University of Budapest. In 2017 NUPS integrated the Department of Water Science of the Eötvös József College of Baja which now operates as the Faculty of Water Sciences. The University is constantly evolving in order to respond to the changing needs of the education sector. The end of the academic year also marks an institutional milestone as a new faculty – the Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies – has been established. The new faculty which was established with a merger of two former faculties, the Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration and the Faculty of International and European Studies, will start its operation at the beginning of September 2019. As of today, NUPS has four faculties (the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training, the Faculty of Law Enforcement, the Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies and the Faculty of Water Sciences), four doctoral schools, and a dedicated research hub, the Eötvös József Research Centre. The latter was established at the beginning of 2019 in order to maintain and develop high-level scientific work and discussion, with the aim of becoming a leading source of knowledge in the region.

7.1. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE (SIMPLIFIED)



7.2. FACULTY OF SCIENCE OF PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

7.2.1. About

The Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration aims at educating professional civil servants for all levels of state administration and has done so since 1977. After several changes in its history and name, the Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration is now one of the five faculties of the National University of Public Service. More than 35,000 of our graduates have been employed in the Hungarian public sector. Besides becoming city clerks and local government officials the majority of the graduates work in the Hungarian central administration. Many of them have had a notable career trajectory and have become key decision makers in the public sphere or have had a successful career in the private sector.

The Faculty provides a vibrant community designed to ensure that students at undergraduate level acquire highly developed professional skills, while they also learn the basics of political and legal sciences from practitioners. All degree programmes of the Faculty were re-designed according to the requirements of the HR reform of public service in 2013. The new programmes reflect the swiftly changing environment of civil service and pay special attention to providing work placements and internships.

According to the Faculty’s mission it is essential to ensure an academic career of young professionals, who are willing to contribute to the national and regional public administration development.

7.2.2. Dean of the Faculty

Prof. Dr. Norbert Kis

Prof. Dr. Norbert Kis graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Eötvös Loránd University as a jurist in 1995. He also studied at the Institut International des Droits de l’Homme in Strasbourg and received a post-graduate diploma from the Université de Nantes, Faculté de droit. He defended his PhD thesis at the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest in 2003. From 2002 to 2006, he was Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Public Administration, after that, till 2010, he was Vice-Rector for International Affairs at the Corvinus University of Budapest. In 2011, he was Ministerial Commissioner for the Establishment of NUPS at the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice. In 2013, he was Vice-Rector at the NUPS. Since 2017, he is the Dean of the Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration.

7.2.3. Structure of the Faculty

The Faculty consists of educational and research bodies, bodies tasked with specific responsibilities and functional bodies that facilitate administration within the Faculty. In the academic year 2018–2019 the Faculty operated with 10 departments and one specific body, the Institute for Continuing Administrative Education and Methodology governing three offices.

The departments of the Faculty:

1. Department of Constitutional Law and Comparative Public Law
2. Department of State and Public Administration History
3. Department of Civilistics
4. Department of Human Resources
5. Department of Public Governance and Public Policy
6. Department of Public Finances and Economy
7. Department of Public Management and Information Technology
8. Lőrincz Lajos Department of Administrative Law
9. Department of Communication
10. Foreign and Technical Language Centre

7.2.4. Degree Programmes

Degree Programmes in Hungarian

BA in Public Administration Management (3-year-long programme – 180 ECTS)

with specialisations in:

- General Administration
- International Public Administration
- Tax Administration

Graduates of BA in Public Administration Management are “generalists” who are capable of leading, managing and organising various tasks at various levels of the central and local administration. Based on the broadening competence of administration, this requires sufficient knowledge of law, management, administration and economics. In line with these requirements, graduates are able to fulfil various expectations in the fields of public service human resources, financial management and controlling, along with having adequate competence in IT and project management.

MA in Public Administration (2-year-long programme – 120 ECTS) with specialisations in:

- Executive for Administration
- International and European Public Administration
- Science of Public Administration

Graduates of MA in Public Administration are familiar with the goals, methods and practices of public administration and they gain thorough knowledge and competence in state sciences, basics of law, law making and enforcement, the operation of the fundamental institutions as well as human rights and basics of other social sciences related to public administration. They are administration experts who are capable of leading, overseeing and controlling various tasks and processes, thus supporting decision-making and management activities.

MA in Public Policy and Management (2-year-long programme – 120 ECTS)

Graduates of MA in Public Policy and Management are knowledgeable in economics, social sciences, management, law and methodology. In line with their technical and theoretical experience, graduates are capable of analysing complex questions and issues in public administration, executing planning, coordination and management tasks, and contributing to public projects in public and private institutions, nonprofits, central and local governments and national and international (European) organisations.

MA in (Science of) Public Governance (5-year-long programme – 300 ECTS)

Graduates are experts who are capable of handling complex tasks related to the structure and roles of the state with a high level of planning, strategic, analytical and managerial skills. The aim of the degree programme is to train experts who are able to manage strategic planning, effect evaluation with policy and economical aspects, who are knowledgeable on methods, techniques and the framework of administrative law. Graduates are also capable of effectively managing changes in state administration and they acquire the necessary skills to compare state activities, analyse international models and social, economical, political and human factors that define and affect state operation.

7.2.5. Non-Degree Programmes

International (Erasmus) modules for exchange students:

- Public Governance and Political Science
- Public Administration and Management

7.3. FACULTY OF INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN STUDIES

7.3.1. About the Faculty

In the past years the National University of Public Service (NUPS) has become the centre of unified public service training and education in Hungary. As an integral part of this process, the Institute of International Studies of NUPS has become a major pooling of education, trainings, researches and research experts engaged in all professional fields of public service within international studies. The result of this organic development is the establishment of the Faculty of International and European Studies. In February 2015 the new Faculty started its operation with the overall aim of educating students to make an international career in public service. The main task of the Faculty is to secure new generations of experts working in foreign representations, in the areas of foreign affairs of the public administration, and to train officials working in international and European Union institutions.

International relations include a diverse set of interactions among sovereign states, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, multi-national corporations and civil society actors in the political, economic, social and environmental domains on a global, regional or inter-state level. As a field of study, it addresses major global issues: the origins of war and the making of lasting peace; shifting patterns of power and wealth; ever-increasing transnational flows of people, ideas and resources. The new Faculty’s programme portfolio responds to current changes and challenges in the fields of classical international relations and diplomacy. The Faculty is building a colourful, open-minded international community of students, visiting fellows and faculty members. As reflected in the motto of the Faculty “Aperi Oculos ad Mundum” – (with open eyes to the world), its vision is to become an “open window to the world”, a meeting place of cultures, nations and individuals.

7.3.2. Dean of the Faculty

Dr. habil. Boglárka Koller

Dr. Koller graduated from the Corvinus University, Budapest as an economist in 1998; she also holds an MA in Nationalism Studies from Central European University and an MSc in European Studies from the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her main research areas are governance and policy-making in the EU, history and theories of integration, differentiated integration and multi-speed Europe, identity issues and Euroscepticism especially in East-Central Europe. She defended her PhD thesis (The dynamic model of the post-national identity structure) in 2004. She has numerous international publications on European integration.

7.3.3. Structure of the Faculty

During the Academic Year 2018–2019 the Faculty consisted of 8 departments and a functional body, the Dean’s Office which is responsible for the administrative tasks of the organization. The 8 departments:

1. Department of European Public and Private Law
2. Department of European Studies
3. Department of China Studies
4. Department of Economics and International Economics
5. Department of International Security Studies
6. Department of International Law
7. Department of International Relations and Diplomacy
8. Foreign and Technical Languages Centre

7.3.4. Degree Programmes

Degree Programmes in Hungarian

BA in International Security and Defence Policy

The 6-semester-long programme provides students with a theoretical foundation of security and defence studies. This includes analysis of the Common Security and Defence Policy of the EU, NATO humanitarian and rescue tasks, conflict prevention and peace-keeping, tasks of combat forces in crisis management to joint disarmament operations, military advice, and assistance and tasks in post-conflict stabilisation.

BA in International Administration Master's level:

This 6-semester-long programme aims at training professionals who are able to serve as international administrators, organisers, and contact persons in the international relations of public bodies, with a special focus on cooperation within the European Union and its Member States. Graduates of the training can also work as managers of international organisations. One of the programme's cornerstones is competence-based training, aimed at providing students with practical knowledge they can apply effectively in their everyday work. Graduates can continue their studies at master level, for example in the International Public Service Studies programme.

MA in International Security and Defence Policy

The 4-semester-long master programme builds upon the knowledge students acquired during their BA-level studies, either at the Faculty, or in another BA programmes complying with the entry requirements of the master's programme. The careful development of these programmes goes back to two decades. As a result of continuous curriculum development in the field of security and defence policy, NUPS has managed to create a unique field of education. No other Hungarian university has these kinds of programmes in their portfolio. Security and Defence Policy also has a PhD programme within the Doctoral School of Military Sciences at the University, and is available in both English and Hungarian.

MA in International Public Service Relations

The 4-semester-long programme aims to train experts to fulfil tasks within international and EU agencies, in the administration of foreign affairs, defence policies, and law enforcement. Our students will be acquainted with a broad range of contemporary issues in international relations, from the phenomenon of globalisation to the law and policy making of international organisations, or international law and the law of the European Union, as well as 'hot topics' such as good governance and integrity management. Upon completion of the programme, graduates will benefit from a thorough and comprehensive understanding of today's international affairs, as well as an understanding of the instruments that will enable them to critically assess, analyse and answer global and international problems and policy issues.

MA in International Relations

The curriculum of the MA programme in International Relations was framed, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, to fulfil practical needs. The syllabus have been created to provide practical knowledge and to prepare students for careers in diplomacy, and it is in alignment with the requirements of foreign affairs administration. Topics related to foreign economy and economic diplomacy are dominant segments of the study programme. Upon completion of the programme, in addition to earning competitive skills and knowledge, graduates will be able to build careers not only in the field of public administration, but also in the public sector, the academic sphere or in the field of international relations.

Degree Programmes in English

MA in International Public Service Relations – MIPuS (3-semester-long programme – 90 ECTS)
The 3-semester long MA programme was launched in February 2016. This comprehensive programme is offered both to Hungarian and foreign citizens, focusing on security and defence studies and European studies. The programme delivered in English language is synthesizing the methods and approaches of the disciplines of international relations, public administration, law and economics. The effects of globalisation, the law and policy making of international organisations, the institutions and sectoral policies of the EU as well as good governance or integrity management are among the topics covered in this programme. Its aim is to educate and train students to become experts in their fields in their future positions either at international and EU institutions or in their respective national public administration roles.

Upon completion of the programme, graduates will benefit from a thorough and comprehensive understanding of today's international affairs as well as the tools that will enable them to critically assess, analyse and answer global and international problems and policy issues. The aim of the programme is to train experts capable of undertaking duties at international and EU institutions and agencies, in the administration of foreign affairs, defence policy and law enforcement as well as in the international departments of NGOs or business entities.

MIPuS is open for international students and applicants representing international public services. Hungarian citizens are also encouraged to apply.

To ensure the training's standard of excellence, every applicant has to meet the same criteria:

- have a good command of English, as a minimum requirement
- possess an appropriate BA/BSc degree or verify the completion of at least 180 ECTS credits in the given fields

The applicants' language skills and competences will be tested during a personal or skype interview.

7.3.5. Research

Considering that the values, methods and priorities of international cooperation and diplomacy are undergoing a dramatic change, fulfilling an international public service career is still a very attractive, however, a more and more difficult challenge for young talents. The Faculty prepares candidates for these challenges due to its innovative education and research activities. Our aim is to train experts who can actively contribute to the field, and who are able to develop scenarios and formulate policy options for decision makers. Our students learn how to make sense of the political, economic, social and environmental dynamics transforming our world. The Faculty's courses are designed to bring the students to the point where they can engage in the research of the relevant disciplines. Educational and research activities of the Faculty are based on interdisciplinary methodology, employing the knowledge and tools of a wide range of social and political sciences.

7.3.6. Jean Monnet

Jean Monnet Activities, as part of the ERASMUS+ Programme, are designed to promote excellence in teaching and research in the field of European Union studies worldwide. The activities also foster the dialogue between the academic world and policy-makers, in particular with the aim of enhancing the governance of EU policies. Our Faculty is an active member in the Jean Monnet Community. In 2015, the Faculty of International and European Studies successfully applied for a Jean Monnet Module. This was the first step of our involvement into this priority and the successful execution of the Module triggered eligibility for larger future projects, such as Chairs and Centres of Excellence activities. The Jean Monnet Module was a short teaching programme (or course) in the field of European Union studies with a duration of three years. NUPS offered two tailor-made courses in the field of EU policy-making and provided up-to-date reference knowledge on the most important EU sectoral issues.

7.4. FACULTY OF MILITARY SCIENCES AND OFFICER TRAINING

7.4.1. About the Faculty

The Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training is the legal successor of the Zrínyi Miklós National Defense University, established in 1996. Hungarian officer training, with a history of nearly 200 years, continues at the Faculty, within the National University of Public Service since 1 January 2012.

The Faculty educates professional military officers in the fields of infantry, armour, artillery, reconnaissance, maintenance, logistics, military engineering, signalling, nuclear, chemical, biological, and air defence. Besides receiving a professional education of the highest standards, students learn about traditions and the commitment required, enabling them to deal with the greatest challenges of our times. Our University is the only one entitled to provide BSc and MSc degrees in military sciences and to educate military officers in Hungary. Owing to the special nature of these professions, education is tailored according to the needs of the Ministry of Defence and that of the National Defence Forces. However, the Faculty has done great progress in the improvement of the quality of training in accordance with the common European standards of military education.

The Faculty is also responsible for educating civil experts in the national and international defence spheres in the fields of engineering or security policy. Graduates are guaranteed a job and many of them make career in notable international organisations, such as NATO or the European Union. The highest level of in-service further training is also incorporated into the Faculty's teaching programmes – graduates of the General Staff College regularly fulfil the highest positions in military services. In addition, the Faculty carries out ambitious research projects often in international consortium.

7.4.2. Dean of the Faculty

Brig. Gen. Dr. Árpád Pohl

Brigadier General Pohl serves as Dean at the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training. He graduated from Zrínyi Miklós Military Academy College and successfully completed the General Staff Course in Vienna in 1997. In 2008, he obtained his PhD degree. His research field is logistical support of military operations. He has been involved in academic matters for more than 30 years: he assumed various positions at the University i.e.: Professor, Head of Department, and Head of Institute, among others. In addition to his academic roles, he fulfilled duties with the Hungarian Defence Forces at different levels, including a mission in Afghanistan.

7.4.3. Structure of the Faculty

The educational units of the Faculty are the following:

Institute of Military Leadership Training

The objective of the Institute is to provide high-quality military leadership training at both the bachelor's and the master's levels for Hungarian Defence Forces and to conduct research and facilitate development regarding issues related to the employment of military forces at national level and within the framework of NATO-EU relations.

The institute consists of the following departments:

- Department of Strategy and Military Theory;
- Department of Joint Operations;
- Department of Operations and Support;
- Department of Military Leadership and General Subjects;
- Department of Military History, Philosophy and Cultural History;
- Department of Defence and Law Administration;

Institute of Military Logistics

The mission of the Institute is to educate and to train officers to be able to carry out their tasks in a leadership/command position of logistical subunits and as a chief of the logistics branch of military units or as a logistics staff officer of a higher command of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

The institute consists of the following departments:

- Department of Operational Logistics;
- Department of Supply and Military Transportation;
- Department of Military Maintenance;
- Department of Natural Science;

Institute of Military Maintenance

The mission of the Institute of Military Maintenance is to educate and train officers who are able to carry out their tasks in a leadership/command position in the fields of signalling, electronic warfare, information technology of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

The institute consists of the following departments:

- Department of Electronic Warfare;
- Department of Information Technology;
- Signal Department;

Institute of Military Aviation

The mission of the Institute of Military Aviation (located in Szolnok) is to carry out high quality military officer training, providing pilots, aviation technical and airspace controller officers for the Hungarian Defence Forces. Scientific research activities mainly focus on the missions of military aviation, systems, and on the structure of military aircraft and human factors in aviation.

The institute consists of the following departments:

- Department of Aerospace Controller and Pilot Training;
- Department of Aircraft and Engine;
- Department of Aircraft Onboard Systems;

Military General Staff Training Centre

The Hungarian General Staff Training Course, as the highest level of National Military Education, offers an 11-month resident program. The curriculum prepares selected military leaders (resident, foreign) for the responsibilities of strategic leadership and educates them on the development and employment of strategic power. Upon graduation our students will be prepared for leadership positions in the national strategic environment, or as advisors to the senior leadership of the Ministry of Defence and other government agencies, or in foreign militaries.

Military Examination Centre

The Military Examination Centre (MEC) works as a functional organizational unit, subordinated to the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training. The MEC has a two-fold mission: the preparation and control of the officer and non-commissioned officer certification examinations based on voluntary application on the one hand, and that of the degree examinations on the other. The main tasks of the MEC are the following:

- establish and operate the certification exam and the examination of degree required for a performance based advancement system;
- plan and coordinate the elaboration of education packages, in accordance with the general military requirements for all ranks; and
- coordinate the establishment and the operation of the performance-based e-learning system which helps candidates to prepare for the exam.

Foreign Language Training Centre

The Foreign Language Training Centre has a wide range of missions which include the training of BSc officer cadets and their preparation for intermediate or advanced (special) language examinations in accordance with education requirements. The Centre also conducts language

training courses where commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and MoD employees can acquire high-level language skills. Upon the request of the Alliance NATO-accredited international language training is also conducted in the Centre. These courses have been organised by the Language Training Centre since 2006. DEEP (Defence Enhancement Education Programme) is a newly initiated programme, implemented in 2015, and serve as a support provided by the Ministry of Defence to the partner nations, as the contribution of the Ministry and Hungary to a high-priority NATO project.

Foreign Language Examination Centre

The Examination Centre conducts accredited language examinations in three different language examination systems. Candidates can take the ARMA bilingual military language examinations in 9 languages (English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovak, Ukrainian), the NATO STANAG6001 monolingual military language examinations (in English and Origo) and general (civil) language examinations in five languages (English, French, German, Italian, Russian). In case of a successful language examination, candidates receive accredited certificates which are recognised everywhere in Hungary and do not expire.

Military Course Management Office

The Office is responsible for the organisation of exercise planning included in military courses and coordinates its implementation. It plans, organises, and coordinates the courses needed for military retraining, further training, and military promotion, as well as for assignments for posts included in the yearly Educational Plan. Moreover, it takes part in the planning and accomplishment of the exercises at the National University of Public Service (NUPS) and at the Faculty of Military Sciences. Based on governmental decision, it accomplishes the planning, organisation and implementation of certain tasks regarding the Programme of Patriotic and Defence Education, as stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding between the NUPS and MoD, in cooperation with military organisations, civilian secondary schools and institutes of higher education. The Office is also responsible for the implementation of the physical training of military students, for the maintaining and improvement of their physical fitness as specified in the subject of Physical Education. The Centre plans, organises and conducts the physical educational and sports activities at the Faculty of Military Sciences, moreover it implements the military personnel's yearly physical test. In order to improve the military personnel's physical fitness, the Centre also conducts scientific researches.

7.4.4. Degree Programmes

Degree Programmes in Hungarian

BSc in Military Maintenance (4-year-long programme, 240 ECTS)

The aim of this programme is to educate and to train officers capable of understanding, maintaining, and managing military systems and devices and also to introduce new technologies. Graduates have military career opportunities allowing them to work for the Hungarian Defence Forces, and for the Ministry of Defence and its institutions. The programme offers the following specialisations: military aviation technical; air traffic management; signalling, military informatics; signal intelligence; and electronic warfare.

BSc in Military Logistics

The aim of this programme is to educate and to train military logistics leaders who are commanders of logistic subunits in the fields of supply, military transportation, and maintenance. Qualified military logistic leaders (at a tactical level) are military leaders and logistic experts who are able to face challenges of military transportation, organisation and maintenance, and who have a comprehensive understanding of the legal basis, structure and functions of public administration.

BSc in Military Leadership (4-year-long programme, 240 ECTS)

The aim of this programme is to educate and to train officers who are entitled to lead and organise the work of different subunits. All students conduct a professional internship at different levels of the Hungarian Defence Forces. The programme offers the following specialisations: infantry; armoured; reconnaissance; artillery; ground based air defence; NBC-protection; engineering.

BSc in State Aviation (4-year-long programme, 240 ECTS)

The aim of this programme is to educate and to train military aviation officers capable of operating airplanes and helicopters, managing Air Command and Control Systems, organizing and planning flights. Graduates have military aviation career opportunities allowing them to work for the Ministry of Interior, the Hungarian Air Forces and its institutions. The programme offers the following specialisations: State Aviation Pilot, Military Aerospace Control Officer.

MSc in Logistics of Military Operations (1-year-long programme, 60 ECTS)

This two-semester-long programme aims to further develop the knowledge and skills of students graduated from the Military Logistics BSc programme. Those trained and qualified military logistics leaders are able to cope with the leadership challenges of logistics units and that of branches at the tactical-operational level. Based on their skills in military economy, logistical support, methodology, leadership, and due to their knowledge of military science, understanding of economic and military law, structures, and functions of other areas of the public services, they can meet the requirements of this changing environment.

MSc in Military Maintenance (for military officers) (1-year-long programme, 60 ECTS)

This two-semester-long programme mainly aims to give further education and training for military officers from the field of military aviation technical, air traffic management, signal, military information technology, signal intelligence, and electronic warfare.

MSc in Military Leadership (1-year-long programme, 60 ECTS)

This two-semester-long programme aims to train military leaders (senior officers) who are capable of successfully commanding military organisations based on their advanced skills in military science, management sciences, social sciences, natural sciences, technical sciences, and due to their theoretical and practical methodological knowledge, professional skills, and at least a command of one foreign language. Graduates are able to operate at a high level within international environments (NATO, EU, UN, OSCE, etc.) as staff officers or in other executive positions.

7.4.5. Doctoral School of Military Sciences

The aim of the Doctoral School is to pursue military science (1. According to the scientific classifications military science is considered as a part of social sciences. The Doctoral School of Military Sciences focuses on the questions of military science regarding the activities of the defence sphere. This includes a wide spectrum of research fields from military history through security theories, defence administration to national security. The mission of the Doctoral School is to provide quality education and to ensure that the PhD graduates become successful military theory and practice oriented researchers on both a national and an international level, who are capable to utilise their knowledge and publish their research widely.

The admission of graduates from other universities with a scientific background is also possible. The international scientific recognition of the Doctoral School can be most easily demonstrated by the the number of foreign students who have successfully completed their PhD studies and who came from countries including France, Italy, the People's Republic of China, Slovenia, Ukraine and the United States.

Research areas:

- Security studies
- Social sciences aspects of defence
- The theory of military science

- The theory of military arts
- Defence logistics and defence economy
- National security
- The theory of defence information and communication

7.4.6. Doctoral School of Military Engineering

The Doctoral School of Military Engineering focuses on fields of research which are specifically related to the military application of engineering. This includes training and preparation for scientific research in various related fields ranging from basic and applied research and development, through technology and technology-transfer to technological innovation. The mission of the Doctoral School is to provide quality education and to ensure that the PhD graduates become successful military theory and practice oriented researchers on both a national and an international level, who are capable to utilise their knowledge and publish their research widely.

The admission of graduates from other universities with a scientific background is also possible. The international scientific recognition of the Doctoral School can be most easily demonstrated by the fact that the number of foreign students who completed or completing their PhD studies have come from countries including from Austria, Chile, China, France, Germany, Jordan, Netherland, Pakistan, Romania and Slovakia.

Research areas:

- military engineering infrastructure
- military technology and robotics
- defence electronics and ICT
- military environmental security
- military logistics and defence economy
- security technology
- disaster management
- air transportation and aircraft technologies.

7.5. FACULTY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

7.5.1. About the Faculty

The predecessor of the Faculty of Law Enforcement, the Police College of Hungary was established in 1970, since then it has been the top organization in law enforcement education. Currently the Faculty of Law Enforcement is the only higher education organization in Hungary which is entitled to issue degrees required for the appointment of commissioned officers of the law enforcement agencies.

The mission of the Faculty of Law Enforcement is to provide training for the future mid-level and high-level leaders of the Hungarian law enforcement agencies, such as the Hungarian National Police, the National Tax and Customs Office, the Prison Service of Hungary, the National Directorate-General for Alien Policing and the Counter Terrorism Centre. The Faculty also has educational programs for civilians who would like to work in the private security sector, and special educational programs in the field of national security and disaster management as well.

According to its mission, the main fields of study and research at the Faculty of Law Enforcement are criminal law, criminal procedure law, criminology, criminalistics, forensic sciences, criminal psychology, cybersecurity, criminal pedagogy, border policing, traffic policing, counter-terrorism, covert intelligence, law and economics of taxation, alien law, national security studies, disaster management, protection of facilities and persons, private investigation, and law enforcement leadership management.

The Faculty of Law Enforcement has the features of both a university school and a police academy: students (who are law enforcement cadets under Hungarian law) have to attend theoretical classes, take exams and write papers, but they also have to wear uniforms while being at the university, attend special training classes (shooting, officer safety etc.), obey the formal rules governing the life of law enforcement officers in the field, pay respect to the traditions of the law enforcement community, and in the first academic year it is compulsory for them to reside in the dormitory at the campus.

7.5.2. Dean of the Faculty

Prof. Dr. Péter Ruzsonyi Brigadier General

Brigadier General Péter Ruzsonyi is serving his second term as Dean of the Faculty of Law Enforcement in this academic year (his first term was between 2012–2015). Besides, he is the Head of the Department of Corrections. He started his career as a correctional officer in Budapest, later became an internationally acclaimed expert and professor in the field of correctional science and criminal pedagogy. Professor Ruzsonyi teaches correctional officers and conducts research in the area of corrections applied in prisons, including education in corrections facilities. He visited 183 prisons worldwide as an expert and gave lectures in Japan, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Estonia and Malta. Dean Ruzsonyi's international recognition is also proven by the honour that he is the representative of Hungary in EPEA (European Prison Education Association). He has many significant publications in the field of corrections and juvenile delinquency.

7.5.3. Structure of the Faculty

The Faculty has the following institutes and departments:

- Institute of Law Enforcement Training and Education
- Institute of Disaster Management
 - Department of Disaster Management Operations
 - Department of Fire Protection and Rescue Control
 - Department of Industrial Safety
- Department of Immigration
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Criminal Law
- Department of Criminal Procedure Law
- Department of Criminal Investigation, Economic Crime Investigation and Countering Cybercrime
- Department of Forensic Sciences
- Department of Border Policing
- Department Public Safety and Traffic Policing
- Department of Public Administration Law and Law of Policing
- Department of Criminal Psychology
- Department of Criminology
- Department of Private Security and Municipal Policing
- Department of International and European Law Enforcement
- Department for Theory of Investigation
- Department of Law Enforcement Theory and History
- Department of Law Enforcement Behavioural Science
- Department of Law Enforcement Leadership Management
- Department of Physical Education and Combat Sports
- Department of Customs and Finance Guards
- Foreign and Technical Languages Centre

7.5.4. Degree Programmes

Students at the Faculty are offered four-year full-time and three-year part-time BA programmes, two-year part-time MA programmes, three-term specialised further training courses, and also a four year long doctoral programme.

Degree Programmes in Hungarian

BA in Criminal Investigation (4-year-long full-time programme, 240 ECTS)

Specializations in:

- Criminal Intelligence
- Criminal Investigation
- Economic Crime Investigation
- Financial Crime Investigation

The goal of the Criminal Investigation BA Programme is to train highly qualified detectives who are able to conduct and eventually to lead investigations and to solve criminal cases. The specializations prepare students for the different types of criminal investigations, but all focus on the special knowledge in criminalistics, criminology, criminal law and criminal procedure law, which is needed to handle criminal cases and to obtain evidence against the offenders. The Criminal Intelligence specialization, which is not open to civilian applicants, introduces the covert intelligence methods allowed by law to use in Hungary in criminal cases. The Economic Crime Investigation specialization adapts the existing overt and covert investigative methods to the fight against economic crimes, and offers special classes in the field of financial law, commercial law and accounting. The Financial Crime Investigation specialization prepares students to work in the Criminal Division of the National Tax and Customs Office. This BA Programme is offered as a part-time programme as well, a good choice for non-commissioned law enforcement officers to get a BA degree in three years while working, in order to be eligible to get appointment as a commissioned officer.

BA in Law Enforcement Administration (3-year-long part-time programme, 180 ECTS)

Specializations in:

- Private Security (for civilians)
- Corrections (for correctional officers only)
- Public Administration in Police Matters
- Border Policing
- Migration Administration (for civilians)
- Traffic Policing
- Public Order Policing
- Customs and Excise Administration

The Law Enforcement BA Programme is the most diverse educational programme at the Faculty of Law Enforcement. It includes specializations for classic police fields, but there are also two civilian specializations in the framework of the programme. One of the civilian specializations is on private security, which prepares students to be CEOs or other leaders of private security companies offering protection for persons and property (even by armed security guards), or eventually private investigative services. The other civilian training is Migration Administration: students will have career opportunities in the National Directorate-General for Alien Policing, handling immigration cases. The Corrections specialization is not open for the general public, only correctional officers can be enrolled into the program where they can improve their knowledge on handling, guarding, educating and rehabilitating inmates. Traffic Policing is one of the classic police fields, the specialization prepares police cadets to carry out tasks in traffic control. Public Order Policing specialisation graduates are trained to organise and carry out leadership tasks in activities related to police support units, maintaining public order, and managing special situations. Public Administration in Police Matters specialization is for police cadets, who will work as police officers handling cases and matters under the jurisdiction of the police except criminal cases and law and order matters, e.g. gun control administration, control over private security companies, procedures conducted against perpetrators of administrative infractions. Hungary does not have a separate border guard agency, the Border Policing specialization is for police cadets who will later carry out tasks related to border enforcement (e.g. border surveillance, administration of aliens, conducting criminal investigations, handling asylum cases.) Students choosing the Customs and Excise Administration specialization will learn about the policy and law of tariffs, excise and trade during their studies. The Private Security, the Corrections and the Migration specialization is offered in the form of full-time studies as well.

BA in Law Enforcement (4-year-long full-time programme, 240 ECTS) Specializations in:

- Border Policing
- Customs and Excise Administration
- Public Administration in Police Matters
- Public Order Policing
- Traffic Policing

The contents of the specializations in this BA programme are for the most part identical with the specializations in the Law Enforcement Administration BA Programme presented above. The main difference is that this is a full-time program which lasts for four years instead of three. Originally, these specializations were three-year-long as well, but in 2017, the programme was modified in order to improve the curricula of the specializations and to be able to provide increased knowledge for the students during their studies.

BA in Disaster Management (3-year-long programme, 180 ECTS) Specializations in:

- Disaster Management Operations
- Fire Protection and Rescue Control – only uniformed officers can apply
- Industrial Safety

The aim of the programme is to train Disaster Management specialists who, employed by full-time professional, local governmental or industrial fire brigades, are capable of carrying out tasks related to disaster management, fire protection and industrial safety. They also need to possess the necessary knowledge of legislation, standards, principles, procedures and tools applied in disaster, fire protection and industrial safety management. The graduates have career opportunities in the administration of disaster management, within fire protection, fire brigades, in public administration and in many different sectors of the economy.

MA in Law Enforcement Leadership Management (2-year-long part-time programme, 120 ECTS) Specializations in:

- Law Enforcement Theory
- Commanding Police Support Units
- Crime Analysis and Assessment
- Combating Organized Crime

Applicants can be enrolled into this master's programme if they are employed by a law enforcement or a national security agency at the time of the application, they have a university degree, and they have served as officers at least for two years at a law enforcement or national security agency after graduation from university. The goal of the master's programme is to improve the leadership and management skills of the students, to train law enforcement professionals, who are suitable to fill mid-level or high-level leadership positions in the field of justice, local government, corrections, policing, disaster management, private security, national security, as well as in the financial sector and positions at the National Tax and Customs Office.

MA in Disaster Management (2-year-long programme, 120 ECTS)

The Disaster Management MA course integrates the three professional fields of Disaster Management, such as civil protection, fire protection and industrial safety, putting a special emphasis on the development of disaster management's leadership skills. The course aims to provide graduates with knowledge on disaster management law, defence and security policy, human resources policy and leadership, and management methodology as well. These main skills are all necessary to fulfil middle and senior management positions in disaster management, public administration and municipal bodies, and in the private sector safety organisations.

MA in Criminalistics (2-year-long part-time programme, 120 ECTS) Specializations for:

- civilians,
- law enforcement officers.

Applicants can be enrolled into this master's programme if they are employed by a law enforcement agency at the time of the application, they have a university degree, and they have served as officers at least for three years at a law enforcement agency after graduating from university. The goal of the master's programme is to improve the investigation skills of the students by introducing the traditional tools and methods used in criminalistics, but also the newest achievements in forensic sciences, by presenting and explaining all effective investigative measures and tactics detectives have to use in order to solve criminal cases. Most of the subjects in this programme are connected to criminalistics and to criminal procedure law. Graduates from the specialization for law enforcement officers will be qualified to fill mid-level and high level positions in law enforcement agencies.

7.6. FACULTY OF WATER SCIENCES

7.6.1. About the Faculty

The Faculty of Water Sciences is the youngest faculty of the National University of Public Service, beginning its operation in Baja on 1 February 2017. Thanks to our predecessors, the Faculty has a heritage of over 50 years in higher education. The water science education in Baja has nationwide significance and appreciation. The water management of the future will fundamentally define the world's and Hungary's development, economic performance, food security, environmental status and the life quality of the population. The availability of water in adequate quantity and quality and the protection from water damage make water management a strategic sector, with engineering and water diplomacy knowledge being among the most important values of our time. In the Civil Engineering, Environmental Engineering and Water Operation Engineering degree programmes of NUPS, students are trained to meet the greatest environmental and social challenges of the 21st century and to handle the problems of water shortage and water management.

7.6.2. Dean of the Faculty

Dr. Tibor Bíró Ph.D

Dr Bíró Tibor graduated from the University of Debrecen, as an agricultural engineer in 1994; and from the University of Veszprém as an environmental engineer in 2005. He defended his Ph.D thesis (Examination of the major environmental parameters required for the establishment of water management interventions) in 1998.

His special field is the investigation of excess inland water phenomena, the application of integrated and adaptive water management. He also deals with precision drainage and irrigation systems.

He is a member of the Public Body of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS), the Hungarian Hydrological Society (HHS) and also of its Scientific Council. Mr. Bíró is the Chairman of the Section of Agricultural Water Management. He is a permanent member of the Scientific Council of the Government Coordination Committee at the National Directorate General for Disaster Management and its Industrial Safety Advisory Board, he is also a member of the Scientific Council at the General Directorate of Water Management. He is a member of the National Council for Water Resource Management. He is the Secretary of the Subcommittee on Water and the Environment (HAS). He was a permanent member of the Presidential Water Science Committee (HAS). He was a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the National Water Strategy. He was a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the National Water Strategy (Kvassay Jenő Plan).

7.6.3. Structure of the Faculty

The Faculty of Water Sciences consists of 3 Institutes:

- Institute for Hydraulic Engineering and Water Management;
- Institute for Water Supply and Environmental Engineering;
- Institute for Sustainable Development Studies

7.6.4. Degree Programmes

Degree Programmes in Hungarian and English

BSc in Civil Engineering (A 8-semester, 240 ECTS training programme)

The course trains civil engineers in construction, operation, maintenance, management and administrative tasks. Our graduates are qualified to manage simple planning and research tasks independently, at a level aligned with regulations. They are also able to participate in more complex planning tasks. After the acquisition of the necessary practice, our graduates also qualify as registered Civil engineers for design and consultancy.

Most of our graduates establish their career at public regional water management authorities and companies of the water sector. Practical knowledge gained by our graduate civil engineers is internationally recognized.

With specialization in:

- regional water management (flood control, river management, drainage and irrigation, hydrology and hydrometry, integrated river basin management)
- water supply and wastewater treatment (urban water management and sewerage)

Environmental Engineering (A 7-semester, 210 ECTS training programme)

This course provides environmental engineers with up-to-date skills in ecology, technology, economics and management, so that they can organize and supervise disaster management and remediation activities. Our graduates have professional skills which enable them to reduce and eliminate existing environmental risks, harms and damage, make sustainable use of natural resources, and implement and operate low-waste technologies. They can devise technological solutions for reclaiming waste and disposing of hazardous waste.

Our graduates possess general knowledge in the fields of environmental policy, and the protection of nature and landscape. They also have a good command of at least one foreign language and are able to liaise with foreign experts and participate in international teamwork.

With specialization in:

- water management
- water –and wastewater treatment

Water Operation Engineering BSc (A 6-semester, 180 ECTS training programme)

The course trains water operation engineers, who will be able to work independently in the operation, maintenance and management of regional and urban water management facilities and contribute to administrative tasks. Our graduates establish their career at public regional water management authorities and companies of the water sector. Practical knowledge gained by our graduate engineers is internationally recognized.

With specialization in:

- regional water management (flood control, river management, drainage and irrigation, hydrometry)
- water supply and wastewater treatment (urban water management and sewerage)
- hydrogeology.

7.7. DOCTORAL SCHOOLS

7.7.1. Doctoral School of Military Sciences

The aim of the Doctoral School is to pursue military science. According to the scientific classifications, military science is considered as a part of social sciences. The school's spectrum of research field consists of three main research areas, with special regard to the activities within the defence sphere such as military history, security theories, defense administration and national security. The mission of the Doctoral School is to provide quality education and to ensure

that the PhD graduates become successful military theory and practice oriented researchers on both a national and an international level, who are capable to apply their knowledge and publish their research widely.

The admission of graduates from other universities with a scientific background is also possible. The international scientific recognition of the Doctoral School can be most easily demonstrated by the number of foreign students who have successfully completed their PhD studies, and who came from countries including France, Italy, the People's Republic of China, Slovenia, Ukraine and the United States.

Research areas:

- Security studies
- Sociological issues of defence
- General theory of military science
- Theory of military arts
- Defence logistics, economy and defence management
- National security
- Information technology and communication in defence

7.7.2. Doctoral School of Military Engineering

The Doctoral School of Military Engineering focuses on fields of research that are specifically related to the military application of engineering. This includes training and preparation for scientific research in various related fields ranging from basic and applied research and development, through technology and technology-transfer to technological innovation. The mission of the Doctoral School is to provide quality education and to ensure that the PhD graduates become successful military theory and practice oriented researchers on both a national and an international level, who are capable to utilise their knowledge and publish their research widely.

Research areas:

- military engineering infrastructure,
- military technology and robotics,
- defence electronics and ICT,
- military environmental security,
- military logistics and defence economy,
- security technology,
- disaster management.

7.7.3. Doctoral School of Law Enforcement

Established in 2015, the Doctoral School of Law Enforcement is currently the single doctoral school in Hungary explicitly focusing on research issues of law enforcement. Police sciences are in a definitely unique position in the field of higher education in general but in particular in the field of police science research, education, development and training. The doctoral education in the Doctoral School of Law Enforcement is based on research-oriented scientific knowledge with the aim to facilitate the spread of knowledge-based police culture. The Doctoral School bears responsibility for ensuring the scientific quality of research in policing and also for conducting such experiments that are „exploratory” in nature and that serve as a scientific foundation of the police science education and that of the operation of law enforcement organization in alignment with the rule of law. The aim of the scientific activities of the Doctoral School of Law Enforcement is to improve the quality of national public service and to provide for its constant renewal; furthermore, its goal is to become an innovative and internationally acknowledged knowledge- and development centre. In addition to the other faculties, institutes and organisational bodies of NUPS, the Doctoral School intends to involve scholars from external partners (international partners, universities and research institutes) in order to enhance the research programmes in law enforcement. The Doctoral School offers several formats of education, hence PhD students have the choice of full time (scholarship or self-financed) studies, part-time (self-financed) studies and individual training (self-financed) or individual preparation. The research themes of the Doctoral School of Policing fits into three main fields:

- general theory, history of policing, national security and policing
- special policing fields, EU and international relations within policing
- legal, sociological and criminological aspects of policing activity including criminalistics in the field of policing.

7.7.4. Doctoral School of Public Administration Sciences

The Doctoral School of Public Administration is the third doctoral school established at the NUPS as it was founded in 2012 and it received its accreditation in 2013. Its significance lies in the fact that it is the only doctoral school specializing in the field of public administration in Hungary. Despite the name, its research area is not limited strictly to the field of public administration and public administration science as it welcomes postgraduate-level students from various areas and covers a wide segment of social sciences. As of now, the Doctoral School focuses on seven research areas:

- History of state and public administration
- Legal studies
- Public administration management and sociology
- Economics
- Public governance
- International and European studies
- Human resources in public administration

7.8. EÖTVÖS JÓZSEF RESEARCH CENTRE

The Research Centre was established on 1. February 2019 and currently operates with nine institutes. The main objective of the Centre is to conduct multidisciplinary research on strategic level through its institutes on key research areas which have the potential to be incorporated into the educational activities and curriculum of the faculties. The Centre also aims to strengthen cooperation between NUPS and other higher education institutions and research institutions.

The nine institutions are the following:

- American Studies Research Institute
- Europe Strategy Research Institute
- Economy and Competitiveness Research Institute
- Institute of Information Society
- Institute of Cyber Security
- Institute of Central-Europe
- Thomas Molnar Institute of Advanced Studies
- Research Institute for Politics and Government
- Centre for Strategic and Defence Studies

7.8.1. American Studies Research Institute

Complementing the rich and diverse faculties of the University, the Institute brings together scholars, practitioners and career professionals in their fields to provide access to an array of multidisciplinary research tools and information resources on contemporary political, economic, and national security developments in the United States. The Institute regularly welcomes visiting scholars and professionals from the U.S. and Europe, particularly those whose expertise includes not only America-related issues, but also matters directly or indirectly relevant to the interests of Hungary and its Central European neighbourhood. The Institute also sponsors a host of educational and research programmes and activities of interest to both students and faculties, and has launched a publications programme intended to address many of the top U.S. policy issues of our time, particularly those that impact the Central European region.

7.8.2. Europe Strategy Research Institute

The Research Institute contributes to the development of the European policy of Hungary, analyzes the Hungarian and European processes, conducts and organizes multidisciplinary research

in relation to the history, functioning and future of the European Union, the common values of the European states that underpin the European unification process, the European idea and the issues of European integration.

7.8.3. Economy and Competitiveness Research Institute

The Research Institute analyzes the conditions and trends of national competitiveness, and its international methodology, with special regard to the economic policy and public finance conditions. The Institute develops its research connections with international and domestic organizations involved in measuring and developing competitiveness. The Institute strengthens the synergies and co-operation between the University's economics departments and other Hungarian economic research institutes.

7.8.4. Institute of Information Society

The Institute of Information Society at the National University of Public Service (Budapest) advances interdisciplinary research that aims to explore the deep impact of infocommunication services and new technologies on our individual and social life, fundamental rights and democratic public discourse. In the Institute, researchers with diverse academic backgrounds and practical experience work together in order to analyse and understand the complex features and dilemmas of the information society. The Institute endeavours to follow the flowing reality of information, big data and communication, to identify developments that need to be addressed by regulation, and to elaborate policy recommendations. The Research Institute seeks to take an active part in the vibrant international academic and public discussions about the challenges of our 21st century digital culture.

7.8.5. Institute of Cyber Security

The aim of the Research Institute is to promote the University's research effectiveness and to coordinate the research cooperation with the relevant higher education, governmental and international actors, building upon the synergies between university researches on cyber security, especially through the coordination of researches in the field of information security, cyber-crime, cyber-warfare, cyber-defense and related information technology researches,

7.8.6. Institute of Central-Europe

The Research Institute conducts multidisciplinary research on the common historical and cultural heritage of the Central European countries, their political and administrative traditions their relationship to other European countries with different constitutional traditions, and highlights possibilities of future cooperation between these states. The Institute also organizes inter-institutional trainings on these subjects.

7.8.7. The Thomas Molnar Research Centre

The main aim of the Thomas Molnar Research Centre is to conduct research on the development of the Hungarian and international political thinking in the 19-20th centuries and to support those researchers who deal with this research area.

The so-called „Research Group for the Present Times” charged with the preservation of the most important documents of the political transitions of 1990 also belonged to the Centre until 2016. From now on the Archive and Library of the National University of Public Service takes on the preservation of the archive documents.

7.8.8. Research Institute for Politics and Government

The mission of the Research Institute is to pursue research into political theory and the theory of government within the disciplinary frameworks of government studies and political philosophy. Its main objective is to publish in the significant national and international forums of these disciplines, but it will also organise conferences at home and abroad in order to get integrated into the leading national and international research networks of the aforementioned sciences. The Institute takes responsibility for cultivating Hungarian language scholarship, but it is also eager to participate in international cooperations, in the best traditions of Hungarian academia. Its primary aim is high-standard theoretical work, excluding partisanship or party political engagement, but with the intention of returning direct educational benefits to the alma mater and also of serving the general public in well-established as well as novel forms.

7.8.9. Center for Strategic and Defence Studies

The Center for Strategic and Defence Studies is the successor of the Institute for Strategic and Defense Studies established in 1992. As a consequence of the continued reform of the wider institutional framework, the former Institute was functioning in various arrangements under the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, then from 2007 under the National Defence University, and finally from 01 January 2012 under the National University of Public Service, also changing its name to Center for Strategic and Defence Studies (CSDS).

The Centre's mission is to provide decision-makers appropriate and up-to-date background analysis in the field of security and defence policy, strategic planning and military operations, as well as to observe and analyse the relation of the Hungarian Armed Forces to the Hungarian society. Besides, CSDS is actively involved in the social dialogue and discourse about 'security' through media and education.

7.9. OTHER INTER-FACULTY INSTITUTIONS

7.9.1. Institute for National Security

The Institute for National Security is responsible for national security education and training under the direct control of the Rector. The Institute is rooted in the Department of Military National Security, which began the training of military national security specialists at the former military higher education institution in the early 2000s. Given the increasing number of civilian national security experts involved in the trainings, it was a logical step from the new university to organize trainings within its institutional framework, through military and civilian departments, in the form of civilian and military specifications corresponding to the needs of the clients. The bachelor and master's training is provided mainly in correspondence courses, and may be attended by the members of the military and civilian national security services or that of law enforcement agencies authorized to collect secret information. In addition to responding to the general statutory requirements, applicants should have the recommendation of the commander in charge for training enrolment and security screening not revealing any risk factors. All this is needed to create and maintain a safe environment which as a precondition for deep, factual education and research. Throughout the training we strive to bring practice and theory into synergy in order to provide qualified professionals and commanders to the military and civilian national security services and special police services.

The Institute offers a wide range of training courses: National Security Bachelor and Master's Training (military national security specialization), Civil National Security Bachelor and Master's Training (human scouting, technical scouting, counter-terrorism specialization) and lectures given in course of the so called „Joint University Module” (the syllabus of which is available online as well). Through these lectures, every student of the University can learn the basics of national security.

In cooperation with the Military National Security Service, the Institute provides a national security senior management course, in a correspondence course for a period of a year and a half (the course syllabus of the Institute is available online as well). We also provide teaching at the Senior Management Military Course (Felsővezetői Katonai Tanfolyam, FVKT) and at various doctoral schools. Our College of National Security and our National Security Review, established in 2013, are actively contributing to the scientific research on the theory of national security.

The Institute enjoys the distinguished attention of the University's management and the personal and professional support of its clients, that is the national security services. The Institute has developed and aims to further develop extensive cooperation with the actors of the public administration, law enforcement and higher education sectors.

The Purpose of the Institute

The basic purpose of the Institute is to provide Bachelor (BSc) and Master's (MSc) training for the professional staff of national security services within the framework of university education.. The Institute runs a National Security Senior Management Course to provide the next generation of senior managers for the national security services.

In addition to this, the Institute organizes, directs and participates in the implementation of tasks related to the doctoral (PhD) and senior management (general staff) training provided in the field of national security science. Primarily in connection with education and curriculum development, the Institute carries out scientific research in the field of national security, liaises with procuring organizations, as well as domestic and foreign professional and scientific workshops and research centers. It also participates in the education and research related to national security provided by the faculties and institutes of the University or by other departments.

To this end, the Institute plans the educational tasks of the national security and civilian national security training. With the involvement of officers responsible for the trainings, specializations and courses, it guides and coordinates the education and curriculum development of all subjects relevant to national security training. In accordance with the training programs of the University and in relation to the trainings and specializations of other faculties and institutes of the University, and based on curricula developed in accordance with justified needs, the Institute provides knowledge of the theoretical disciplines of national security, intelligence and disarmament in order to establish and develop the knowledge of the university students, broadening their general knowledge, and thus helping to promote awareness on national security. The Institute organizes and conducts scientific research on national security involving both BSc, MSc and PhD education lecturers and students.

The Tasks of the Institute

- Teaching tasks: The Institute fulfills its educational tasks through participation in Bachelor (BSc), Master's (MSc) and Doctoral (PhD) courses, both in full-time and correspondence courses. In accordance with the needs of the clients and the commitments of the University, the Institute contributes to the educational tasks of various training courses through its work at different Departments. Upon the request of different departments and corresponding to their BSc, MSc, PhD and senior management (general staff training) courses, the Institute shall expand its supply of subjects in accordance with the goals and needs of the University.
- Research tasks: The Institute carries out its research tasks in accordance with the University's scientific plans and contributes to their development. The Institute publishes the research results in the form of university notes, other teaching materials, textbooks, monographs and other publications, in particular journal articles.

Director of the Institute for National Security

Prof. Dr. Col. István Resperger has been the Director of the Institute for National Security since 2012. In 1997 he graduated summa cum laude from the Zrínyi Miklós National Defense University. In 1997 he won a Pro Scientia gold medal for his outstanding academic and scientific work. In 2002 he graduated summa cum laude and obtained a PhD degree in military science from the Zrínyi Miklós National Defense University. Between 2002 and 2004 he was a student of the General Staff

Training Course at the Leaders Academy Hamburg with the aim to reform the Hungarian senior management training, once he returned to Hungary. From 2004 to 2005 he served as Deputy Commander in the General Staff Training Course. In 2005 he was promoted Commander. In 2008 he was awarded the Bolyai Research Scholarship. Since 1996 he has been lecturing on the subject of military science, since 2005 he has been a course leader at the Doctoral School of Military Sciences, as well as teaching theoretical and practical subjects in the Senior Management (General Staff Training) Course. Beside his memberships in several editorial boards and associations, he is also a founding member of the National Security College (2013). In 2014 he habilitated at the National University of Public Service and received his appointment for university professorship on March 15, 2019. In his scientific research he mainly deals with the characteristics of crises, wars, conflicts and crisis management tasks. He analyzed current crises, their main causes, the characteristics and experiences of military operations in several articles and conferences. His main research areas are the possibilities of combating international terrorism and the asymmetric and hybrid warfare.

7.9.2. Institute for Disaster Management

The Institute of Disaster Management is an education unit of Faculty of Law Enforcement. The Institute is responsible for providing high-quality training through the 6 semesters long Bachelor and 4 semesters long Master's programmes in Disaster Management. The Bachelor programme offers three specializations, namely Disaster Management Operations, Fire Prevention and Rescue Management and Industrial Safety. The Institute also provides possibility to make doctoral studies in the field of Disaster Management at the University's Doctoral School of Military Engineering.

The aim of the Disaster Management education programmes at the Institute is to train experts who are capable of carrying out tasks related to disaster management, fire prevention and industrial safety, and who have the necessary knowledge of legislation, standards, principles, procedures and tools applied in disaster management. The mission of the Institute is to provide harmonized and planned training based on shared values, to enhance mobility in the students' future careers, as well as to support cooperation between public services.

Director of the Institute

Colonel Dr. habil. Gyula Vass was born in 1957. He has been leading the Institute of Disaster Management since 2017. Colonel Dr. Vass has master's degrees in architecture (1991) and fire engineering (1986). He defended his PhD thesis in the field of military sciences, disaster management in 2006 at the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University. In 2016 he habilitated at the National University of Public Service and from 2017, he is full-time associate professor. He has positions at different Fire and Disaster Management organisations as a firefighter, fire prevention officer, industrial safety expert.

7.9.3. Institute for Strategic Studies

The Institute is responsible for the planning and organization of Hungarian and international training programs of special importance for the strategic management of the public sector. The Institute focuses on Central European and kin-state cooperation, international relations, talent management and global development policy, and its task is to coordinate and support the cooperation of university colleges for advanced studies. The Director of the Institute is Ambassador Dr. Gergely Prőhle.

The Institute was established in February 2019. During the spring semester of the 2018/19 academic year, the Institute started to plan and prepare a series of events commemorating the democratic changes in Germany and the fall of the Berlin Wall. These scholarly events were organized at the NUPS in October and November 2019:

- October 3, 2019: German Unity – 30 years after the Fall of the Berlin Wall
- October 9, 2019: Shall we fear Germany?
- November 7–8, 2019: Miracle or Necessity?
- November 20, 2019: Humanitarian Risk – Security Risk?

8. RESEARCH

The research priorities of the National University of Public Service are:

- focusing on developing state efficiency indicators related to state reform priorities (defence, public safety, justice system, corporate competitiveness, tax bureaucracy), following the methodology of the Good State and Governance Report;
- strengthening the position of the discipline of governance studies and comparative governance studies;
- developing a knowledge centre concerning local governance, local democracy and local development strategies;
- conducting research on E-government services and cyber-security with a focus on IT development;
- conducting research on sustainable development with an emphasis on water governance, climate change, food security, social capital, culture of sustainable living;
- elaborating a comprehensive system of indicators and evaluations mechanism for the measurement of the efficiency of the defence sector, and a set of indicators and evaluations mechanism for the capacities of the state in the area of public safety, law enforcement, and legal certainty;
- conducting research on military science and technology in the service of national defence.

Research at the University took place within departments / institutes, in KÖFOP (Public Service Development Establishing Good Governance Project) research groups and workshops, in inter-faculty institutes, and at the University's doctoral schools.

Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration

Thirty-one research programmes and research groups that are related to the Faculty have concluded their research started in previous years. It is particularly worth noting that the seven sub-programmes initiated within the framework of the Local Government's Research Centre has prepared nearly 230 printed sheets of research results for publication.

The faculty members participated in 149 international academic or scientific events; 158 foreign academics and researchers from more than 25 countries participated in educational or scientific programmes of the Faculty.

The ProBono e-learning portal developed by NUPS is capable of satisfying the instructional needs of more than 120,000 users; it has developed into Hungary's most modern high capacity educational system.

At the end of 2018, Apertus Ltd. developed the NUPS Encyclopaedia, the related content-management system, the University's personal management system, the student service portal and the collective decision support system. The administrative competencies cadastre which is the basis of educational developments together with the clerical competence measurements and the selection of competence-based studies was prepared.

Faculty of International Relations

In 2018, KÖFOP was the framework for faculty research. The Faculty's lecturers and researchers led 8 KÖFOP researches in which several lecturers and researchers of the Faculty took part. But our colleagues were also involved in the research projects of other faculties and inter-faculty institutes. Each of the research teams carried out a continuous publication activity in 2018.

Parallel to the closure of KÖFOP, the research groups also officially completed their activities by 31 December 2018, but post-research related to the dissemination of research results also reached the first quarter of 2019. The work carried out in the research teams was marked by outstanding achievements, while the members of the research team experienced increased burden in 2018. Teachers and researchers of the Faculty were also successful in the ÚNKP applications.

In 2018, the Faculty held 36 different professional / scientific events in the field of security policy, law, European studies and international relations. Events were attracting considerable professional interest.

Faculty of Law Enforcement

Between 2016 and 2018, the project 'Public service development as basis of good governance'(KÖFOP-2.1.2-VEKOP-15-2016-00001) funded by the European Union offered excellent opportunities to conduct research and achieve scientific results in the field of law enforcement as well. The Faculty has established six research groups led by professors (e.g. 'Directions in the Development of Criminalistics', 'Criminal Psychology') and eight smaller research communities led by associate professors (e.g. 'Dynamics and Social Effects of Migration', 'History and Possible Tendencies of International and Domestic Organised Crime') within the framework of the project. All research groups and communities have finished their work by 2018, and all of them have reached significant results in their fields, mostly in the form of scientific publications and monographs, but the foundation of the Hungarian Disaster Victim Identification Unit of the Hungarian National Police was also an outcome of this project.

Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training

The six most important lines of research of the Faculty are strategic leadership, future armed forces, challenges of hybrid warfare, human issues of armed forces, use of modern technology in armed forces and regional geopolitical crises. Successful integration into the research requires the university teachers to possess in depth of knowledge of international trends to ensure compliance with federal cooperation requirements, equivalence and successful participation in multi-national operations.

The Faculty supports the successful implementation of the Zrínyi 2026 Defense and Military Development Program with its research potential.

8.1. RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS / SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

Good Governance Index Methodology Development

The Good Governance Research Centre (hereinafter: Centre) was founded in December 2013. Its general purpose is to provide a unique measurement framework to develop the "Good Governance Index" and a measurement methodology to periodically issue the "Good Governance Report" which publishes the indicators of government performance and efficiency measurement. The operation of the Centre is based on interdisciplinary cooperation which aims to grow into an international research network establishing a public service and public policy community under the coordination of the National University of Public Service.

The operation and administration of the Centre is provided by the Faculty of Public Administration, within the Institute of Management and Governance and its Department of Public Policy and Public Administration. The objective is to build a performance measurement methodology on the basis of research results, which evaluates the efficiency of government aiming to achieve the values of Good Governance. To this end, it undertakes to set up a continually operating separate measurement system by creating and developing a specific database in the following research fields:

1. Security and trust in government
2. Community well-being
3. Economic competitiveness, fiscal stability
4. Sustainability
5. Democracy
6. Rule of Law
7. Efficient public administration (as a horizontal field)

On the basis of quantitative variables of the research fields conclusions can be drawn as regards of the capacity of government, which also influence the change in the ability of government. The ability of government involves the instrumental dimension of policy-making. Unravelling the

abilities requires highly complex and complicated methodology, however, they become measurable by using different types of indicators (input, output, impact and composite and area indicators). From this starting point the overall logical framework of governance efficiency is to be established.

The structure of measuring Good Governance has a three-level arrangement. The uppermost level is the complex phenomenon of Good Governance. Below that there are the aforementioned research fields, which are to be measured by clearly recognizable key indicators, as possible composite indicators. The third level includes subfields which are defined within the research fields and are appropriate to identify certain phenomena, which are suitable for the description and calculation of the key indicators.

Interconnecting the key and area indicators with the logical framework of government efficiency is an important methodology innovation of the Good State and Governance Index system; namely a certain key indicator can either be input, outcome or efficiency indicator as well. As a first milestone of the preparation process of the Report an overall volume ('The Measurement of the Good State Concept. Background Studies') was published in June 2014.

8.2. BOOKS AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

8.2.1. Books

In the academic year of 2018/19, that is from September 2018 to September 2019, the academic publisher of the NUPS, the Dialóg Campus Kiadó published 250 books, including textbooks, study volumes, monographs, yearbooks, university notes, handbooks and other academic publications. The overwhelming majority of these (238) was written in Hungarian, 12 books were published in foreign languages (English, French, German).

	TITLE	AUTHOR, EDITOR, TRANSLATOR
1	A 2008-AS OROSZ-GRÚZ HÁBORÚ HATÁSA AZ EURÓPAI BIZTONSÁGRA	BENES KÁROLY
2	HELYI KÖZPOLITIKA [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	KAISER TAMÁS – FARKASNÉ GASPARICS EMESE – ZONGOR GÁBOR – GÁL MÁRK
3	ÁTMA NEMZETKÖZI GAZDASÁGTAN	ELEKES ANDREA
4	A SZÁMVITEL ALAPJAI	PAP ANDREA
5	A TUDATOS VEZETÉS A SZERVEZETI ADAPTIVITÁS FEJLESZTÉSE ÉRDEKÉBEN	TOON ABCOUWER – TAKÁCS EMŐKE – KUN LÁSZLÓ
6	MUNKAFÜZET A TUDATOS MENEDZSMENT A SZERVEZETI ADAPTIVITÁS FEJLESZTÉSE ÉRDEKÉBEN CÍMŰ TANTÁRGYHOZ	TOON ABCOUWER – TAKÁCS EMŐKE – KUN LÁSZLÓ
7	CONSCIOUS MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVING ORGANISATIONAL ADAPTIVITY	TOON ABCOUWER – TAKÁCS EMŐKE – KUN LÁSZLÓ
8	EXERCISE BOOK FOR THE SUBJECT: CONSCIOUS MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVING ORGANISATIONAL ADAPTABILITY – A NEW ROLE FOR THE MANAGER	TOON ABCOUWER – TAKÁCS EMŐKE – KUN LÁSZLÓ
9	ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZERVEZETFEJLESZTÉS [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	GÁSPÁR MÁTYÁS – TEVANNÉ SÜDI ANNAMÁRIA
10	A VÁLASZTÁSI RENDSZER A POLITIKAI ÉRDEKEK MENTÉN	LÁSZLÓ RÓBERT
11	ÁLLAMHÁZTARTÁS	NYIKOS GYÖRGYI SZERK.
12	INKLUZÍV ÖNKORMÁNYZAT-ÉPÍTÉS [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	SZÁMADÓ RÓZA
13	A HONVÉDELMEI JOGÁNAK ELMÉLETI, TÖRTÉNETI ÉS KORTÁRS KÉRDÉSEI	FARKAS ÁDÁM SZERK.

14	ÁTMA PSZICHOLÓGIA A KÖZSZOLGÁLATBAN I.	HALLER JÓZSEF – FARKAS JOHANNA SZERK.
15	AZ EURÓPAI UNIÓ KÜLKAPCSOLATI RENDSZERE ÉS ESZKÖZEI. A KÜLKAPCSOLATOKTÓL A KÜL-, A BIZTONSÁG- ÉS VÉDELMPOLITIKÁIG	MOLNÁR ANNA
16	MAGYAR POLGÁRI JOG. KÖTELEMI JOG I.	NOCHTA TIBOR – BENKE JÓZSEF (SZERK.)
17	MAGYAR POLGÁRI JOG. KÖTELEMI JOG II.	NOCHTA TIBOR – BENKE JÓZSEF (SZERK.)
18	PMA A KÍNAI HADTUDOMÁNY KLASSZIKUSAI	TOKAJI ZSOLT – P. SZABÓ SÁNDOR SZERK.
19	#MIÉRTFONTOSANATO – NATO AZ ISKOLATÁSKÁBAN	TÁLAS PÉTER – CSIKI VARGA TAMÁS – ETL ALEX
20	A RENDÉSZETI SZERVEZETEKBE LEJÁTSZÓDÓ VEZETÉSI FOLYAMATOK ELEMZÉSE, ÁLTALÁNOSÍTHATÓ TAPASZTALATAI ÉS FEJLESZTÉSE	KOVÁCS GÁBOR
21	AZ EURÓPAI KÖZIGAZGATÁS FEJLŐDÉSE ÉS SZABÁLYOZÁSA. AZ UNIÓS NORMÁK KÖZVETETT ÉS KÖZVETLEN VÉGREHAJTÁSA	SZEGEDI LÁSZLÓ
22	A DIGITÁLIS KOR KÖZIGAZGATÁSI HAZAI SPECIFIKUMAI (INSTITUTIONES ADMINISTRATIONIS X.)	BUDAI BALÁZS – GERENCSEY BALÁZS SZABOLCS – VESZPRÉMI BERNADETT
23	A FENNTARTHATÓ FEJLŐDÉSI CÉLOK A HAZAI TÖREKVÉSEK SZOLGÁLATÁBAN	BESENYEI MÓNICA
24	KÖZÖSSÉGI KERT LÉTESÍTÉSE	BESENYEI MÓNICA
25	KABINETKORMÁNYZÁS A KORMÁNY MUNKÁJÁT SEGÍTŐ KORMÁNYSZERVEK SZEREPÉNEK FELÉRTÉKELŐDÉSE	FRANCZEL RICHÁRD
26	VAN-E SZÜKSÉG KÉZÍRÁSOKTATÁSRA AZ EURÓPAI UNIÓBAN?	ZOMBOR FERENC
27	FOGYASZTÓK TÁJÉKOZTATÁSA AZ ÉLELMISZEREK ELTÉRŐ MINŐSÉGÉRŐL	MIKÓ ZOLTÁN
28	„A KÖZIGAZGATÁSI HATÓSÁGI ELJÁRÁS EGYES ALAPINTÉZMÉNYEINEK VIZSGÁLATA: A JOGUTÓDLÁS KÉRDÉSE”	POLLÁK KITTI
29	MIT JELENT(HET) A FOGYATÉKOSSÁG?	MENICH NÓRA
30	DOMAIN NÉV REGISZTRÁCIÓJA NAGYFALUBAN	HOFFMAN ISTVÁN
31	NEMZETKÖZI KFI KONFERENCIA SZERVEZÉSE	GROSSCHMID PÉTER
32	ÚTON A "NUTELLA-VIZSGÁLÓ ÜGYNÖKSÉG" FELÉ?	SZEGEDI LÁSZLÓ
33	KORRUPCIÓS KOCKÁZATOK A KÖZSZFÉRÁBAN	KOLOZSI PÁL PÉTER
34	GONDOM VAN A BEOSZTOTT VEZETŐMMEL	BOKODI MÁRTA
35	A PETŐFI SÁNDOR PROGRAM ÖSZTÖNDÍJASAINAK TEVÉKENYSÉGE	VÁLENT VIKTÓRIA
36	AZ ÖNKÉNTES TARTALÉKOS RENDSZER ÁTALAKÍTÁSA	SZENES ZOLTÁN
37	A MAROSVÁSÁRHELYI II. RÁKÓCZI FERENC RÓMAI KATOLIKUS TEOLÓGIAI LICEUM ÜGYE	VÁLENT VIKTÓRIA
38	NATO INTEGRÁCIÓS EGYSÉG MAGYARORSZÁGON	SZENES ZOLTÁN
39	IT-SECURITY: HIVATALI BOSSZÚ, AVAGY AZ ELEKTRONIKUS LEVELEZÉS BIZTONSÁGI KÉRDÉSEI A KÖZIGAZGATÁSBAN	MOLNÁR LÁSZLÓ
40	KÖZPOLITIKAI DÖNTÉSHOZATAL ÉS ELŐZETES HATÁSELEMZÉS	CSUHA LÁSZLÓ
41	INTERKULTURÁLIS TALÁLKOZÁS, INTERKULTURÁLIS SOKK	KORPICS MÁRTA
42	HATALOMMEGOSZTÁS A KORMÁNYBAN AVAGY MEKKORA HATALOMMAL BÍRJON A MINISZTERELNÖK A KORMÁNYON BELÜL?	FRANCZEL RICHÁRD
43	HÁTRÁNYOS HELYZET KEZELÉSE	KOVÁCS IBOLYA
44	ARÁNYTALANUL ARÁNYOS? A VÁLASZTÁSI RENDSZER ÁTALAKÍTÁSAINAK TANULSÁGAI CSEHORSZÁGBAN	HORVÁTH ATTILA
45	EGYETEMESEN JÁRÓ, FELTÉTEL NÉLKÜLI ALAPJÖVEDELMEK	CSUHA SÁNDOR

46	FEDÉL NÉLKÜL? A LAKHATÁSHOZ VALÓ JOG ÉRTELMEZÉSE AZ ALKOTMÁNYBÍRÓSÁG GYAKORLATÁBAN	HORVÁTH ATTILA
47	FENNTARTHATÓ GAZDÁLKODÁS ÉS MENEDZSMENT	HUTKAI ZSUZSANNA – LEHOCZKI ADRIENN
48	GAZDASÁGVÉDELMI SZAKISMERET I-II.	SIMON BÉLA (SZERK.) – LISZKAYNÉ NAGY ÉVA KATALIN – NAGY RICHÁRD
49	GAZDASÁGI, POLITIKAI ÉS TÁRSADALMI KIHÍVÁSOK A 21. SZÁZADBAN. ÜNNEPI KÖTET A 65 ÉVES HALMAI PÉTER TISZTELETÉRE	HALM TAMÁS ANTAL – HURTA HILDA – KOLLER BOGLÁRKA (SZERK.)
50	BÜNTETŐJOGI DOLGOZATOK GELLÉR BALÁZS SZÜLETÉSE ÖTVENEDIK ÉVFORDULÓJÁNAK ÜNNEPÉRE	AMBRUS ISTVÁN – NÉMETH IMRE (SZERK.)
51	GYAKORLAT A KÖZPÉNZÜGYI ELLENŐRZÉSSEN	BENCSIK-KUN ANDREA – EPERJESI ANITA – KERTÉSZ JUDIT – RUMI-SOÓS JUDIT – RÓGÁN CSILLA – SZILAY ANDRÁS – ZOMBORI GÁBOR PÁL
52	AZ ÁLLAMI VAGYONGAZDÁLKODÁS	BOROS ANITA – SZÓLIK ESZTER – GERGŐ JÓZSEF – BÁNDI IMRE – KOCSIS ENIKŐ – HAJDICS ANTÓNIA AMÁLIA
53	ÖNKORMÁNYZATI RENDÉSZET [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	CHRISTIÁN LÁSZLÓ – BACSÁRDI JÓZSEF
54	A REPÜLÉSIRÁNYÍTÁS ALAPJAI	PALIK MÁTYÁS (SZERK.)
55	JOGI ALAPISMERETEK	SIMON KÁROLY LÁSZLÓ (SZERK.)
56	INKLUZÍV ÖNKORMÁNYZATI TERVEZÉS [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	SZÁMADÓ RÓZA (SZERK.)
57	ÁLLAMI TÁMOGATÁSOK	NYIKOS GYÖRGYI (SZERK.)
58	KÖZIGAZGATÁSI JOG. KÜLÖNÖS RÉSZ	BENCSIK ANDRÁS – RÓZSÁS ESZTER
59	HATÓSÁGI JOGALKALMAZÁS A KÖZIGAZGATÁSBAN	FÁBIÁN ADRIÁN – IVANCSICS IMRE
60	DARÚRA ÉS MASZLAHA: A RENDKÍVÜLI JOGREND AZ ISZLÁM JOGBAN	JANY JÁNOS
61	SZERBIA, HORVÁTORSZÁG ÉS SZLOVÉNIA POLITIKAI RENDSZERÉNEK ÖSSZEHASONLÍTÁSA 1990 ÉS 2016 KÖZÖTT	ÖRDÖGH TIBOR
62	A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNY NAPJA A DÉLVIDÉKEN 2016 – A VIDÉK NÉPESSÉGMEGTARTÓ EREJÉNEK FOKOZÁSÁT ELŐSEGÍTŐ TÁRSADALMI, JOGI, TERMÉSZETI TÉNYEZŐK CÍMŰ TUDOMÁNYOS MŰVEL KAPCSOLATOS KIADÓI SZOLGÁLTATÁSOK, AZ ALÁBBI MŰSZAKI PARAMÉTEREK SZERINT:	SZALMA JÓZSEF SZERK.
63	DIGITÁLIS KÖRNYEZETÜNK FENYEGETETTSÉGE	BENCSIK BALÁZS – SABJANICS ISTVÁN
64	A HELYI ÖNKORMÁNYZATOK TEVÉKENYSÉGÉNEK TÖRVÉNYESSÉGI FELÜGYELETE	BALOGH GÁBOR – GYERGYÁK FERENC
65	KIBERBIZTONSÁG ÉS -STRATÉGIA	KOVÁCS LÁSZLÓ
66	JÓ ÁLLAM JELENTÉS 2018	KAISER TAMÁS (SZERK.)
67	ÖNKORMÁNYZATI RENDELETALKOTÁS	GYERGYÁK FERENC
68	A JÖVŐ KÖZIGAZGATÁS-TUDOMÁNYA	MÉHES TAMÁS – TÉGLÁSI ANDRÁS (SZERK.)
69	A HON- ÉS RENDVÉDELMI EGÉSZSÉGÜGYI DOLGOZÓK VI. TUDOMÁNYOS-SZAKMAI KONFERENCIÁJA	BERNÁT SÁNDOR IVÁN ET AL.
70	ÁTMA CIVILISZTIKA I. ÁLTALÁNOS TANOK – SZEMÉLYEK JOGA – SZELLEMI ALKOTÁSOK JOGA	BARZÓ TÍMEA – PAPP TEKLA SZERK.
71	RÓMAI MAGÁNJOG 6K	PÓKECZ-KOVÁCS ATTILA
72	AZ EU KÖZÖS KÖLTSÉGVETÉSE, KÖZÉPTÁVÚ PÉNZÜGYI KERET	HALMAI PÉTER
73	A GAZDASÁGI ÉS MONETÁRIS UNIÓ FEJLŐDÉSE, TELJES KIÉPÍTÉSE	HALMAI PÉTER
74	AZ EU KÖZÖS AGRÁRPOLITIKÁJA	VÁSÁRY MIKLÓS
75	A MAGYAR KÜLPOLITIKA NEGYED SZÁZADA. FOLYAMATOK, EREDMÉNYEK, PROBLÉMÁK	GAZDAG FERENC – KISS J. LÁSZLÓ

76	A KISEBBSÉGI JOGOK VÉDELME ÉNEK NEMZETKÖZI ÉS MAGYAR VONATKOZÁSAI	VIZI BALÁZS
77	A FENNTARTÁSOK ÉS KIFOGÁSOK SZEREPE ÉS JELENTŐSÉGE A NEMZETKÖZI JOGBAN ÉS NEMZETKÖZI KAPCSOLATOKBAN	TÓTH NORBERT
78	STRATÉGIAI SZEMLÉLET A DIPLOMÁCIÁBAN	SZESZTAY ÁDÁM
79	KORMÁNYZATI TELJESÍTMÉNY ÉRTÉKELÉSE, MÉRÉSE – NEMZETKÖZI MODELLEK	KAISER TAMÁS
80	AZ ÁLLAM VERSENYKÉPESSÉGÉNEK MÉRÉSE ÉS ÉRTÉKELÉSE	CSATH MAGDOLNA
81	A NEMZETKÖZI BŰNÜGYI EGYÜTTMŰKÖDÉS JOGI ALAPJAI	BLASKÓ BÉLA
82	A NEMZETKÖZI BŰNÜGYI JOGSEGÉLY ÉS AZ EURÓPAI ELFOGATÓPARANCS	BUDAHÁZI ÁRPÁD
83	INTEGRÁLT HATÁRIGAZGATÁS	VARGA JÁNOS
84	NEMZETKÖZI MIGRÁCIÓ	SZUHAI ILONA
85	AZ „ISZLÁM ÁLLAM” ELLENI FELLÉPÉS STRATÉGIAI KÉRDÉSEI ÉS LEHETŐSÉGEI	CSIKI TAMÁS – ETL ALEX
86	OROSZORSZÁG BELPOLITIKÁJA (2011–2016)	SZ. BÍRÓ ZOLTÁN
87	OROSZORSZÁG KÜLPOLITIKÁJA (2012–2016)	SZ. BÍRÓ ZOLTÁN
88	KELET-KÖZÉP-EURÓPA BIZTONSÁGA A VARSÓI NATO CSÚCSTALÁLKOZÓ EREDMÉNYEINEK TÜKRÉBEN	CSIKI TAMÁS
89	TÖRÖKORSZÁG KÜLSŐ ÉS BELSŐ VÁLSÁGAI	PÉNZVÁLTÓ NIKOLETT
90	A VARSÓI NATO CSÚCS ÉS UKRAJNA TÁMOGATÁSA	SZENES ZOLTÁN
91	VÁLSÁGKEZELÉS ÉS A HIBRID HADVISELÉS	RESPERGER ISTVÁN
92	AZ UKRÁN VÁLSÁG – OKOK, ESEMÉNYEK, KRONOLÓGIA	FEKETE CSANÁD
93	ÚJ UKRÁN KÜL- ÉS GAZDASÁGPOLITIKA	BRAUN GÁBOR – PÓTI LÁSZLÓ
94	UKRÁN BIZTONSÁG- ÉS VÉDELEMPOLITIKA	MOLNÁR DÓRA – SZILVÁGYI TIBOR
95	AZ OROSZ BIZTONSÁGPOLITIKAI GONDOLKODÁS	NAGY LÁSZLÓ – TÖMÖSVÁRY ZSIGMOND
96	AZ EU TAGÁLLAMAINAK UNIÓS ÜGYEKÉRT FELELŐS KÖZIGAZGATÁSI SZERVEI – AZ EURÓPAI UNIÓ ÉS A MAGYAR SZERVEK KAPCSOLATRENDSZERE	TRASER JULIANNA SÁRA
97	JOGHARMONIZÁCIÓ AZ EURÓPAI UNIÓBAN	MOHAY ÁGOSTON
98	AZ EURÓPA TANÁCS ÉS AZ EMBERI JOGOK	LATTMANN TAMÁS
99	AZ EURÓPAI UNIÓ BEL- ÉS IGAZSÁGÜGYI POLITIKÁJA – VÍZUM-, BEVÁNDORLÁS- ÉS MENEKÜLTPOLITIKA	TÖTTÖS ÁGNES
100	AZ EURÓPAI MIGRÁCIÓS VÁLSÁG ÉRTELMEZÉSI KERETEIRŐL	TÁLAS PÉTER
101	AZ EU BŐVÍTÉSI POLITIKÁI ÉS A BŐVÍTÉS JÖVŐJE	ARATÓ KRISZTINA – KOLLER BOGLÁRKA
102	AZ EURÓPAI EGYSÉG FEJLŐDÉSTÖRTÉNETE ÉS AZ EU JELENKORI KIHÍVÁSAI	ARATÓ KRISZTINA – KOLLER BOGLÁRKA
103	KÖRKÉP A TAGÁLLAMOK UNIÓS POLITIKÁIRÓL	ARATÓ KRISZTINA
104	AZ EU KÖRNYEZET- ÉS VÍZPOLITIKÁJA	HEINCZ BALÁZS
105	MUNKAJOG ÉS TÁRSADALOMBIZTOSÍTÁSI JOG (JOGI SZAKVIZSGA SEGÉDKÖNYVEK)	FERENCZ JÁCINT (SZERK.)
106	KÖZIGAZGATÁSI URBANISZTIKA	BUSKÓ TIBOR LÁSZLÓ – JÓZSAI ATTILA
107	MINŐSÉGIRÁNYÍTÁS	GICZI ISTVÁN – GYÖNGYÖSI FERENC
108	SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY	SABJANICS ISTVÁN
109	POLITOLÓGIA – BETEKINTÉS A POLITIKA VILÁGÁBA [EKM TANKÖNYV]	PÁL GÁBOR (SZERK.)
110	ÁTMA: A FENNTARTHATÓ FEJLŐDÉS ÉS AZ ÁLLAM FELADATAI	BARANYAI GÁBOR – CSERNUS DÓRA ILDIKÓ (SZERK.)
111	A PÁRBESZÉD HATALMA. A HELYREÁLLÍTÓ IGAZSÁGSZOLGÁLTATÁS SZEREPE A KÖZPOLITIKÁBAN	KEREZSI KLÁRA

112	A NÉPAKARATTÓL AZ ÁLLAMI DÖNTÉSIG	CSERVÁK CSABA
113	A FEGYVERES ERŐ TERRORIZMUSSEL SZEMBENI ALKALMAZÁSÁNAK NEMZETKÖZI JOGI KÖRVONALAI	LATTMANN TAMÁS
114	AZ EBESZ. A BIZTONSÁGI KÖZÖSSÉGÉPÍTÉS MODELLJE	REMEK ÉVA
115	JEGYZET KATONAI SZAKNYELVI KURZUSOKHOZ ÉS STANAG 3 SZINTŰ NYELVVIZSGÁRA FELKÉSZÍTŐ KURZUSOKHOZ	JAKUSNÉ HARNOS ÉVA – HORVÁTHNÉ SZALÓCZY IBOLYA – KÁRPÁTI ILDIKÓ
116	PÉLDA TÁR AZ ILLEGÁLIS MIGRÁCIÓVAL KAPCSOLATBAN BEKÖVETKEZETT EGYES RENDKÍVÜLI ESEMÉNYEK, JELENTŐS RENDŐRI MŰVELETEK FELDOLGOZÁSA	GÁL ERIKA
117	PÉNZÜGYI NYOMOZÓI KÉZIKÖNYV	SZABÓ ANDREA (SZERK.)
118	AZ UNIÓS VÁMJOG VÁZLATA	SZENDI ANTAL – SUBA LÁSZLÓ
119	ELEKTROTECHNIKA I/1. – EGYENÁRAMÚ HÁLÓZATOK (EREDETI CÍM: VILLAMOSSÁGTAN I.)	FATALIN LÁSZLÓ – VARSICS ZITA
120	KATONAI KÖZÚTI SZÁLLÍTÁSOK ALAPJAI	FÁBOS RÓBERT
121	KÖZLEKEDÉSI HÁLÓZATOK	SIPOSNÉ KECSKEMÉTHY KLÁRA – SZÁSZI GÁBOR
122	ANGOL NYELVŰ JEGYZET POLITIKAI SZAKNYELVI KURZUSOKHOZ	JAKUSNÉ HARNOS ÉVA
123	KÖZIGAZGATÁS-ELMÉLET	FÁBIÁN ADRIÁN
124	SZERVEZETI FOLYAMATALAPÚ KOCKÁZATKEZELÉSI-SEGÉDLETEK ÉS ESETTANULMÁNYOK	NÉMETH EDIT
125	SZEMELVÉNYEK A KORRUPCIÓ PSZICHOLÓGIÁJÁBÓL (E-LEARNING OKTATÁSI SEGÉDANYAG)	MALÉT-SZABÓ ERIKA
126	BELSŐ ADATVÉDELEM AZ INTEGRITÁS TÜKRÉBEN	UJFALUDI ZOLTÁN
127	INFORMÁCIÓSZABADSÁG ALAPISMERETEK	TARCZI-ÁBRAHÁM DOMINIKA
128	NORMASÉRTÉSEK KEZELÉSE	GULYÁS ATTILA – KRÉMER ANDRÁS – Z. PAPP ZSUZSANNA
129	AZ INTÉZMÉNYI INTEGRITÁS FEJLESZTÉSÉNEK KERETEI ÉS LEHETŐSÉGEI	BENKŐ JÁNOS
130	INTEGRÁLT KOCKÁZATKEZELÉSI RENDSZER ALAPJAI (VALAMENNYI KÖZSZOLGÁLATI TISZTVISELŐNEK)	HORVÁTH PÉTER – NÉMETH EDIT
131	AZ OKOS VÁROS (SMART CITY)	SALLAI GYULA (SZERK.)
132	THE DYNAMICS OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA IN THE EARLY 21ST CENTURY	BESENYŐ, JÁNOS – MARSAI, VIKTOR (EDS.)
133	ESZKÖZÖK INTEGRITÁS-TANÁCSADÓK SZÁMÁRA SZEMÉLYES KOMPETENCIÁK FEJLESZTÉSÉHEZ	KRÉMER ANDRÁS – PALLAI KATALIN – SÍKLAKI ISTVÁN
134	JELENTÉS A JÓ ÁLLAM VÉLEMÉNYFELMÉRÉSÉRŐL 2018	DEMETER ENDRE (SZERK.)
135	JUBILEUMI EMLÉKKÖTET	HORVÁTH ANETT (SZERK.)
136	KORTÁRS TÉRELMÉLETEK KELET-KÖZÉP-EURÓPAI KONTEXTUSBAN	FARAGÓ LÁSZLÓ (SZERK.)
137	AZ ADATVÉDELEM, INFORMÁCIÓSZABADSÁG ÉS AZ INTEGRITÁS ÖSSZEFÜGGÉSEI	RÉVÉSZ BALÁZS – BUZÁS PÉTER
138	NEMZETKÖZI ANTIKORRUPCIÓS TÖREKVÉSEK ÉS EGYEZMÉNYEK	KLOTZ PÉTER (SZERK.)
139	ÚJMÉDIAETIKA ÉS INTEGRITÁS	BOKOR TAMÁS – SZABÓ DÁVID
140	SZERVEZETI KULTÚRA ÉS INTEGRITÁS	DOMSCHITZ MÁTYÁS – RUZSA ÁGOTA
141	A SZERVEZETI VÁLTOZÁSKEZELÉS ÉS A SZERVEZETFEJLESZTÉS	DOMSCHITZ MÁTYÁS – RUZSA ÁGOTA
142	POLITOLÓGIAI ÉS PSZICHOLÓGIAI ELMÉLETEK A KORRUPCIÓ ELEMZÉSÉHEZ	PALLAI KATALIN – SÍKLAKI ISTVÁN
143	A BEFOLYÁSOLÁS ÁTFOGÓ MÓDSZEREI SZERVEZETEK BEN	SÍKLAKI ISTVÁN
144	ÖSSZEFÉRHETETLENSÉG, VAGYONNYILATKOZAT-TÉTELI KÖTELEZETTSÉG, VALAMINT A FEGYELMI ELJÁRÁS TAPASZTALATAI	DARGAY ESZTER – CSÓKA GABRIELLA – LÓCZY PÉTER – SZEKENDI GYÖNGYVÉR – ZATYKÓ PETRA

145	ÁLLAMIGAZGATÁSI MUNKAKÖRÖK KORRUPCIÓS KOCKÁZATÁNAK ELSŐDLEGES ÉS MÁSODLAGOS ELEMZÉSE	KLOTZ PÉTER (SZERK.)
146	INTEGRÁLT KOCKÁZATKEZELÉSI RENDSZER A GYAKORLATBAN FOLYAMATGAZDÁKNAK (VEZETŐK RÉSZÉRE)	HORVÁTH PÉTER – NÉMETH EDIT
147	SZEMELVÉNYEK A KORRUPCIÓ PSZICHOLÓGIÁJÁBÓL	MALÉT-SZABÓ ERIKA (SZERK.)
148	E-KORMÁNYZATI PROJEKTEK SIKERE ÉS ÉRTÉKTEREMTÉSE	ARANYOSSY MÁRTA
149	ÖNKORMÁNYZATI MINŐSÉGFEJLESZTÉS [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	ALMÁSY GYULA – KISSNÉ BENEDEK ZSUZSANNA
150	TELEPÜLÉSMARKETING [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	BUSKÓ TIBOR LÁSZLÓ – TÓZSA ISTVÁN
151	E-ÖNKORMÁNYZAT [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	BALOGH ZSOLT GYÖRGY – BUDAI BALÁZS BENJÁMIN
152	HELYI KÖRNYEZETPOLITIKA [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	BUKOVICS ISTVÁN – MARJAINÉ SZERÉNYI ZSUZSANNA
153	TELEPÜLÉSTERVEZÉS ÉS TELEPÜLÉSFEJLESZTÉS [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	LÁSZLÓ LÁSZLÓ – JÓZSA ATTILA – TÓZSA ISTVÁN
154	ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÁS ÉS PÁLYAZATMENEDEZSMENT [ÖNKORMÁNYZATI SZAKTANÁCSADÓ SZAKIRÁNYÚ TOVÁBBKÉPZÉSI SZAK]	HUTKAI ZSUZSANNA – BELÉNYESI EMESE – HUNYADI-BARTA ZSUZSANNA
155	ELSŐ KÖZSZERVEZÉSI ÉS KÖZIGAZGATÁSTANI MŰHELYFÓRUM 2016	TÓZSA ISTVÁN (SZERK.)
156	BUDAPEST-JELENTÉS A KERESZTÉNYÜLDÖZÉSÉRŐL, 2018	KALÓ JÓZSEF – UJHÁZI LÓRÁND SZERK.
157	ÁTMA INFORMÁCIÓS TÁRSADALOM	NEMESLAKI ANDRÁS (SZERK.)
158	KRITIKUS INFRASTRUKTÚRÁK VÉDELME I.	BOGNÁR BALÁZS – BONNYAI TÜNDE – VÁMOSI ZOLTÁN
159	ÁTMA CIVILISZTIKA II. DOLOGI JOG – FELELŐSSÉGTAN	BARZÓ TÍMEA – PAPP TEKLA (SZERK.)
160	KÉZIKÖNYV A TESTNEVELÉS TANÍTÁSÁHOZ 5-8 OSZTÁLYOK RÉSZÉRE	RÉTSÁGI ERZSÉBET SZERK.
161	A TESTNEVELÉS ELMÉLETE ÉS MÓDSZERTANA	MAKSZIN IMRE
162	HATÓSÁGI JOGALKALMAZÁS A KÖZIGAZGATÁSBAN	IVANCSICS IMRE – FÁBIÁN ADRIÁN
163	EDZÉSTUDOMÁNY	HARSÁNYI LÁSZLÓ
164	DYNAMICS AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION	HAUTZINGER, ZOLTÁN (ED.)
165	A VÁLLALATI BEÁGYAZÓDÁS ÚTJAI MAGYARORSZÁGON	JÓZSA VIKTÓRIA
166	AZ OKOSVÁROS-KONCEPCIÓ ÉS AZ INTERNETTECHNOLÓGIA	SALLAI GYULA
167	KÖZBESZERZÉSI JOGSÉRTÉSEK ELKERÜLÉSE (AJÁNLATKÉRŐI OLDALON KÖZREMŰKÖDŐK SZÁMÁRA)	BARNA ORSOLYA – GREGÓCZKI ETELKA – KOVÁCS LÁSZLÓ – KUGLER TIBOR – PUSKÁS SÁNDOR
168	KORRUPCIÓS BŰNCSELEKMÉNYEK ALAPVETŐ KÉRDÉSEI – INTEGRITÁS TANÁCSADÓK SZÁMÁRA	HOLLÁN MIKLÓS
169	NEMZETKÖZI ANTIKORRUPCIÓS IRÁNYOK, GYAKORLATOK	BÁGER GUSZTÁV
170	A HOLLAND INTEGRITÁSI MÓDSZERTAN ÉS ALKALMAZÁSA	BÁGER GUSZTÁV
171	BUDAPEST REPORT ON CHRISTIAN PERSECUTION	KALÓ, JÓZSEF – UJHÁZI, LÓRÁND (EDS.)
172	BEVEZETÉS A KÖZGAZDASÁGTANBA	FÜLÖP KATALIN
173	A SZOCIÁLIS BIZTONSÁGHOZ VALÓ JOG ALKOTMÁNYOS TARTALMA – AZ ALKOTMÁNYBÍRÓSÁG SZOCIÁLIS TÁRGYÚ DÖNTÉSEINEK TÜKRÉBEN (1990–2016)	BADÓ KATALIN – TÉGLÁSI ANDRÁS
174	OPUSCULA CIVILIA	AUER ÁDÁM – DÜL JÁNOS
175	AZ OKOS VÁROS KAMERAKÉPEINEK ELEMZÉSE	SZŰCS GÁBOR – SALLAI GYULA

176	KÖZPONTOSÍTOTT KÖZBESZERZÉS ÉS FEJLŐDÉSI LEHETŐSÉGEI, KÜLÖNÖS TEKINTETTEL AZ E-KÖZBESZERZÉSRE	TÁTRAI TÜNDE
177	TÉRI LÉT. TÁRSADALMI FORDULAT A TÉRELMÉLETBEN	FARAGÓ LÁSZLÓ
178	EGY KONZERVATÍV ÁLLAM- ÉS POLITIKATUDÓS. OTTLIK LÁSZLÓ (1895–1945)	SZABADFALVI JÓZSEF
179	EURÓPAI JURISZTOKRÁCIA	POKOL BÉLA
180	REGIONAL AND BILATERAL RELATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	GÁLIK, ZOLTÁN – MOLNÁR, ANNA (EDS.)
181	A NEMZETKÖZI BÜNYÜGYI EGYÜTTMŰKÖDÉS JOGA	BLASKÓ BÉLA – BUDAHÁZI ÁRPÁD
182	PMA: A MAGYARORSZÁGI TÖRÖK HÁBORÚKRÓL	MONTECUCCOLI, RAIMONDO
183	FRANCIAORSZÁG A 21. SZÁZAD ELEJÉN	GAZDAG FERENC (SZERK.)
184	A VÍVMÁNY-TEST	RIXER ÁDÁM
185	MENEKÜLTÜGYI ISMERETEK	KLENNER ZOLTÁN (SZERK.)
186	SZÁMÍTÓGÉPES LÁTÁS A KÖZIGAZGATÁSBAN. ALAPFELADATOK ÉS ALKALMAZÁSOK	SZEMENYEI MÁRTON
187	CYBERDEVIANCIA	KISS TIBOR – PARTI KATALIN – PRAZSÁK GERGŐ
188	FROM IDEAL TO IDOL	VARGA ZS., ANDRÁS
189	A KÖZIGAZGATÁSI HATÓSÁGI ELJÁRÁSJOG JOGINTÉZMÉNYEI. INSTITUTIONES ADMINISTRATIONIS VI.	PATYI ANDRÁS (SZERK.)
190	SEMESTER KIADVÁNY	MAGYARY ZOLTÁN SZAKKOLLÉGIUM
191	THE EFFECTS OF JOINT OPERATIONS	JOBBÁGY, ZOLTÁN
192	ÁTMA: TÁRSASÁGI JOGI LEXIKON	DÚL JÁNOS – LEHOCZKI ZÓRA ZSÓFIA – PAPP TEKLA – VERESS EMŐD SZERK.
193	ÖNKORMÁNYZATI PÉNZ- ÉS VAGYONGAZDÁLKODÁS	LENTNER CSABA
194	A VÉDELMI IGAZGATÁS MŰKÖDÉSÉNEK GYAKORLATI TAPASZTALATAI NAPJAINK KIHÍVÁSAINAK TÜKRÉBEN	HORNYACSEK JÚLIA (SZERK.)
195	GOOD STATE AND GOVERNANCE REPORT 2017	KAISER, TAMÁS (ED.)
196	AZ EU MEDITERRÁN TÉRSÉGGEL ÖSSZEFÜGGŐ KAPCSOLATA. PÁRBESZÉDEK ÉS KONFLIKTUSOK	MOLNÁR ANNA (SZERK.)
197	A VÉDELMI IGAZGATÁS RENDSZERE ÉS A HONVÉDELMI IGAZGATÁSSAL VALÓ KAPCSOLATÁNAK ELMÉLETI ÉS GYAKORLATI ÖSSZEFÜGGÉSEI	HORNYACSEK JÚLIA (SZERK.)
198	OKOS VÁROSOK ÉS AZ OKOS KÖZSZOLGÁLTATÁS ÉS VÁROSFEJLESZTÉS	KOVÁCS KÁLMÁN
199	VILÁGTURIZMUS	REMENYIK BULCSÚ, SZABÓ LAJOS
200	FEJLESZTÉSI KÉNYSZERPÁLYÁK	MEZEI CECÍLIA
201	A MAGYAR BÖRTÖNÜGY KODIFIKÁCIÓS CSOMÓPONTJAI	PALLO JÓZSEF
202	A PÉNZÜGYI KÖZIGAZGATÁSI BÍRÓSÁG TEVÉKENYSÉGE 1884–1896	STIPTA ISTVÁN
203	POLITIKAI I. ALKOTMÁNYTAN	CONCHA GYŐZŐ
204	IMMUNITÁSI TÜNETEK A KÖZHATALMI FELELŐSSÉG KÖRÉBEN	BORBÁS BEATRIX SZERK.
205	EKM: BEVEZETÉS A SZOCIOLÓGIÁBA	KISS ZOLTÁN LÁSZLÓ SZERK.
206	ÁTMA: KÖZIGAZGATÁSI STATISZTIKA	GYÖRFYNÉ KUKODA ANDREA SZERK.
207	BÜNTETŐ ELJÁRÁSJOGI ISMERETEK I. STATIKUS RÉSZ	FANTOLY ZSANETT – BUDAHÁZI ÁRPÁD
208	ÁTMA: EGYETEMES ÁLLAMTÖRTÉNET I.	JAKAB ÉVA – PÓKECZ KOVÁCS ATTILA SZERK.
209	KÖZSZOLGÁLATI ÉLETPÁLYÁK JOGI SZABÁLYOZÁSA	KISS GYÖRGY SZERK.
210	NEMZETKÖZI BIZTONSÁGI SZERVEZETEK	MARSAI VIKTOR – MOLNÁR ANNA – WAGNER PÉTER SZERK.
211	A HÍRSZERZÉS TÖRTÉNETE AZ ÓKORTÓL NAPJAINKIG (MUNKACÍM: HÍRSZERZŐ ÉS BIZTONSÁGI SZOLGÁLATOK TÖRTÉNETE)	BODA JÓZSEF – REGÉNYI KUND SZERK.

212	EURÓPAIZÁCIÓ A NYUGAT-BALKÁNON	KOLLER BOGLÁRKA – ÖRDÖGH TIBOR SZERK.
213	KOMMUNIKÁCIÓ ÉS BŰNMEGELŐZÉSI JEGYZET	GARAMVÖLGYI LÁSZLÓ
214	A KÖZIGAZGATÁSI BÍRÁSKODÁS TÖRTÉNETE CSEHSZLOVÁKIÁBAN 1918 ÉS 1939 KÖZÖTT	ŠTENPIEN, ERIK
215	BÜNTETŐ ELJÁRÁSJOGI ISMERETEK II. DINAMIKUS RÉSZ	FANTOLY ZSANETT – BUDAHÁZI ÁRPÁD
216	BÜNTETŐ ELJÁRÁSJOG (JOGI SZAKVIZSGA SEGÉDKÖNYVEK)	HERKE CSONGOR
217	A BÜNYÜGYI HÍRSZERZÉS KÉZIKÖNYVE	NYESTE PÉTER – SZENDREI FERENC
218	JOGALKOTÁSTAN - JOGDOGMATIKAI ÉS JOGSZABÁLYSZERKESZTÉSI ISMERETEK	TÓTH J. ZOLTÁN SZERK.
219	JUBILEUMI TANULMÁNYKÖTET AZ 1966. ÉVI EMBERI JOGI EGYEZSÉGGOKMÁNYOK ELFOGADÁSÁNAK 50. ÉVFORDULÓJÁRA	CSAPÓ ZSUZSANNA (SZERK.)
220	A VALLÁSI ELEMEL JELENTŐSÉGE NAPJAINK FEGYVERES KONFLIKTUSAIBAN ÉS BIZTONSÁGI KIHÍVÁSAIBAN	RESPERGER ISTVÁN – UJHÁZI LÓRÁND (SZERK.)
221	A MAGYAR ELHÁRÍTÁS FEJLŐDÉSE. TANULMÁNYOK A KATONAI ÉS A POLGÁRI NEMZETBIZTONSÁGI ELHÁRÍTÁS MŰLTJÁRÓL, JELENÉRŐL, JÖVŐJÉRŐL	DRUSZA TAMÁS (SZERK.)
222	RENDAHAGYÓ KOMMENTÁR EGY RENDAHAGYÓ PREAMBULUMRÓL – MAGYARORSZÁG ALAPTÖRVÉNYE, NEMZETI HITVALLÁS	PATYI ANDRÁS (SZERK.)
223	A SZABÁLYSÉRTÉSI JOG TANKÖNYVE	HOLLÁN MIKLÓS – NAGY JUDIT (SZERK.)
224	STANAG PRACTICE. LEVEL 2 AND 3	BARRIE NORMAN LISTER
225	ÁTMA A MODERN KORMÁNYZÁS KONCEPCIONÁLIS ÉS KÖZPOLITIKAI KERETEI. HAZAI ÉS NEMZETKÖZI DIMENZIÓK	KAISER TAMÁS (SZERK.)
226	EGYÜTT NAGYOK	FEKETE DÁVID – RECHNITZER JÁNOS
227	DÉLKELET-EURÓPA POLITIKAI RENDSZEREI (1990–2017)	KOLLER BOGLÁRKA – ÖRDÖGH TIBOR (SZERK.)
228	A KÖZÉPSZINTŰ KORMÁNYZÁS HELYZETE ÉS PERSPEKTÍVÁI MAGYARORSZÁGON	PÁLNÉ KOVÁCS ILONA
229	A BIOMETRIKUS ADATOKAT TARTALMAZÓ ÚTI ÉS SZEMÉLYAZONOSÍTÓ OKMÁNYOK BIZTONSÁGNÖVELŐ HATÁSA A HATÁR-, ILLETVE A KÖZBIZTONSÁG ALAKULÁSÁRA	BALLA JÓZSEF
230	A KÖZSZOLGÁLATI KÉPZÉS FEJLESZTÉSE AZ OKTATÁSTECHNOLÓGIÁN ÉS A KÉPZÉSMENEDZSMENTEN KERESZTÜL	FÜR GÁSPÁR, ANDREJKOVICSNÉ TANNER TÍMEA
231	FORGALOMSZERVEZÉS ÉS -IRÁNYÍTÁS	MAJOR RÓBERT SZERK.
232	FIATAL TISZTEK ZSEBKÖNYVE, 2019	KRIZBAI JÁNOS (SZERK.)
233	KATONA-NŐ-KATONANŐ. KATONANŐK PÁLYASZOCIALIZÁCIÓJÁNAK FOLYAMATVIZSGÁLATA AZ ALAPKIKÉPZÉSTŐL A MISSZIÓS FELADATOK VÁLLALÁSÁIG	GYÖRFFY ÁGNES
234	AZ ÁR- ÉS BELVIZEK ELLENI ÖNKORMÁNYZATI VÉDEKEZÉS KORSZERŰSÍTÉSE	BÁRDOS ZOLTÁN
235	BÜNTETÉS-VÉGREHAJTÁSI REINTEGRÁCIÓS ISMERETEK	RUZSONYI PÉTER – CZENCZER ORSOLYA (SZERK.)
236	A NEMZETI KÖZSZOLGÁLATI EGYETEM ÉVKÖNYVE 2017–2018	PADÁNYI JÓZSEF – GÖRBE ATTILÁNÉ ZÁN KRISZTINA (SZERK.)
237	KRIMINÁLTECHNIKA	BALLÁNÉ FÜSZTER ERZSÉBET
238	KOGNITÍV KRIMINALISZTIKA	ANGYAL MIKLÓS (SZERK.)
239	EMBERÖLÉSEK NYOMOZÁSA	KOVÁCS LAJOS, BÓI LÁSZLÓ, GIRHINY KORNÉL
240	VERS UNE NOUVELLE EUROPE? LA FRANCE ET L'EUROPE CENTRALE AU REGARD DES RELATIONS FRANCO-HONGROISES CONTEMPORAINES	GAZDAG FERENC (SZERK.)

241	A MAGYAR BÖRTÖNÜGY TÖRTÉNETE	LŐRINCZ JÓZSEF – MEZEY BARNA
242	ÁTMA: KÖZSZOLGÁLATI SZERVEZÉS- ÉS VEZETÉSELMÉLET	HAUSNER GÁBOR (SZERK.) – KORONVÁRY PÉTER – SZABÓ SZILVIA – BELÉNYESI EMESE
243	HATÁRŐRIZETI ÉS HATÁRRENDÉSZETI TISZTKÉPZÉS 1903–2011	VIRÁNYI GERGELY
244	MECHANIKA I.	TÓTH BENCE
245	MAGYAR-ANGOL, ANGOL-MAGYAR RENDÉSZETI KÖZLEKEDÉS-, VÁM- ÉS HATÁRRENDÉSZETI SZAKSZÓTÁR	ÜRMÖSNÉ SIMON GABRIELLA
246	ÁTMA: BEVEZETÉS AZ ALKOTMÁNYJOGBA. ALAPFOGALMAK	GÁRDOS-OROSZ FRUZZSINA – HALÁSZ IVÁN
247	ÁTMA: KORMÁNYZATI SZEMÉLYZETPOLITIKA	HAZAFI ZOLTÁN (SZERK.)
248	A GAZDASÁGI JOGALKOTÁS AKTUÁLIS KÉRDÉSEI	GLAVANITS JUDIT (SZERK.)
249	DIE STUFENWEISE ENTSTEHUNG DES JURISTOKRATISCHEN STAATES. THE GRADUAL EMERGENCE OF THE JURISTOCRATIC STATE	POKOL BÉLA – TÉGLÁSI ANDRÁS (EDS.)
250	ÁTMA: AZ EURÓPAI UNIÓ INTÉZMÉNYRENDSZERE	BÓKA JÁNOS – SIMONNÉ GOMBOS KATALIN – SZEGEDI LÁSZLÓ

8.2.2. Scientific Journals

Society & National Defence (Társadalom & Honvédelem)

Society and National Defence (SND) is a quarterly journal and publishes articles on the applied social scientific aspects of military sciences, public administration sciences, and police and law enforcement. The scientific journal was originally founded in 1996 by the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University, one of the predecessor institutions of the National University of Public Service. The journal is international in scope with a focus on historical, comparative, and interdisciplinary discourse on military institutions, civil-military relations, and lessons learned from international conflict management and crisis response operations (with special regard to peace support operations). The editors and contributors include leading civilian, military and police experts, political scientists, sociologists, historians, economists, and scholars (lecturers and researchers), as well as specialists in public administration, military and police organizations. During the past almost 20 years we have published altogether more than 500 articles in our peer-reviewed, highly regarded journal, both in English and Hungarian.

Online: <http://tarseshonv.uni-nke.hu>

Working Papers on State, Governance and Administration (Államtudományi Műhelytanulmányok)

The Institute for Research and Development on State and Governance has launched an online publication series related to the developments in the field of the science of public governance and state at NUPS. It is our conviction that to become the University of the science of public governance and state cannot be realized without academic debates in which the building blocks of a new paradigm develop, collide and unfold. The Institute's new periodical publishes completed working papers related to the theoretical and methodological foundation of the science of public governance and state, to its application opportunities and to the researches on its domestic and international embeddedness. The periodical's mission is to publish researches on the science of public governance and state for academic debates, and to initiate academic workshops and discussions with the involvement of the widest professional community possible.

Online: <http://www.allamtudomany.hu>

National Security Review (Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle)

The National Security Review was founded by the National Security Institute of the National University of Public Service in 2013. It publishes recent and contemporary research results related to national and international security issues. The review intends to encourage multidisciplinary

approach and promotes the advancement of this complex field of research. The Review focuses on applied science and modern problems, therefore the board of editors is comprised of intelligence advisory board members and academic professors.

Online: <http://uni-nke.hu/kutatas/egyetemi-folyoiratok/nemzetbiztonsagi-szemle>

Military Engineer (Hadmérnök)

Military Engineer is an online, thematic periodical on research in military engineering science founded in 2006 by the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training and the Doctoral School of Military Engineering of the National University of Public Service. The peer-reviewed electronic journal aims to give an opportunity to researchers, university professors, PhD students and university students to publish their research results within a short time in the field of military engineering science and related themes. Military Engineer is an independent, military engineering science related, public journal that is published quarterly.

Online: <http://www.hadmernok.hu>

Hungarian Police (Magyar Rendészet)

The Hungarian Police seeks possible answers to practical issues related to law enforcement through the tools and knowledge of emerging police science. The credo of the Journal is that a critical approach to research combined with high scientific quality requirements truly serves civil courage, the well-being and the security of society, its different communities and that of individuals (including police staff). It aims to incorporate the full spectrum of law enforcement issues and shows great interest in the cooperation between police organisations and in the cooperation with others. The Hungarian Police is issued every second month of the year. The journal's predecessor was founded in 1990.

Online: <http://magyarrendeszet.uni-nke.hu>

Academic and Applied Research in Public Management Science (Hadmérnök)

AARMS is a peer-reviewed international scientific journal devoted to reporting original research articles and comprehensive reviews within its scope that encompasses the military, political, economic, environmental and social dimensions of security. The journal was launched by the predecessor institution in November 2002. Its goal is to publish research results and peer-reviewed studies of high standard in the fields of military science and military technology, in English language. Recent changes in the structure of the University have called for the renewal of the publication, allowing for the publishing of scientific results in other disciplines such as public administration or law enforcement.

Online: <http://aarms.uni-nke.hu>

Bolyai Review (Bolyai Szemle)

Bolyai Review, the successor of Bolyai News is a quarterly journal publishing articles on applied scientific aspects of military sciences, military logistics, communications and informatics sciences and disaster recovery. This scientific journal was originally founded in 1992 by the Bolyai János Military Technical College, From 1996 it has been published by the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University, one of the predecessor institutions of the National University of Public Service. The journal is international in scope with a focus on military technical, historical, comparative and interdisciplinary discourse on military technologies, safety technique, and lessons learned from military missions and crisis response operations (with special regard to peace support operations). The editors and contributors include leading civilian, military and disaster recovery experts, natural scientists, military historians, military economists, and scholars (lecturers and researchers) as well as PhD students, and specialists in the fields of engineering, robotics, electronic warfare and military cyber defence. During the past 24 years we have published altogether, more than 400 articles in our peer-reviewed, highly regarded journal, both in English and Hungarian languages.

Online: <http://bolyaiszemle.uni-nke.hu>

Military Science Review (Hadtudományi Szemle)

Military Science Review is a peer-reviewed online scientific journal, originally founded by the

Senate of the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University (succeeded by the National University of Public Service). Military science is an important scientific field as its interdisciplinary nature provides a great number of research areas. The aim of the journal is to provide an opportunity for faculty members, researchers and students to publish their research findings in the field of military sciences and closely related topics. It is divided into 4 columns: the art of warfare, social science, security policy and general issues. The languages of the Journal are Hungarian, English and German and it is published quarterly.

Online: <http://uni-nke.hu/kutatas/egyetemi-folyoiratok/hadtudomanyi-szemle/aktualis-szam>

Európai Tükör (European Mirror)

From March 2018, after several years of intermission, the Európai Tükör (European Mirror) scientific journal was published online and in print again. The name has remained the same, but the appearance, concept, content and the editorial board are new. With the re-launch of the journal, the intention of NUPS was to regularly publish high-quality academic papers. This goal is ensured by the professional composition of the editorial board and the double anonymous peer review of the articles. In 2018, 4 issues (in Hungarian and in English) appeared in print, and the 2018/3 issue was released in January 2019 online.

Online: <https://folyoiratok.uni-nke.hu/nyomtatásban-megjeleno-egyetemi-folyoiratok/europai-tukor/aktualis-szam>

Pro Publico Bono – Hungarian Public Administration (Pro Publico Bono – Magyar Közigazgatás)

The academic journal of Pro Publico Bono is an independent journal with the scientific mission of transferring knowledge that aims to bring about the quality development of the state, society and public administration. It aims to provide platform for publishing academic articles written in the fields of public service, public management and public policies, enhancing the interaction between academic views and practical implementation, along with advertising knowledge regarding the development in the quality of public administration. The journal was established in October 2012 and is issued every three months in Hungarian and once in a semester in English.

Online: <http://ppb.mk.uni-nke.hu>

“Nation and Security” Security Policy Review (Nemzet és Biztonság Biztonságpolitikai Szemle)

The peer-review academic journal Nation and Security – Security Policy Review was founded in 2008 as a joint publication of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence and the Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University and has been published by the National University of Public Service since 2012. Throughout these years editorial duties have been fulfilled by researchers from the Centre for Strategic and Defence Studies. The journal underwent a minor transformation in 2012 and reappeared with a new look but it has preserved its content, which focuses on current issues of security and defence policy. Currently 6 issues are published a year in Hungarian, complemented by 2 additional issues in English. Contributors include leading foreign and security policy experts, analysts and practitioners, as well as outstanding PhD students with original research results.

Online: <http://nemzetesbiztonsag.uni-nke.hu>; www.nemzetesbiztonsag.hu

ACTA HUMANA – HUMAN RIGHTS PUBLICATIONS (Acta Humana – Emberi Jogi Közlemények)

The ACTA HUMANA is a peer reviewed periodical journal of human rights published by the National University of Public Service. It was founded in 1990 by the Hungarian Centre for Human Rights Public Foundation and for a long time it was the only periodical in this field. The journal was later published by the National Institute for Public Administration and finally, following the foundation of the National University of Public Service (NUPS) on 1 January 2012, all publishing rights were taken over by NUPS. ACTA HUMANA is issued 4 times a year both in print and online. The journal is an independent periodical and its academic mission is to present the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, with a special focus on Hungarian cases;

and the human rights cases of the European Court of Justice. It also aims to publish academic articles and studies, thus contributing to the academic education in the field of public administration, public service and law. The ambition of this journal is to be a forum for peer-reviewed research experiences from all aspects of the field of human rights, and to enhance cross-fertilizing academic research and empirical knowledge.

Online: <http://actahumana.uni-nke.hu>

Military Engineering Journal (Műszaki Katonai Közlöny)

The Military Engineering Journal is a periodical founded by the Engineering Department of the Hungarian Association of Military Science in 1991 and is listed as an approved scientific journal. Over the past 25 years almost 500 academic publications have been released covering more than 5000 pages. Since 2012 it has been published online. It is a forum for publishing the latest scientific results of prominent and young researchers in the field of Military Engineering and related fields.

Online: <http://www.hhk.uni-nke.hu/downloads/kiadvanyok/; mkk.uni-nke.hu/index.html>

Aeronautical Science Publications (Repüléstudományi Közlemények)

The predecessor of this scientific journal was initiated in 1989 under the title of “Scientific Training Publications”. From 1994 to 1996 its name changed to “Aeronautical Science and Training Publications”. From 1996 it was given its current title “Aeronautical Science Publications”, published in printed form until 2007, and from that time as an online journal. Since its establishment, the journal has published 1500 valuable scientific papers. The Aeronautical Science Publications is a thematic and peer-reviewed online journal and its main objective is to create a forum for researchers, teachers, and students of PhD, MSc and BSc studies to present their scientific results in the field of aviation as well as the related scientific areas. The journal is issued 3 times a year.

Online: www.repulestudomany.hu

9. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

NUPS offers several programmes for international students and executives including full degree and exchange programmes, summer schools or tailor-made trainings.

Number of foreign students / Number of enrolled international students (October 2018)

Number of foreign students: 129

Number of enrolled international students (Erasmus): 45

Number of Erasmus Students (2015-2018)

	ACADEMIC YEAR 2015/2016		ACADEMIC YEAR 2016/2017		ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/2018		ACADEMIC YEAR 2018/2019	
	AUTUMN	SPRING	AUTUMN	SPRING	AUTUMN	SPRING	AUTUMN	SPRING
FMSOT	2		11	18	25	21	12	28
FSPGA	4	5		5	26	15	12	
FIES		9	18	18	28	18	18	23
FLE			2				1	17
FWS				1	1	2	2	

Number of Stipendium Hungaricum Students (2015-2018)

SEMESTER	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
2015/16 AUTUMN	0
2015/16 SPRING	5
2016/17 AUTUMN	25
2016/17 SPRING	30
2017/18 AUTUMN	30
2017/18 SPRING	22
2018/19 AUTUMN	45

Transferred credits awarded to NUPS students by foreign partner institutions based on interinstitutional agreements

Academic year 2017/2018: 349 transferred credits awarded with 81 admissions.

Academic year 2018/2019: 1105 transferred credits awarded with 158 admissions.

Number of courses taught in a foreign language

Academic year 2017/2018: 215 courses taught in a foreign language, of which 46 was a foreign language training course (terminology training).

Academic year 2018/2019: 317 courses taught in a foreign language, of which 106 was a foreign language training course (terminology training).

9.1. EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Erasmus+ and other exchange students are offered a wide selection of courses organised in thematic modules. With the Erasmus+ student mobility programme students have a chance to spend an exchange period (one or two semesters) at NUPS.

The Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme was launched in 2013 by the Hungarian Government as a full degree programme. EEA citizens are eligible to apply for state fund-

ing whereas the Hungarian government also regularly announces the Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship for applicants worldwide. For exchange students, the Erasmus+ is the primary programme offering scholarships for European, and since 2015 for non-European students as well. The CEEPUS programme is available for students coming from Central and Eastern Europe.

CEEPUS is an acronym for “Central European Exchange Programme for University Studies”. The main activity of CEEPUS are university networks operating joint programmes ideally leading to Joint Degree Programmes. CEEPUS covers mobility grants for students and teachers in this framework.

The Makovecz Programme was founded by the Ministry of Human Capacities of Hungary. It offers grants for one semester for BA, MA and PhD students to higher education institutions in Hungary and the Carpathian Basin.

Scholarship Programme for Christian Young People provides the possibility of studying in Hungary for young Christian students living in the crisis regions of the world and/or being threatened in their country because of their faith. After completing their studies, the scholarship fellows will return to their home country to help their community by applying their acquired knowledge, thus they will participate in the reconstruction of war-destroyed countries and contribute to the improvement of the social situation and the preservation of the culture of Christian communities.

9.2. SUMMER SCHOOLS

NUPS is a main organiser of two summer schools, both of which are traditionally hosted by the University.

Euro-Atlantic Summer School

The Euro-Atlantic Summer School, in the co-organisation of the Ministry of Defence and the Hungarian Defence Forces, and with the support of NATO, was organised for the 17th time in 2016. The idea of creating a summer school dealing with security and defence policy was closely related to Hungary’s adhesion to NATO.

In recent years the training centre of the Hungarian Defence Forces at Szolnok served as the venue of the event, offering special programmes, such as visits to a helicopter base.

Global Minority Rights Summer School

The Global Minority Rights Summer School was organised by NUPS in 2013 for the first time and has been gaining popularity since then. The summer school is co-organised each year with the British Middlesex University and the Hungarian Tom Lantos Institute. Traditionally NUPS hosts the one-week-long event in Budapest. In 2016, the venue was the newly rebuilt Ludovika Campus and the newly built Ludovika Residence Hall. The summer school hosts about 30 participants from all over the world who could share experiences and discuss current research projects, relevant issues related to minorities with leading experts and practitioners in the field of international human rights law, political science, international relations, economics, and journalism. They also have the chance to take part in interactive and informative cultural events.

V4 / EU Summer School

The annual one-week long Visegrad Summer School organised by the Faculty of International and European Studies is mainly for university students from the V4 countries who pursue their studies in the field of international relations, political science, European integration, law or related fields preferably at a Master’s level. However, in line with the spirit of the Visegrad cooperation the Summer School discusses not only regional questions but also EU and global issues, which are the hot topics of our world. Also highlighting the importance of cooperation (V4+ format) with other regions, the Summer School is open to a few selected students from other countries and regions. NUPS invites lecturers and experts from the Academia and also from di-

plomacy, EU and public institutions and leading think-tanks. The aim is to provide a venue for East Central European students and scholars to discuss issues related to European integration from a regional perspective in theory and practice. Furthermore, each day the programme provides opportunity for informal networking with the key young professionals in political, economic decision-making, the private sector, or the Academia.

Summer School in Hydrometry & Hydrogeodesy

The objective of the Summer School is to provide participants hands-on experience in designing and executing field measurement campaigns under various hydrological and hydraulic conditions, as well as to give an insight to state-of-the art analyses, data management and concepts of hydrodynamic modeling. The Summer School takes place at 3 locations, with a centre in Baja, at the Faculty of Water Sciences. After a two-days introductory theoretical training, a 2-times 4 days field measurement practice will take place on the slopes of the beautiful Mecsek-hills in Magyaregregy and near the mighty river Danube in Érsekcsanád. Participants will work in small teams led by experts. Apart from getting to know contemporary technology, techniques and methods, it will be a unique experience to prepare maps, calculate results, write reports and build up a model on the data the student group measured together.

10. THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

10.1. EVENTS

The New Rector of NUPS Received his Mandate

Dr. András Koltay ceremoniously received his mandate as Rector from János Áder, President of Hungary in the Sándor Palace. According to the decision of the President, the term of the mandate of the new Rector is 5 years, effective from 1st September.

The election and then the appointment of András Koltay took place after András Patyi, former Rector of the University had resigned on 31st August. The tendering procedure was opened by the University's Governing Board where András Koltay was the only applicant. The Senate and the Governing Board both supported the application while the President of Hungary made the final decision about the mandate. At the Senate meeting, Dr. Koltay presented in detail his agenda as a Rector, which includes the strengthening of the inner structure of NUPS and that of the cooperation between the various faculties and institutes to enhance the already present energies.

NUPS Ceremonially Acceded to the Magna Charta Universitatum

National University of Public Service signed and acceded to the Magna Charta Universitatum at a ceremony held in Salamanca, Spain on 18 September, 2018. The document of the Magna Charta Universitatum was created 30 years ago, on the 900th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Bologna, and was initially signed by 388 university rectors from five continents. The document lays down the principles of institutional autonomy and independence for universities, and includes guidelines on how future universities should function and formulate their self-identity. The document was created and is being constantly amended with a view to addressing the challenges Europe and the modern world have to face and determining the role of universities in this process. Tools available to universities for this purpose include - among others - joint programs, scientific cooperation and student exchange corroborating the statement that universities "as they did in the early days of their history, promote the mobility of students and lecturers, and, in addition to retaining national diplomats, regard the general policies on the award of grants and on the equivalence of qualifications, titles and exams as an important factor in the fulfilment of their mission." The Magna Charta forms the basis of any further declaration or proposal on European academic cooperation.

International Welcome Day

The traditional "Welcome Day" ceremony was held on 26 September 2018 in the Hunyadi Hall of the Ludovika Campus. The colleagues of the International Office welcomed students from all over the world with a little present. At the ceremony, Dr. habil. Györgyi Nyikos, Vice-Rector for International Affairs addressed the students. She presented the different faculties and institutes of the University, and wished the newcomers an unforgettable semester in Budapest, rich in great experiences. The Vice-Rector's welcome speech was followed by Dr. Zsuzsanna Peres, Vice-Dean for Science and International Affairs at the Faculty of Science of Public Governance and Administration. She detailed the specialties of the growing faculty and the wide range of courses offered. Dr. Zoltán Jobbágy, Vice-Dean for Science and International Affairs at the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training greeted the students next, and wished them a great and fruitful time in Hungary. Dr. Mónika Szente-Varga, Vice-Dean for Education at the Faculty of International and European Studies also greeted the students on behalf of the Faculty and also mentioned the variety of academic and leisure-time activities organised for students. Dr. Bence Mészáros, Vice-Dean for Science and International Affairs at the Faculty of Law Enforcement presented the faculty and encouraged students to visit them in the brand new faculty building.

Joint Public Service Exercise – Virus 2019

The National University of Public Service organized its traditional, yearly Joint Public Service Exercise with the participation of about a thousand students. This year, the central topic of the two-day

Exercise was to prevent the spread of a presumably bioterrorism induced epidemic infecting both humans and mammals, and to manage the emerged situation. Just as in the previous years, the Exercise provided a great opportunity for students to work together with other students from different service branches. During the Exercise, students reacted to the epidemic outbreak, they practiced law making processes, worked with defence and disaster management forces and modelled the process for declaring a state of emergency, and the process for introducing the state of emergency.

CeeeGov 2019

The National University of Public Service hosted for the sixth time the 2019 Central and Eastern European e-Dem and e-Gov conference between 2-3 May. The main topic of this year's conference was Cyber Security and eGovernance. The electronic public administration in Hungary has undergone significant development in recent years. However, according to international studies, we are still lagging behind compared to other countries. This year, in addition to the professionals, decision makers could also benefit from the conference by learning and sharing best practices and ideas. During the two days, participants had the opportunity to visit 14 sections and listen to more than 40 presentations. In his opening speech, András Koltay, Rector of NUPS, talked about the technological change as well as the human factors in e-governance. He highlighted that higher education has a key role in preparing public servants to face new challenges. Natalia Panina, PS&HC General Manager, Middle & Eastern Europe, SAP AG, talked about the potential and usability of e-participation and cloud-based data management in public services provided by ERP systems. Afterwards, Martin Fodor, Councillor, Bristol City Council, and member of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe underlined the role of political decision makers in making the most out of technical opportunities for the benefit of citizens, and minimizing misuse. In the next session, Ronald Bieber, General Secretary of the Austrian Computer Society emphasized the trends and opportunities of open data access utilised for scientific publications.

In addition to Hungarian experts, the CEEeGov Days 2019 conference welcomed internationally renowned professionals like Alois Paulin, who previously received the "Best Paper Award", and who talked about the Quantum Budget or Catalin Vrabie who presented the newest developments regarding smart cities. Further discussion topics included mobile electronic governance, legal implications of the use of social media by public authorities and digital competences for the Police. At the end of the conference, during the closing ceremony, the traditional Best Paper Award was awarded to the best theoretical and practical study.

The Visit of Li Zhanshu at NUPS

The National University of Public Service hosted a scientific conference on the past seventy years of the Hungarian-Chinese diplomatic relations and on future development opportunities. During the conference, László Kövér, Speaker of the National Assembly and Li Zhanshu, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress held a presentation, and a memorandum of understanding was also concluded between NUPS and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Information Day of the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme – SPS (10 October 2018)

The SPS Information Day was organised in cooperation with the Hungarian Delegation to NATO, the National University of Public Service in Budapest and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary. Hungary is currently leading an SPS project in the area of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) defence. The multi-year initiative aims to develop a cutting-edge sensor to detect bio-toxins, including in water and food. A number of young scientists, including from Ukraine, are contributing to the research effort, also helping them to kick-start their career. Hungary also helped capacity building in NATO partner countries Iraq and Jordan in countering improvised explosive devices through the provision of training and equipment to their armed forces.

At the SPS Information Day, Hungarian and NATO experts exchanged ideas on potential future research and capacity-building cooperation on security-related topics, such as cyber defence, counter-terrorism, border security, as well as on environmental issues.

"The ever-increasing number of challenges faced by the Alliance requires closer cooperation with partner countries," said Dr Péter Sztáray, State Secretary for Security Policy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, at the event. "Hopefully, thanks to the Information Day, Hungarian researchers and experts will be involved in more research projects in the future, which will strengthen the security of our region," he added.

Dr Antonio Missiroli, NATO Assistant Secretary General for Emerging Security Challenges, concluded in stating "The SPS Programme is one of NATO's most valuable partnership tools. Science, after all, is not just about experiments. It is about collaboration and partnership."

High Profile NATO Workshop at the National University of Public Service (6-8 November 2018.)

The National University of Public Service hosted an academically and strategically high profile NATO workshop. The Allied Command Transformation (ACT) of NATO - which maintains excellent relationship with NUPS - held both its Strategic Foresight Analysis and Framework for Future Alliance Operations workshop at the Ludovika Campus.

The event took place at the Educational Centre of the Campus and it was opened by col. Tibor Szabó, strategic analyst of the Allied Command Transformation. Dr. Györgyi Nyikos, Vice-Rector for International Affairs welcomed the guests on behalf of the National University of Public Service. The Vice-Rector highlighted the good relationship between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the University. She further added that it was an honour to host the meeting of experts working on future defence strategies. In her opening speech, Dr. Nyikos accentuated that the place of the workshop was ideal from a scientific perspective as in the past Ludovika Academy had represented for a very long time the centre of Hungarian military sciences and officer training.

The last opening speech was delivered by Dr. Csaba Vezekényi, Deputy State Secretary for Defence Policy. On behalf of the Ministry of Defence - the Hungarian organizers of the event - he presented to the audience Hungary's role within NATO as Hungarian soldiers take part in several allied missions and tasks year by year. In his speech he described the successes as well as the mid- and long term development goals of the Zrínyi 2026, defence and military forces development programme. He also underlined that the programme was the most comprehensive military reform plan over the past two decades and its aim was to modernize the capabilities of the Hungarian Defence Forces in line with NATO requirements.

After the opening session, a series of keynote presentations took place, followed by thematic workshops in the afternoon of the first day, where security and military experts discussed the potential security challenges and the possible ways to respond to them.

The Allied Command Transformation is one of the key pillars of the Organization since it is the centre of strategic planning which aims to maintain the peaceful future of the member states and to overcome the challenges they may face. When the former Supreme Allied Commander Transformation of NATO, Denis Mercier visited Hungary in 2017, he also held a lecture at NUPS.

Joint V4 Training Agreement (13 November 2018)

The Dean of the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training signed a V4 training cooperation agreement in Warsaw on 13th November, together with fellow representatives of military higher education institutions from other Visegrad countries. The aim of the cooperation is to enhance interoperability, which is urged by NATO as well. The main objective of the initiative signed by the Armed Forces Academy of General Milan Rastislav Štefánik, War Studies Academy in Warsaw, University of Defence in Brno, and the National University of Public Service is to teach the art of Operational Planning Process - OPP. According to the participants, this programme could later expand into an MSc. level cooperation.

The programme, supported by the Leadership Academy in Hamburg as well, aims to develop a regional capability that allows for the further education of V4 and V4+ university lecturers. The materials of the programme provide a suitable framework for a successful participation in operational planning, and it helps understanding the main processes and tasks in this undertaking.

The experiences gained in such a training help modernize MSc. level educational materials, and also helps in joining the processes in operational planning according to V4 and national standards. Since the Slovakian Armed Forces Academy of General Milan Rastislav Štefánik has been recognized as Partnership Training and Education Centre – PTEC of NATO, the participants of the programme receive a diploma recognised by NATO. This is going to allow the participants to teach according to high NATO standards.

The partnership also allows for the exchange of students and staff, the training of NATO compatible operational planning professionals, the development of static training materials, knowledge transfer and the joint development of educational materials, publication opportunities, and the creation of a joint MSc. module.

The Value of the Transatlantic Alliance – presentation of Steven M. Shepro lieutenant general, Deputy Chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Military Committee (3 December 2018)

“Hungary is an important ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,” said Steven M. Shepro. He also added that the country’s attitude was remarkable for its forward-looking, innovative ideas, major upgrades to Zrínyi 2026 to modernize the military, and its innovative university training for future military officers. The teaching of public services in one institution is highly advisable, as it pays equal attention to the training of administrative staff, police officers or soldiers. The challenges faced by international actors are very complex. The reason of this is, firstly, that there is a continuous escalation, and, secondly, that joint response is needed from the Member States. “While trying to find answers to these problems, we cannot go beyond what has happened in the past,” he emphasized when addressing the two global conflicts of the 20th century.

Now, just after celebrating the 100th anniversary of the end of the First World War, we must realize that there are many similarities between that time and the present day. Power competition is constantly growing and becoming more aggressive. “We cannot call this period peace, nor war.” The lieutenant general emphasized that, because of its values, NATO would continue to be an important element of international peace. The 70-year-old organization remained relevant and vital even after the end of the Cold War. The eastern enlargement, including the accession of Hungary in 1999, may be taken as an evidence for this as well. “This 70 years seems a lot, but we shall just think how short is this period compared to the age of this wonderful building where we are now,” he added, referring to the creation of the Ludovika Main Building in 1808. Maintaining the Alliance is still immensely important as this is how the security of Member States’ citizens and territories are guaranteed. Therefore, NATO has a huge responsibility. “Strong defense means successful defense,” said Steven M. Shepro. The power of collective power is demonstrated by the past. Several other states are still looking to join the Organization, which has 29 members at the moment. The reasons of this are, on the one hand, the values and the collective protection, and, on the other hand, that they see how successful the Organisation is.

Lieutenant General Jörg Vollmer’s (Chief of Staff of the German Army) visit and presentation (21 March 2019)

“The future is here and we should be prepared” – stated Lieutenant General Jörg Vollmer, Chief of Staff of the German Army during his visit at the National University of Public Service. The Lieutenant General talked about the major challenges of the 21st century as well as the German-Hungarian relations within both the NATO and the EU. According to him, the reason of the efficient cooperation between the two states lies in the common values that they both represent.

From Germany’s perspective, Jörg Vollmer highlighted 3 turning points: “This year marks the 70th anniversary of NATO, the 20th anniversary of Hungary’s NATO membership and the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.” Then the Lieutenant General added that Germany would always be grateful for Hungary for having opened their common borders with Austria for the people from East Germany. This is a historically significant moment for Germany as it helped the unification of the country. “We will not forget the gesture of Hungary and its support of the

freedom of choice” – he added. During his presentation, Jörg Vollmer mentioned that the friendship between the two countries was continuous. For instance, Germany and Hungary are good partners in foreign missions and this cooperation should be increased in the future.

“Nowadays, we need to face many challenges. First and foremost, we need to deal with terrorist threats, migration waves, the threat from Russia, the instability of the Middle East region and the failed states”. He also highlighted that since the 2014 Ukrainian crisis, it had become challenging to keep the Alliance together. In 2015, several new threats have emerged, including the Daesh i.e. the appearance of the Islamic State. Although there have been terrorist attacks before, the attacks in Paris and in other countries differ a lot from the previous ones. Suicide bombers have also appeared in Europe, sacrificing themselves to reach their goal. He further emphasized that these days many people in our societies tended to radicalize, which made the identification very difficult. Therefore, NATO must adapt to these news circumstances and must react quicker than before. “We continue to participate in missions, however we should not forget about the threats from East” – said the Lieutenant General. Despite the different historical background, focus points and perspectives of the member states, only together can they respond to these challenges.

Jörg Vollmer also talked about the development of the German Army. “The missions in which Germany participates, require many soldiers, energy and capacity. The preparation of these units is not simple, because each mission demands different level of preparation” – highlighted the Chief of Staff.

10.2. RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

Competitiveness in the Age of Digitalisation and Robotization Conference

On 4th October 2018 ‘The competitiveness in the age of digitalisation and robotization: the growing importance of quality factors’ concluding conference was organised within the framework of ‘The governmental instruments for the development of competitiveness, with a special focus on the effects of governmental skills on the soft factors of competitiveness’ workshop. On this event, the head of the workshop, several domestic and foreign professionals, governmental actors held lectures in the field of competitiveness for an audience of nearly fifty.

Good Local Government – Research Conclusion

On 26th October 2018 the research project “Good Local Government – the efficient and intelligent local management as constituent part of the good state” was concluded by the presentation of the research results before an audience, consisting of nearly 100 participants. Hence, among others, accessible technologies, measurement of local governments and results from the field of the management of local governments were addressed.

FOURLOG Logistics Training

The international participants of the 16th FOURLOG Logistics Training learned about preparatory tasks for peacekeeping operations, NATO logistic tasks and complex field activities within military logistics. In March, the traditional annual event welcomed 37 Austrian, Czech, Serbian and Hungarian students as well as 12 officers at several venues.

At the National University of Public Service, the logistics trainings are of high priority in the BA and MA programmes and their history goes back to several decades. The very first FOURLOG Logistics Training was organised in 2000 and it has been successful ever since. During the second phase of the three times five days period, the Zrínyi Campus of NUPS hosted the participants where they formed international workgroups to plan and execute different specialised logistic exercises by using the modern IT modules of NATO. The workgroups reported to Brig. Gen. Árpád Pohl, Dean of the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training, to Col. Stefan Lampl, Commander of the Austrian Armed Forces Logistics School, to Col. Árpád Szabó, Head of the Logistics Operations of the Hungarian Defence Forces, and, last but not least, to Col. István Nyitrai, Head of the Hungarian Defense Forces Logistics Center. After the Hungarian phase,

the cadets continued their training in the Czech Republic, where the acquired knowledge was utilized in a complex practical session by implementing a complex military logistics task under field conditions.

Water and Security in Hungary Conference

The Faculty of Water Sciences of the National University of Public Service held a conference on “Water and Security in Hungary” on 27 September 2018, to review the most important domestic challenges of water security.

The conference, attended by key representatives of the water sector, relevant professions and water science, credibly summarized the critical water management tasks of the coming decades for both decision-makers and the wider professional community.

Water, Peace, Development Conference – Preliminary Event of Budapest Water Summit

Strengthening the institutional, legal and political framework for international water cooperation is one of the key topics of the 2019 Budapest Water Summit (BWS). The purpose of the one-day conference was to make Hungary’s prominent international role in the field of science more visible. An appropriate framework for this was provided by the exchange of views between renowned domestic and foreign representatives at the planned event. The conference’s findings were directly applicable to the BWS thematic discussions.

Constant Learning: the Essence of NATO – Defence Education Enhancement Program 8th Clearing House Conference (17 – 21 June, 2019)

The Clearing House on Defence Education conference was held this year in Budapest. The high profile conference, held for the eighth time, was co-organized by the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, the Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP), the Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies, the Security Studies Institute, and, last but not least, the National University of Public Service (NUPS).

“The aim of today’s discussion is to talk about the reform of military and defence education”, stated György Rábai in his opening remarks. According to Mr. Rábai, Head of Defence Policy Section of the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, NATO has to face numerous threats. Although there is stability in Europe, it is threatened by outside factors, such as migration and terrorism. “The security sectors has to be revised, we need more, highly trained soldiers and further dialogues on these matters”, explained Mr. Rábai. Marc Di Paolo, Director of Defense Institution and Capacity Building at NATO, further underlined the diversity of challenges. “for a long time, NATO had one adversary, but that changed in the 1990’s”, he stated. Nowadays, it is hard to identify the enemy exactly, when we face such challenges as terrorism, migration, cyber-attacks, or the spread of weapons of mass destruction. “It is vital, that these issues may be discussed more and more”, the director concluded.

The Role of Territorial Defense Forces in Peace and War (27 – 31 May, 2019)

The conference was organized by the five-year-old Defense Staff Research Institute (Honvéd Vezérkar Tudományos Kutatóhely, HVK TKH), the Department of Education, Science Organization and Culture of the Ministry of Defense and the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training of the National University of Public Service, in cooperation with the Conflict Analysis Working Group of the Peace Partnership Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Policy Institutes. The latter is a network of more than eight hundred military educational and scientific institutions in sixty countries, aimed at finding concrete solutions to common security problems. This year the conference consisted of twenty-four lectures covering topics such as the experience of using territorial defense forces in different countries, the future directions of terrorism, next-generation wars and aspects of global threats.

Good State – Efficient Military: Anthropology and Military Science 2.0, Scientific Conference (20 November 2018)

The conference was organized for the second time by the Department of Joint Operations of the Institute of Military Leadership Training of the Faculty of Military Sciences and Officer Training of the National University of Public Service and the Department of Cultural Anthropology of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University.

The aim of the conference was to present the role of cultural anthropology in the conduct of military operations, presenting national and international experiences, as well as outlining interdisciplinary research opportunities, carried out in university and inter-faculty collaboration, in the field of military use of social sciences, including cultural anthropology.

