

**MIKLÓS ZRÍNYI
NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY
Doctorial Board**

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GÁBOR BOLDIZSÁR

**THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPATION
IN PEACE OPERATIONS
ON THE HUNGARIAN DEFENCE FORCES**

Author's words to the PhD thesis

**BUDAPEST
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to the PhD thesis

THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPATION IN PEACE OPERATIONS ON THE HUNGARIAN DEFENCE FORCES

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Various numbers of Hungarian soldiers have been participating in operations whose goal is to establish peace, security, and stability. Contribution to the complex task regime in order to preserve peace has always appeared in security and peace documents and foreign and defence policy guidelines issued after the change of the political system. In the past 15 years, we could witness the way the Hungarian Defence Forces (henceforward: HDF) kept on increasing its role in international peace operations in both men and quality.¹ From the individual military observer through armed peacekeeping and NATO operations, we have arrived to the current “peak of the profession”: the whole scale of military and international civil tasks is covered by the Republic of Hungary. For the first time in history, the red-white-green banner appeared on the map of international operations in order to cover an administrative entity. After that, the second flag mission demonstrating self-operating capability will appear in the Balkans, in Kosovo in the autumn of 2008.

The section of military science under my microscope is of no novelty – several studies have been written on the future operations of the Hungarian armed forces and of international peace operations. The reason behind is that military capabilities and the soldiers themselves get tested under real circumstances, threats and combat situations in operations like these. Several researchers have evaluated on the topic analyzed by me. Dr. János Deák has come to a few conclusions on strategy development after studying the circumstances of the use of future forces. In his studies, Dr. Zoltán Szenes has analyzed the conflicts of the future, operation environment, and the development of the armed forces. Dr. József Padányi has researched the fields of crisis response, peace supporting operations and disaster relief. Dr. György Szternák has taken a close look to the scientific study of war and crisis response operations. Dr. József Boda has determined the participation of law enforcement agencies in peace operations, and the future thereof.

Throughout the course of history, various international communities or alliances of states found it to be in their interest that peace, security, stability, or “just” the given status quo was to be preserved. Hungarian soldiers with the ranks of the joint forces of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (henceforward: AHM) performed such duty a few times. In accordance with a joint will, soldiers of the Hungarian People’s Army carried out similar duties in Vietnam and at the border between Iraq and Iran. The atmosphere of the world experiencing two alliances of the Cold War affected the role of the Hungarian participation. The challenges and threats have become more severe in the past 15 years, new menaces and new sorts of conflicts have erupted whose management and solution require international cooperation.

During my research, I have set the following hypothesis while analyzing its content and components:

In order to establish and solidify global and regional peace, more and more international organizations keep on mobilize more and more resources. These organizations have elaborated their own specification-displaying concepts and execution process, and in such a way that expresses, right at the level of definition, what capabilities are meant to be.

Peace operations show a spiral evolution – several conflicts that had been seen in the past could surface, in an alternative shape, in our days or in the future as well. The HDF keeps on adapting to challenges in space, time, complexity, intensity, and manpower, and it keeps on participating in operations of increasing size and depth in accordance with the challenges coming from the outer world.

The sorts of conflicts of the future can be deducted from the event of the past and the present, hence preparation can be commenced in the present.

¹ Peace operations: I have used this collective concept in my study. The concept covers all efforts done by states or the international community to preserve or restore international peace, security and stability.

An expeditionary war is a military activity of the outmost complexity, and the armed forces of the Republic of Hungary, being a member of an alliance, have to be prepared for such an activity. The distinction of the location, time, extremity, intensity, volume of manpower, logistical support, and the human environment (geographical, structural, human) pose a high challenge. Such features meet the characteristics of peace operations in several cases. Therefore, peace operations are suitable preparation for expeditionary wars by enabling field testing of theories, gathering of experience and fostering their integration to training routines and procedures with a way lower risk of failure and losses. Similarity can be found between the environmental characteristics of the two sorts of operations; the only distinction is in the intensity of the conflict and the physical safety of friendly forces which are actually determined by the human environment and the behaviour and the reaction of the locals.

The execution of the new-style use and the realization of peace operations of the military (or to be more specific, that of the Hungarian Defence Forces) require a novel way of thinking. At the level of the individual, the establishment of “civil empathy” is needed in operations performed in a civil environment. At the level of the government and institutions, such specialized strategy is needed whose execution facilitates defence planning and makes Hungary’s international participation foreseeable such a way that the interest of the nation could be met optimally.

During the elaboration of the study, I have used the following restrictions:

I have completed the accumulation of related literature to be used for my study by the end of 2007, therefore, post-deadline events and publications form no part of the study. I do not analyze the widening of Hungarian tasks in Afghanistan, or mortal events, their circumstances and consequences happened thereafter.

I have processed the related literature in Hungarian and English, as operations the HDF are involved or could be involved in use of English as the language of command. Considering that German and Russian peace operations do not have long history, or that they have extremely special characteristics, such literature has not been used by me.²

In the regime of military tasks, I have not analyzed wars to be fought with weapons of mass destruction. However, I have considered this issue in the light of challenges.

The word “politika” used in this study is used as the Hungarian equivalent of the English word “policy”, which covers parliamentary, governmental, local municipality, and national and administrative tasks.

While working on this study, I have kept the following goals in mind:

- to see clearly and to apprehend peace operation-related definitions used by various international organizations, and the content thereof,
- to apprehend the definition of NATO crisis response operations (henceforward: CRO) and peace support operations (henceforward: PSO), and to recommend a better defined apprehension in its content,

² After the reunification, Germany cautiously approached the peace operation issue. Its military units participate in NATO operations mainly in the Balkans and in Afghanistan.

As a historical heritage, Russia has been active in the “Close Foreign Soil”. Operations in Afghanistan during the Cold War and the military presence in Chechnya cannot be called peace operations. Russians soldiers have been stationed in the territory of the former Soviet Union in the Republic of Georgia and in Tajikistan within the ranks of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Direct national interest pressed them to participate with military units in the NATO operations in the Balkans.

Both countries have been participating in several other missions with military observers and policemen.

- to bestow Generation Three peace operations with a new content and meaning, and to determine the characteristics thereof,
- to interpret the results of the research on the future and to determine such an environment where future peace operations are to be carried out, hence to designate the course of development,
- to determine such factors and circumstances which influence the war and peace operation activity and the role of the HDF,
- to determine the guidelines of Hungarian participation in various sorts of peace operations in accordance with financing and planning,
- to determine the keystone of Hungary's military participation, vital spheres of interest and the Peace Operations Strategy, and the change in the way of thinking at the level of the individual, and the individual's attitude towards the branches of social science,
- to determine the relationship between peace operations and expeditionary wars, and the components assisting and supporting each other.

In order to achieve the research objectives stated above, I have used the following method:

- I have studied the topic-related literature of national and foreign origin, official documents, studies, analysis, and publications,
- I have classified the knowledge obtained, I have published and lectured partial results of my findings, and I have integrated them into the training routine [Miklós Zrínyi National Defence University; University of Science of Pécs; International Education Center of the Ministry of Interior (later Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement); International Courses of Military Observers in Hungary and Russia; the field of CIMIC and PSYOPS in the HDF Civil-Military Cooperation and Psychological Operations Centre (english abbreviation: HDF CMCPOC)],
- I have consulted national and foreign experts, I have conducted interviews and surveys and drawn my findings,
- I have presented my findings in professional conventions and challenged the opinions presented by other experts. I conducted supervision in the working groups of defence planning and the Defence Bureau during the review within the Ministry of Defence in 2002, and during the review of the CIMIC and PSYOPS capabilities of the MoD in 2006. Since 2007, I have conducted supervision, as the commander of the CMCPOC, in various missions, readiness duties, and exercises.
- I have tested and taken feedback on the solidness of my knowledge and my findings during training routines, exercises and real-life executions.

I will be studying and drawing conclusions from the following fields and subjects while elaborating my thesis:

CHAPTER 1: I will be processing the definition concept of various international organizations, and their relationship to the conflict spectrum. I will be presenting the complexity of nation building and the components and features of an expeditionary war.

CHAPTER 2: I will be determining the periods and characteristics of peace operations, especially those of Generation Three, and will be classifying the evolution of the participation of Hungary therein. By analyzing the findings on future research and the trends of the present, I will be determining the environment and the area of action where military forces could have new sorts of tasks concerning peace and security.

CHAPTER 3: I will be determining the effect the altered world and the security environment create, and what is expected from soldiers of the present and the future. I will be presenting

those areas of social science whose comprehension is vital in the process of solution finding in a civil environment with a wide range of public watching. The ever frequent and complex peace operations, the low manpower of the HDF, expectations on behalf of the allies, credibility and righteousness require the elaboration of a specialised strategy, especially when considering that peace operations are such actions where, on a daily basis, soldiers carry out real tasks while being exposed to direct threats.

CHAPTER 4: I will be examining the task regime of the HDF and the network of executable tasks, and I will be revealing their homogeneity. I will be determining the relationship, homogeneity and difference of peace operations and expeditionary wars.

CHAPTER 5: I will be summarizing my partial findings, I will be articulating my novel scientific findings and I will be making recommendations on exploitation and future research.

My findings obtained during data collecting, research and classification have been published in vocational literature. I have participated and made various achievements in research-related contests of the National Convention of Scientific Students (Országos Tudományos Diákköri Konferencia) and other organizations (Operation Control Centre of the HDF General Staff / Honvéd Vezérkar Műveletirányító Központ, HDF Geoinformation Service / MH Geoinformációs Szolgálat, Military Science and Security Policy Association / Hadtudományi és Biztonságpolitikai Egyesület, Hungarian Procurement, Stock Management and Logistics Association / Magyar Beszerzési, Készletezési és Logisztikai Társaság).

Within the Ministry of Defence and various working groups, I participated in the function review of the Defence Review Regime of the MoD (henceforward: DRRM) and that of the Defence Bureau, and in the elaboration of CIMIC and PSYOPS capabilities of the HDF; I took my part in international standardization (henceforward: UN STGM) on the training of military observers within the framework of the Central European Cooperation Organization (henceforward: CENCOOP). My contribution to the two-year shaping of the DRRM and to the now five-year development of CIMIC and PSYOPS capabilities empowers me with sufficient knowledge to give explanation on issues like training and financing.

Summarized conclusions

During the analysis of the effect of peace operations on military forces, I have studied the concepts of those international organizations where the HDF has been participating or will be participating in the future in order to preserve peace and security. The analysis of the historical evolution has revealed that as time passes, more and more organizations participate in peace operations and determine their definitions. The concepts of each organization show an ever widening tendency in order to cope with new threats and challenges. *The use of an own concept category by an organization enables the organization to be identified, hence a “secondary” content can be perceived in the definition.* This “secondary” content that characterizes the organization given is its decision-making mechanism, corporate culture, procedures, attitude towards the spectrums of the conflict, experience its real “detering” power. The complex approach to security and the growing concept category has affected the HDF, too. *Complex challenges should be treated the complex way at both regional and global level*, just as it can be traced in the case of the HDF PRT. Complex apprehension of security and that of coherent solution finding require the perception of the characteristics of *failed states*, and the exploration of its relationship to *nation building* known from history and still used in our days. Among the dimensions of *political, military, economic*, social, humanitarian and of other nature, the first three ones are the ones where the founding of solid, predictable and self-preserving peace forms an indispensable base to solution-finding.

Among the organizations analysed, NATO possesses the most detailed capabilities that can give adequate answers to every component of the conflict. *Any country that forms its*

doctrine, guidelines and procedures such a way that it can meet NATO requirements while maintaining its national interest as well, is capable of acting as an effective member of any alliance or bond during defence and peace operations. I find it necessary that the ideas “crisis response” and “peace support” promoted by NATO should be set more apart on a better defined basis in accordance with geographical location and direct or indirect involvement, which could facilitate the operation and force planning of the HDF and the preparation of the its elements assigned to the task.

Conflicts erupt in places far from the developed world, far from Hungary. It is necessary to deal with these challenges at their commencement and right at their location in order to prevent a possible escalation, which would be an inestimable threat and burden to Hungary. Conflicts to be treated at their place of eruption require the founding of expeditionary capabilities. Having such capabilities and considering the characteristics of the *first phase of Generation Three* peace operations, the military force has to be capable of fighting a war if necessary. That is what I call *expeditionary war capability*.

In the study, I have analysed, bestowed a *new content upon, and interpreted a more complex way Generation Three* peace operations. I have determined the phases of “war and management”, the boundaries of generational ages and the environment and features of the operations. Upon studying peace operations of the past and the present, I have revealed those characteristics that, although in altered forms, keep on returning during operations. Knowing such a pattern and using the findings of the research on the future, I have determined that the environment and the task regime which future-generation peace operations will be carried out among. The HDF should be capable of dealing with trends emerging from the past, the present and the future. The *HDF PRT, being a peace operation of the most complexity and of the highest level with Hungarian participation*, is a milestone in the road of evolution and in shaping of the military capabilities.

Future operations demand the way of thinking within the elements of planning and execution to meet the features of the conflict at both institutional and individual level. At institutional and governmental level, the elaboration of a Peace Operations Strategy is necessary that would serve as a task guideline: it would enable planning of forces and resources, predictability and credibility of the HDF. At the level of the individual, a soldier with coordinating and cooperating capability and openness to complex thinking is needed. Complex management of complex conflicts requires complex thinking. The leader has to go beyond the limits of the sphere of military security and has to apprehend the process of other areas, has to be capable of coordinating various efforts. This requires the *widening of knowledge in social science and the increase in “civil empathy”*.

In our global world, menacing conflicts emerge in regions far from us. The keystone of effective management is rapid and on-site intervention to prevent the escalation of the conflict and the surfacing of other harming factors. Both the war and the post-war “management” require expeditionary capabilities. *Since the location and the environment are the same, the core difference between expeditionary wars and the following peace operations is in the intensity of the conflict and the physical safety of friendly troops.* The similarity between the two sorts of action enables us to get prepared for expeditionary wars by obtaining experience in peace operations and processing and feeding them back to the training regime. An alliance and the membership within an alliance mean not just benefits but obligations, too. Fighting a war to serve as the basis of a long-lasting solution bears the element of the same importance in Generation Three peace operations and in Phase Two (“management”). Member states in both sorts of operation have to participate, since the strength of the alliance is the accumulation of strength of the several states.

New scientific findings

While elaborating the study, I have always kept in mind that the Hungarian Defence Forces are in significant transformation in both procedures and means, and issues of structure. All the scientific results achieved give answers to the several contemporary problems and dilemma within the development and use of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

1. I have determined the difference between crisis response and peace operations by pointing out that this can make the decision on the features of response more profound.
2. I have proven by analyzing the content of the generations of peace operations that the ever complex nature of operations widens the task regime of the military, which requires a new way of thinking and a new way of methods and means.
3. I have determined the features of Generation Four peace operations, opening the opportunity to define the framework of a more efficient training routine and laying the basis of standards for the military.
4. Building on my analysis, I have created the major parts of the concept and content of Peace Operations Strategy, which could serve as the basis to a more efficient, more secure and predictable participation in peace operations.
5. By comparative analysis on the content of expeditionary wars and peace operations, I have proven that the Hungarian participation in peace operations contribute to a potential participation in expeditionary wars by creating a quality pool of human and material resources.

Recommendations

I recommend the introduction of the *novel use of crisis response, peace operations*, and that of peace support operations according to the terms of NATO.

I recommend that the definition on *future conflicts* and their environment should be considered as the basis when thinking about *training and troop preparation* is carried out.

In accordance to the necessary change in the way of thinking, I recommend *social science subjects* indicated by me be *added*, in an increasing volume, *to the educational system*.

The change in the use of the military, the changes in the environment, and the altered features of the challenges make the instant elaboration of the *HDF Peace Operations Strategy* necessary. Considering the challenges and changes of our era, it is necessary to widen the pool of knowledge and to keep it up-to-date, and to have the new elements integrated.

The road towards the elaboration of expeditionary military capabilities leads through peace operations of higher and higher intensity. I find the foundation of a “*centre of excellence*” within the framework of the HDF necessary in order to *gather*, analyse and evaluate *experience*. Experience obtained *should be integrated*, without the loss of time, *into the training and preparation* regime of the troops.

I find the foundation of a *complex Governmental Defence Planning Regime* necessary, as it would not coordinate not just national defence, but extraterritorial protection of national interest, too, and would optimize such actions via the most effective use of national resources. In the field of peace operations, the planning regime should be supplemented by, beside other governmental actors, by non-governmental, international and civil organizations in order to have a coordinated complex conflict management not just in the execution, but in the planning phase, too.

Areas requiring further research

Determining *future conflicts* and the *role and function of the military* within requires further and continuous research. It is necessary to know what sorts of tasks the military should be prepared for, since it determines the triple concept of military science on structure, means and procedure.

Determining the criteria of expeditionary war capabilities and the chance and limits of implementation on behalf of Hungary is indispensable when carrying out the cost-effective planning of forces of the future.

Further research is necessary on the execution of peace operations, to smoothen social science criteria indispensable for the complex management of conflicts, and to define the syllabus by service classes and training levels.

PUBLICATIONS

1. Békétámogató műveletek a múltban In: Nem háborús műveletek ZMNE Egyetemi jegyzet, (ZMNE, Budapest, 2002.)
2. A II. generációs békefenntartás és a korszak jellemzői In: Béketeremtés-békefenntartás Tanulmánykötet (Kodolányi János Főiskola, Székesfehérvár, 2005.)
3. The Hungarian approach towards The Provincial Reconstructing Teams (PRT) mission in Afganistan In: Conference Proceedings from the 3rd Annual Doctoral Conference (Brno, 2007)
4. Magyarország NATO-tagsága és biztonságpolitikája In: Társadalom és Honvédelem 1999/2. (Társadalom és Honvédelem, Budapest, 1999.)
5. Tét a lét In: Humán Szemle 2000/1-4. (HVK Humán Főcsoportfőnökség, Budapest, 2000.) (társszerző: Fábíán Csilla)
6. Könyvszemle Z. Brzezinski: A nagy sakktábla c. művéről In: Társadalom és Honvédelem 2000/1. (Társadalom és Honvédelem, Budapest, 2000.) (társszerző: Rózsa Tibor)
7. Nemzetközi katonai megfigyelői tanfolyamok Magyarországon In: Új Honvédségi Szemle 2000/4. (Új Honvédségi Szemle, Budapest, 2000.) (társszerző: Rózsa Tibor)
8. A Magyar Honvédség a NATO területen kívüli, nem háborús katonai műveleteiben In: Nemzetvédelmi Egyetemi Doktorandorum 1. szám (ZMNE, Budapest, 2001.)
9. A haderő feladatai a jövő békétámogató műveleteiben In: Nemzetvédelmi Egyetemi Közlemények 2001/1. (ZMNE, Budapest, 2001.)
10. A békétámogató műveletek kialakulása, fejlődése, helye a katonai műveletek rendszerében In: Nemzetvédelmi Egyetemi Közlemények 2001/2. (ZMNE, Budapest, 2001.)
11. A Magyar Honvédség civil kontrollja az ENSZ békétámogató műveleteiben In: Kapu 2001.02. (Magyar a magyarért Alapítvány, Budapest, 2001.)
12. Az első békétámogató művelet? In: Társadalom és Honvédelem 2001/4. (Társadalom és Honvédelem, Budapest, 2001.)
13. A 21. század Magyar Honvédsége In: Kard és Toll 2004/1 (HM Oktatás és Tudományszervező Főosztály, Budapest, 2004.)
14. Magyar katonák a békéért In: Új Honvédségi Szemle 2006/1. (Új Honvédségi Szemle, Budapest, 2006.)
15. Az Egyesült Nemzetek Szervezete békefenntartó műveleteinek logisztikai rendszere (különös tekintettel a költségvisszatérítésre) In: Katonai Logisztika 2008/1. (<http://www.hm.gov.hu/files/9/9988/14.pdf>, letöltés: 2008.07.11.) (társszerző: Besenyő János)
16. Az Egyesült Nemzetek Szervezete békefenntartó műveleteinek logisztikai rendszere (a költségvisszatérítés tükrében), ZMNE ITDK I. díj 1998.
17. A Magyar Honvédség nem háborús katonai feladatai (a biztonságpolitika tükrében), Budapest, XXV OTDK, Hadtudományi szekció, 2001.
18. Magyarország útja a NATO-ba és biztonságpolitikájának alakulása a '90-es években, ZMNE ITDK, 2000.

SCIENTISCT PRESENTATIONS

1. ZMNE: „A XXI. század vegyivédelme” című tudományos konferencia, szekcióelőadás HVK MIK és HVK TO pályázatra: „A Magyar Honvédség nem háborús feladatai a XXI. században” című előadás
2. ZMNE és HVK VKI: „A békefenntartó műveletek műszaki biztosítása” című tudományos konferencia, „A békefenntartó műveletek kialakulása, fejlődése és helye a katonai műveletek rendszerében” című előadás
3. MK KBH és MH GEOSZ: „A biztonságpolitika speciális területei, a megváltozott biztonsági környezet” című tudományos konferencia, „Új kihívások és új képességek a CIMIC és a PSYOPS tevékenységben” című előadás

CURRICULUM VITAE

LTC BOLDIZSÁR, Gábor

COMMANDER of CIMIC and PSYOPS CENTRE, HDF

Place and date of birth: Miskolc (HUNGARY), 20 September, 1968
Nationality: Hungarian
Marital status: married (son and daughter)

GRADUATION: (in Hungary)

1989 Reconnaissance Officer (Kossuth Lajos Military College)
1998 Special Economist (Financial and Accounting College)
2000 Security and Defense Policy Expert (Miklós Zrínyi National Defense University)

COURSES:

1996 UN Staff Officer - AUSTRIA
1997 UN Logistics - CANADA
1997 NATO Orientation - HUNGARY –Clingendael Institute (NETHERLAND)
1998 UN Staff Officer - SWEDEN
2000 CIMIC - CANADA
2001 Legal Aspects of Peacekeeping – USA
2003 Resource Management – NATO SCHOOL
2004 CIMIC LNO– NATO SCHOOL
2006 PSYOPS– NATO SCHOOL
2008 PRT– NATO SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT:

1989-1996 34th Long Range Reconnaissance Battalion (Szolnok), Recce Team Leader
1996-1997 88th Rapid Reaction Battalion (Szolnok), Coy 2IC and staff officer
1997 Defense Staff - Directorate of International Relationship (Budapest), desk officer for peacekeeping
1997-1998 Defense Staff - Operations Control Center (Budapest), information officer
1998-2000 Miklós Zrínyi National Defence University, Department of Security and Defense Studies (Budapest), student
2002-2003 MoD, Defense Planning Coordination Office (Budapest), senior desk officer
2003-2004 HDF CIMIC Centre (Budapest), CIMIC team leader
2004-2006 HDF CIMIC and PSYOPS Centre (Budapest), 2IC
2007- HDF CIMIC and PSYOPS Centre (Budapest), Commander

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES:

1993-1994 UN Military Observer, ONUMOZ
2005-2006 UN Military Liaison Officer, UNMIK
1994 British-Hungarian Joint Training Exercise (HUNGARY)
1995 COOPERATIVE NUGGET – 95 (USA) (NATO/PfP)
1995 COOPERATIVE DRAGON ESPERIA – 95 (ITALY) (NATO/PfP)
1996 COOPERATIVE OSPREY – 96 (USA) (NATO/PfP)
1997 COOPERATIVE NUGGET – 97 (USA) (NATO/PfP)
from 1997 International Military Observer Courses, Instructor (HUNGARY)

2003	UN Military Observer Course, Instructor (Russia)
2004	EAGLE ENTRY (NRDC IT) (NATO/NRF)
2004	EAS-04 (NRDC-T) (NATO/NRF)

LANGUAGE SKILLS:

1992	Middle Level State Examination in English (Type: speaking, writing)
1996	High Level State Examination in English (Type: speaking)
1999	High Level State Examination in English (Type: speaking, writing)
2002	Basic Level State Examination in French (Type: speaking, writing)
2008	Angol STANAG 3. 3.-. 3.

PROMOTIONS:

1989	2LT
1993	1LT
1996	CPT
2001	MAJ
2007	LTC

MEDALS:

1994	UN Medal ONUMOS
1996	Tiszti Szolgálati Jel III. fokozat
1997	Tiszti Szolgálati Jel III. fokozat
2000	Békefenntartásért Szolgálati Jel
2003	Szolgálati Érdemjel ezüst fokozata
2006	UN Medal UNMIK
2006	Békefenntartásért Szolgálati Jel
2006	Szolgálati Érdemjel arany fokozata
2008	Tiszti Szolgálati Jel II. fokozat