



**Ludovika - University of Public Service**

**V. LAW ENFORCEMENT - SCIENCE –  
UPDATES**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT THROUGH THE EYES OF  
YOUNG RESEARCHERS  
2023**

**Law Enforcement Conference**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**26 April 2023  
Budapest, Hungary**

**Publisher:**

Association of Hungarian PhD and DLA Candidates  
Department of Law Enforcement

**Budapest  
2023**

ISBN 978-615-6457-24-0

**Editors:**

Noémi Emőke Baráth  
Ivett Csontos-Nagy  
Péter Felföldi  
József Mezei

**Abstracts were peer reviewed by:**

Vince Vári PhD  
Péter Nyeste PhD  
Márta Fekete PhD  
Mariann Kudar  
Bernadett Bacsó

**All rights reserved**

**The conference is organized by:**

Association of Hungarian PhD and DLA Candidates  
Department of Law Enforcement

Doctorates' Council of the Ludovika – University of Public Service

Hungarian Association of Police Science



### Organization Committee:

Ivett Csontos-Nagy, main organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Erika Gál LLD., organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Bernadett Bacsó, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Katalin Erdélyi, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Péter Felföldi, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Ádám Kalmár, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Zsolt Sándor Lippai, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Noémi Emőke Baráth, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

József Mezei, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Ágota Németh LLD., organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Laura Schmidt, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Tamás János Skorka LLD., organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Ferenc Urbán, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)

Krisztián Kakócz, organizer (Ludovika - University of Public Service, Hungary)



EMBERI ERŐFORRÁS  
TÁMOGATÁSKEZELŐ



EMBERI ERŐFORRÁSOK  
MINISZTERIUMA



Nemzeti  
Tehetség Program

The tender was implemented on behalf of the Ministry of Human Resources from the National Talent Program grant code number NTP-TK-M-23-0002 announced by the Human Resources Support Manager.



## Table of contents

I.	Section .....	5
<b>Law enforcement through the eyes of young researchers .....</b>		<b>5</b>
	Emőke Noémi Baráth: Socialization arenas and career choice in aspect of police higher education.....	6
	Gabriella Ürmösné Simon PhD - Nóra Barnucz: Innovative methods in teaching English for Law Enforcement .....	7
	Zsolt Sándor Lippai: The stepchildren of law enforcement .....	8
	László Teknős PhD: Law enforcement aspects of climate change.....	9
	Tamás János Skorka LLD.: Infringement law after the first decade .....	10
II.	Section .....	11
Justice, defence, security.....		11
	Ivett Csontos-Nagy: Using proactive investigative tools for effective justice .....	12
	Péter Bogár: Protection from surveillance .....	13
	Péter Felföldi: Examination of the “Safety in numbers” effect in Budapest.....	14
	József Mezei: The issue of recognizing illegal agency activity in the field of counterintelligence in Hungary, at the beginning of the 1980s .....	15
	Máté Hollósvölgyi: Where is Hungarian restorative justice heading? .....	16
	Klaudia Lohner: Hard-to-define motivations and criminal profiling .....	17
III.	Section .....	18
Young generation, vulnerability of minors .....		18
	Ákos Erdélyi: Psychological issues of child prostitution .....	19
	Mária Zsóka Bellavics MD.: Borderline personality disorder among juvenile delinquents.....	20
	Dóra Ripszám: Trafficking of children for sexual purposes .....	21
IV.	Section .....	22
Lectures in foreign languages .....		22
	Ágota Németh LLD.: Festivals and drugs / Feste und Drogen .....	23
	Tibor Bánáti LLD.: The impact of COVID-19 on the development of pickpocketing in Budapest in the light of statistical data. / Der Einfluss von COVID-19 auf die Entwicklung des Taschendiebstahls in Budapest im Lichte statistischer Daten .....	24
	Krisztián Kakócz: The impact of the 2015 refugee crisis on the Hungarian police's activities in the field of immigration / Die Auswirkungen der Flüchtlingskrise 2015 auf die Aktivitäten der ungarischen Polizei im Bereich der Einwanderung.....	25
	Bernadett Bacsó: Challenges in the fight against drug-related crime in German-speaking countries / Die Herausforderungen bei der Bekämpfung der Drogenkriminalität in den deutschsprachigen Ländern.....	26
	Éva Kovács: Limited parametres in biometrics: a new way forward in a person’s identification .....	27
	Katalin Erdélyi: Examining the judicial acceptance of audit expert opinions using a machine learning algorithm / Examen de la aceptación judicial de los peritajes de auditoría usando un algoritmo de „machine learning” .....	28



## I. Section

### Law enforcement through the eyes of young researchers



## **Emőke Noémi Baráth: Socialization arenas and career choice in aspect of police higher education**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: barath.noemi.emoke@uni-nke.hu

6

Students enrolled in law enforcement higher education follow a closed system of training at a single university in Hungary, the National University of Public Service. In the choice of this career, the socialization arenas have an influencing effect. The secondary and tertiary socialization arenas are decisive in terms of the formation of an individual's professional identity in the entire professional career arc. According to the data of the empirical research, in the choice of a law enforcement career, in addition to family members, an acquaintance working in the law enforcement career was also considered a reference person. During the empirical data collection, I included full-time, first-year police officer candidates in the research and examined what people and circumstances influenced their career choice and, based on these, how they feel about their career in the police organization. Based on all of this, the educational institution can receive valuable information about how it implements the formation and formation of occupational roles during the years of higher education, in the first stage of career socialization. During this sensitive period according to professional identity formation, a hidden role learning takes place, and then when entering the professional environment, the learned role behavior really manifests.

**Keywords:** higher education, socialization scene, law enforcement education, career choice, empirical research.



## **Gabriella Ürmösné Simon PhD - Nóra Barnucz: Innovative methods in teaching English for Law Enforcement**

Ludovika - University of Public Service

Budapest, Hungary

E-mail: [simon.gabriella@uni-nke.hu](mailto:simon.gabriella@uni-nke.hu); [barnucz.nora@uni-nke.hu](mailto:barnucz.nora@uni-nke.hu)

7

In 2021, the Department of Languages for Specific Purposes at the Faculty of Law Enforcement was awarded the 1st place of the Innovative Department Award by the Creative Learning Programme. The presentation will show you the path Ürmösné Dr. Simon, Gabriella to a successful application. The tender is based on 5 conceptions and 39 subtopics, such as talent management, student treatment, knowledge sharing, building and maintaining faculty links with other departments, innovation and creativity, inspiration and future orientation. The teaching of ESP for Generation Z, poses several problems, which derive from the learning styles of the students altered by the impact of the rapid changes of the information society. The innovativeness of the Department comprises – on the one hand – the use of ICT-enhanced seminars, with the contribution of which, students experience a competitive spirit and outstanding motivation. In addition, the Department represents such a pedagogical and methodological shift that places the effective improvement and assessment of the students' skills in the focus of the education. The current research of the Department comprises the use of Augmented Reality in the classroom; the integration of which contributes to the creation of a student-centred learning environment. The results highlight the wide range of criteria, by which the Department can be considered innovative.

Keywords: English for Law Enforcement, innovativeness, value transmission, internationalization, Augmented Reality.



## **Zsolt Sándor Lippai: The stepchildren of law enforcement**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: [lippai.zsolt@uni-nke.hu](mailto:lippai.zsolt@uni-nke.hu)

8

The police, as the state actors in the creation of our security, and in particular the activities of the police organisation, have been and are still dealt with in many different ways. However, only very few police researchers have focused their attention on non-state actors in the field of security, on the special bodies and 'peripheries' of policing, on the use of methods other than the traditional concept of policing.

In the course of a comprehensive academic research and mapping of private security, it can be concluded that the topic under investigation is a constantly topical issue in the operation of the police, as the last two decades have brought about a number of unprecedented situations in the operation of the police. The quantitative and qualitative transformation of tasks and expectations also requires a reassessment of the relationship between state and non-state actors in the creation and maintenance of security.

This makes it particularly interesting to examine the armed security forces and municipal police forces, also known as the 'stepchildren of policing', and to analyse their intersections, and to present a problem area that is little known to many. Highlighting the challenges of risk societies, moral panics, nodal (geographical) orientations and the importance of private security as an added value. The presentation will help to study this activity.

Keywords: security, law enforcement, private security, municipal police, armed security guard.





## **László Teknős PhD: Law enforcement aspects of climate change**

Ludovika - University of Public Service / Faculty of Law Enforcement / Institute of Disaster Management

Budapest, Hungary

E-mail: [teknos.laszlo@uni-nke.hu](mailto:teknos.laszlo@uni-nke.hu)

9

The negative consequences of global climate change are one of the greatest challenges of our time, but it is also one of the most important research topics and controversial issues of our time. Many viewpoints agree that the rapid changes in climate have negative impacts on the economy, society, public administration, and thus on government, security, defence, law enforcement, disaster management, etc.

According to Luís Carrilho, an adviser to the UN police, it is the police who are the first to respond to climate change as a crisis of global proportions. The reason for this is the statement by António Guterres, UN Secretary General, that environmental degradation and the consequences of climate change are a bigger problem than COVID-19. The Oxford Research Group believes that climate change will increase economic hardship, mass displacement, civil unrest, inter-communal violence and international instability. According to the Group, police forces will be affected by the impacts of climate change in four areas: border security, increased crime due to migration, enforcement of climate-related legislation, and response to natural disasters with rising trends.

In this presentation, the author will examine the security aspects of global climate change, international trends, security-related professional content and projections of various scenarios and reports. Through content analysis of various studies, he will assess the security risks of migration, climate protests, green movements.

The aim of the presentation is to identify the factors affecting security, to define the general and specific police and law enforcement tasks, to identify possible directions of preparation on the basis of good practices, based on the open reports, statements and positions of international and national police bodies.

**Keywords:** climate change, security, policing, police, migration, climate protest, green movements.



## **Tamás János Skorka LL.D.: Infringement law after the first decade**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: skorka.tamas@uni-nke.hu

10

Eleven years have passed since Act II of 2012 on offences, the offence procedure and the offence registration system was enacted. Numerous articles were published at the time of its entry into force, but interest seems to have faded. Yet the number of infringements adjudicated is around 600,000 a year. A significant proportion of citizens encounter the legislation in their daily lives. It is therefore worth reviewing the current law on infringements. To examine the circumstances of its creation, to compare the law that entered into force on 15 April 2012 with the previous law on offences, and to monitor the changes over the last eleven years. Concerning the law on misdemeanours, all experts agree that the field of law is shifting towards criminal law, with a commensurate loss of the protective function of the administration. What are the facts that support this? What are the reasons that are driving this process? Is the legislation moving in the right direction and is the law fulfilling its mission? I intend to answer these questions by analyzing the substantive and procedural provisions and by examining the new legal instruments introduced in the period since the entry into force of the Code of Administrative Offences (tele-trial, circulars, e-court, new offences, and changes due to the coronavirus).

Keywords: infringement law, "three strikes", coronavirus, tele-trial, wanted persons.



## **II. Section Justice, defence, security**



## **Ivett Csontos-Nagy: Using proactive investigative tools for effective justice**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: Nagy.Ivett@uni-nke.hu

12

The work of investigating authorities and justice professionals is also essential in the fight against organised crime. In most cases, it is important that there is cooperation, it is not enough for them to work separately. The transnational nature of crime requires the use of proactive investigative tools that can be applied in the post-investigation phase and in the judicial system. It is also important to ensure that the evidence obtained in the judicial phase helps to bring the perpetrator(s) to justice. One such pro-active investigative tool is the European Investigation Order, which helps to provide evidence, and another is the Joint Investigation Team, which coordinates the joint work of the investigating authorities and prosecutors of the Member States involved in the crime, in this case with the aim of avoiding loss of information and seeking to maximise the evidence. The distinction between information and evidence is also emphasised when considering these tools. In this research, I will dissect these two proactive investigative tools and their practical implementations, taking into account the experiences of practitioners to date. I will also look for overlaps and parallels between these tools.

**Keywords:** investigation, proactive tool, organised crime, Joint Investigation Team, European Investigation Order.



## **Péter Bogár: Protection from surveillance**

Academy of Police Force in Bratislava  
Slovakia  
E-mail: peter15bogar@gmail.com

13

This work focuses on the analyzing of the protection of specific persons through procedures defined in legislation. The theoretical and practical focus is on the possibilities of protection against the secret acquisition and documentation of knowledge related to the protected person and his daily activities. In my research, I strive to make a holistic proposal for methods and procedures that provide effective protection against surveillance, and practical applications that contribute to the success of the necessary professional discussion on the chosen topic. The task during the implementation of the project is to protect individuals against surveillance beyond the legal framework, and to eliminate the possibility of mapping their daily routine. I start from the possibility of applying the currently valid Slovak national legislation and international standards. In relation to the current situation, I would like to predict what can be expected and what direction the phenomenon of illegal surveillance may take in the future. I also try to achieve results in the practice of protecting specific persons against surveillance, as well as the use of tools with which the expected result can be obtained. Effort is to approach the results in practice, also from the point of view of the phenomenon of unwanted surveillance of these persons. I describe the possibilities of the various procedures and then define the protection mechanisms against the secret acquisition of information and knowledge.

Keywords: illegal surveillance, protected person, comprehensive protection, indication, documentation.



## **Péter Felföldi: Examination of the “Safety in numbers” effect in Budapest**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: [felfoldi.peter@uni-nke.hu](mailto:felfoldi.peter@uni-nke.hu)

14

Trends between 2010 and 2022 in cycling traffic in Budapest underwent a transformation in several respects. Already in the second half of the 2000s, there was an intense increase in traffic, which led to the first installation of automatic bicycle traffic counting equipment. Its installation was followed by others in the 2010s. In this study we can see the main indicators that show the percentage change in the volume of cyclist traffic, as well as the accident data from the Budapest Police Headquarters for the same period, which also show the percentage change for each year. By comparing these two rates, it can be shown that the "safety in numbers" principle, which is already well known in the international literature, can also be supported by data from Budapest. No analysis of this length has yet been carried out in Hungary to examine this phenomenon. It shows that an increase in cycling has a beneficial effect on the relative safety of cyclists and on the level of road safety, as the increased number of cyclists is no longer an unusual and unexpected participant for motorised road users. This means that the appearance of vulnerable road users is increasingly anticipated by motorised road users.

**Keywords:** safety in numbers, cycling traffic volume, road safety, accidental data, Budapest.



## **József Mezei: The issue of recognizing illegal agency activity in the field of counterintelligence in Hungary, at the beginning of the 1980s**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: [mezei.jozsef@uni-nke.hu](mailto:mezei.jozsef@uni-nke.hu)

15

Counterintelligence, known as the opposite pole of intelligence, is not in an easy situation, it faces countless challenges. Effective action must be taken against unknown persons and unknown goals. These persons conceal their existing relationship with the secret services and hide their activities. One of the most difficult and oldest tasks and the first step of prevention work is the identification of persons engaged in illegal intelligence gathering. The importance of this is shown by the fact that in 1982, the III/II Directorate, the Hungarian counterintelligence agency at the time, also compiled an information sheet on the topic using the practical experience of that time. The areas involved in it are the direction of the activities of foreign intelligence agencies; the process of selecting a suitable person as an agent; recruitment steps; the process and characteristics of the agent's secret information acquisition; means and methods of conspiratorial contact; the grant; and these activities had recognizable signs. The briefing also discussed detailed issues, such as the issue of the inactivity of agents recruited abroad after returning home, which was 6 months to avoid state security checks, but could also reach 1-2 years. Furthermore, that demonstrated the process of forgetting the microdot hidden in the envelope, or even the method of preparing a spy report using cryptography, illustrating it with a diagram. That went into such detail that in the case of the spy reports prepared in this way, the agent could only write on one side of the paper, which was not typical of "normal" citizen correspondence at the time. The presentation provides a glimpse into some of the essential elements of this information sheet to illustrate the complexity and intricacy of the task.

Keywords: secret service, state security, agent, counterintelligence.



## **Máté Hollósvölgyi: Where is Hungarian restorative justice heading?**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: [hollsvolgyi@gmail.com](mailto:hollsvolgyi@gmail.com)

16

Many people do not know that due to legislative changes, the Hungarian probation service has been transformed and mistakenly identifies the Probation Service with the Prison Service, who are responsible for the social reintegration of prisoners released on parole. In the past, this task was also carried out by the Probation Service. In 2015, the Probation Service and the Prison Probation Service were separated. Due to changes in the legislative environment, the Service is responsible for the administration of suspended imprisonment, parole suspended sentences, probation, community service, environmental assessments and probation officer opinions in juvenile criminal cases and mediation in criminal and misdemeanour proceedings. Interventions by the Probation Service help to ensure that offenders take responsibility for the harm they have caused, the needs of the victim and the community are met, and public confidence in the criminal justice system is increased. Mediation in criminal cases in Hungary became a nationally available service on 1 January 2007. Since that date, the work of probation officers has been supplemented by mediation. In this presentation, I will give an overview of the tasks of the probation officers in relation to mediation procedures, their effectiveness and their reintegration into the overall criminal justice process.

Keywords: mediation procedure, probation service, restorative justice.





## **Klaudia Lohner: Hard-to-define motivations and criminal profiling**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: lohner.klaudia@uni-nke.hu

17

This presentation will focus on the motivations behind homicide and other crimes against life and limb, primarily in terms of behavioral and profile analysis. Although there is a lot of research on so-called "unmotivated" homicides, there is a motivation behind all homicides. Although some motivations are easily identifiable, even from the clues found at the scene of the crime and the crime circumstances, others are only understood by the perpetrator. Murder without motive or motiveless killing, therefore, defines those homicides where no motive can explain precisely and objectively why the crime was committed. This can cause difficulties in a procedure, both in detecting the crime and in interrogating the suspect. The importance of certain investigative support methods (in particular criminal profiling) may be enhanced in such cases. It is no coincidence that the method was also inspired by such crimes in the 1980s in the United States. In my presentation, I will illustrate the importance of criminal profiling and specialized investigative support based on behavioral analysis in police procedures through the continuum of organized and disorganised dichotomies.

Keywords: criminal profiling, investigative support, homicide, deviance, motivations.



### **III. Section**

## **Young generation, vulnerability of minors**



## Ákos Erdélyi: Psychological issues of child prostitution

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: erdelyi.akos@stud.uni-nke.hu

19

Sexual crimes committed against children and juveniles are serious crimes, which are treated accordingly not only by the Hungarian criminal law system, headed by criminal procedure and criminal material law, but also by criminology, psychology, psychiatry and medicine. The personality development of an individual can be seriously damaged by the abuse experienced in youth, which later gives rise to numerous psychological and organic diseases. In the relation to the victims, almost all psychiatric symptoms can develop (mood disorders, personality disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder), which can be associated with further loss of function, for example, social isolation, attachment difficulties, and suicide risk. This is particularly true in cases where the victim is exposed to sexual trauma on multiple and repeated occasions.. A good example of this is abuse and violence within the family, as well as the case of child prostitution, when total control is exercised over the victim by one - or more - external persons, thereby destroying their self-determination. Children exposed to prostitution are victimized very early, often before the age of 4, and in just so many cases they can see little hope that their lives will be settled. The physical and psychological trauma they experienced is repeated in many cases, and the victim's coping skills and resilience are destroyed. In my presentation, I will present the mental dysfunctions and risks caused by child prostitution through two case studies presented by domestic experts, and I will point out the challenges of criminal psychology and psychological measures.

Keywords: child prostitution, clinical psychology, psychotraumatology, investigative psychology, crisis management.



## **Mária Zsóka Bellavics MD.: Borderline personality disorder among juvenile delinquents**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: [zsoka.bellavics@gmail.com](mailto:zsoka.bellavics@gmail.com)

20

Personality disorder is the disturbance of the emotional life that manifests in a stable and pervasive pattern of perception and behavior. The association between personality disorder and crime is well known for a long time. Although borderline personality disorder is not the most important in regard to criminality, being one of the most dramatic personality disorders, it is widely known and its criminal aspects are receiving more and more attention. Empirical findings suggest that borderline personality disorder is way more common among offenders than in the normal population. The juvenile a következő helyett: underage population is no exception to this, although the knowledge of the prevalence of personality disorders among them is limited, considering that until 2013 personality disorders could not be diagnosed under the age of 18. This changed with the fifth version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM 5) published by the American Psychiatric Association, which allows the diagnoses of personality disorders above the age of twelve under specific conditions. With this reform, it has become possible to study personality disorders among juvenile offenders. That is the aim of the present presentation introducing partial results of a psychiatric study among juvenile delinquents.

Keywords: borderline, personality disorder, offender, juvenile, criminal psychology.



## **Dóra Ripszám: Trafficking of children for sexual purposes**

Ludovika - University of Pécs / Faculty of Law  
Pécs, Hungary  
E-mail: ripszam.dora@pte.hu

21

Today, one of the lucrative branches of organized crime is human trafficking, aimed primarily at exploitation of prostitution, forced labour, organised begging, illegal adoption or organ trafficking. Its cause is rooted in the tradition of subordination of women and children, lack of respect and protection of human rights, and poverty. The concept of sexual exploitation includes, among others, coercion into prostitution, pornography, and sexual services provided in bars, hotel spas, massage parlors, and the entertainment industry. Although the phenomena of trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation are often treated independently of each other, they are inextricably linked.

In his message on human trafficking, Pope Francis emphasized that thousands of minors become sex slaves and are forced into forced marriage. According to Council of Europe estimates, one in five children in Europe is a victim of some form of sexual violence, Hungary stands out in European statistics for the number of victims. Among the victims of child trafficking for sexual exploitation, the majority of girl victims can clearly be observed, their physical development, pristineness and easy access are tempting for the user, the client.

Keywords: trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation, trafficking in children, prostitution, organised crime.



## IV. Section

### Lectures in foreign languages



## Ágota Németh LL.D.: Festivals and drugs / Feste und Drogen

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: nemeth.agota@uni-nke.hu

23

Organised crime, including drug distribution and trafficking, emerged in Hungary in the 1990s and have become one of the most dangerous crimes in the country today. Also since that period and especially today, mass events, including popular music festivals, have become increasingly widespread. Crimes have also increased here, with drug-related crimes becoming more frequent. Today, drug distribution at festivals is a target not only for national but also for international criminal groups. The study examines how different types, methods and techniques of criminal analysis, in particular network analysis and spatial data processing applications, help to detect and prevent these offences and to bring offenders to justice. In the analysis, I will focus in particular on how festivals, as sites of drug distribution, represent a large segment of the activities of these criminal groups. I will also try to show the international characters of the activities of the offender groups, i.e. the extent to which foreign drug traffickers are present at domestic festivals.

Keywords: drug distribution, festivals, criminal analysis, offender groups, spatial data.

Die organisierte Kriminalität, einschließlich des Drogenvertriebs und -handels, kam in den 1990er Jahren in Ungarn auf und ist heute zu einem der gefährlichsten Verbrechen im Lande geworden. Ebenfalls seit dieser Zeit und vor allem heute haben sich Massenveranstaltungen, einschließlich populärer Musikfestivals, immer weiter verbreitet. Auch hier hat die Kriminalität zugenommen, wobei die Drogenkriminalität immer häufiger auftritt. Heute ist der Drogenhandel auf Festivals nicht nur ein Ziel für nationale, sondern auch für internationale kriminelle Gruppen. In der Studie wird untersucht, wie verschiedene Arten, Methoden und Techniken der Kriminalanalyse, insbesondere die Netzwerkanalyse und Anwendungen der räumlichen Datenverarbeitung, dazu beitragen, diese Straftaten aufzudecken und zu verhindern und die Täter vor Gericht zu bringen. In der Analyse werde ich mich insbesondere darauf konzentrieren, wie Festivals als Orte des Drogenhandels einen großen Teil der Aktivitäten dieser kriminellen Gruppen ausmachen. Ich werde auch versuchen, den internationalen Charakter der Aktivitäten der Tätergruppen aufzuzeigen, d. h. das Ausmaß, in dem ausländische Drogenhändler auf inländischen Festivals präsent sind.

Schlüsselwörter: Drogenvertrieb, Festivals, Kriminalanalyse, Tätergruppen, räumliche Daten.



## **Tibor Bánáti LLD.: The impact of COVID-19 on the development of pickpocketing in Budapest in the light of statistical data. / Der Einfluss von COVID-19 auf die Entwicklung des Taschendiebstahls in Budapest im Lichte statistischer Daten**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: banati.tibor@uni-nke.hu

24

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on almost every aspect of life, and crime is no exception. Statistics show that some property crimes are increasingly committed in cyberspace, while classic crimes continue to take place in the real world, with perpetrators harming their victims in hotels or tourist hotspots. It is a fact that the travel and public space restrictions introduced in response to the pandemic have significantly reduced the number of tourists visiting our country. In this thesis, I sought to answer the question of how and to what extent crimes against property, including pickpocketing, which poses a direct and real threat to tourists, have changed in Budapest during the period under study. My research focused on the number of incidents and the distribution of victims by nationality. By presenting the statistical data and analysing and evaluating the research results, I try to show the development of the criminal activity against property of the criminals of our capital city, which also affects tourists.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, tourism security, pickpocketing

Die COVID-19-Pandemie hat sich auf fast alle Lebensbereiche ausgewirkt, und die Kriminalität bildet hier auch keine Ausnahme. Die Statistiken zeigen, dass einige Eigentumsdelikte zunehmend im Cyberspace begangen werden, während die klassischen Straftaten weiterhin in der realen Welt stattfinden, wobei die Täter ihre Opfer in Hotels oder an touristischen Hotspots verletzen. Es ist eine Tatsache, dass die als Reaktion auf die Pandemie eingeführten Reisebeschränkungen und Beschränkungen des öffentlichen Raums die Zahl der Touristen, die unser Land besuchen, erheblich reduziert haben. In dieser Arbeit habe ich versucht, die Frage zu beantworten, wie und in welchem Ausmaß sich die Eigentumsdelikte, einschließlich Taschendiebstahl, der eine direkte und reale Bedrohung für Touristen darstellt, in Budapest während des Untersuchungszeitraums verändert haben. Meine Untersuchung konzentrierte sich auf die Anzahl der Vorfälle und die Verteilung der Opfer nach der Nationalität. Durch die Darstellung der statistischen Daten und die Analyse und Bewertung der Forschungsergebnisse versuche ich, die Entwicklung der kriminellen Aktivitäten gegen das Eigentum der Kriminellen unserer Hauptstadt aufzuzeigen, die auch Touristen betreffen.

Schlüsselwörter: COVID-19, Pandemie, Sicherheit im Tourismus, Taschendiebstahl.





## **Krisztián Kakócz: The impact of the 2015 refugee crisis on the Hungarian police's activities in the field of immigration / Die Auswirkungen der Flüchtlingskrise 2015 auf die Aktivitäten der ungarischen Polizei im Bereich der Einwanderung**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: kakocz.krisztian@uni-nke.hu

25

The 2015 migration crisis saw an unprecedented number of refugees arrive in the European Union. The primary purpose of most of them was to apply for asylum in one of the developed countries of Western Europe and then to stay in these countries for a longer or shorter period of time while undergoing asylum procedures or after obtaining refugee status. The migration crisis has affected Hungary, which is on the Western Balkan route, only as a transit country, but has still posed a serious challenge to the national authorities, causing significant organisational changes. The aim of the Hungarian authorities was to prevent illegal arrivals from crossing the country towards Western Europe. The task of dealing with the large numbers of refugees who arrived in a very short time also posed a significant challenge to the Hungarian law enforcement agencies. The question arises: how were they able to meet the demands placed on them in the short time available? What changes did the emergency situation cause to the police's tasks and procedures, what urgent measures did they have to take to deal with the situation near the Schengen internal border and in the country's deeper regions? What improvements and organisational changes have been made since the 2015 crisis? How did the changes in procedures work and what impact did they have on illegal migration?

Keywords: migration, asylum crisis, immigration police, police, state border

Im Zuge der Migrationskrise 2015 kam eine noch nie dagewesene Zahl von Flüchtlingen in der Europäischen Union an. Das Hauptziel der meisten von ihnen war, in einem der entwickelten Länder Westeuropas Asyl zu beantragen und für einen längeren oder kürzeren Zeitraum in diesen Ländern zu bleiben, während sie ein Asylverfahren durchlaufen oder den Flüchtlingsstatus erhalten. Ungarn, das an der Westbalkanroute liegt, war von der Migrationskrise nur als Transitland betroffen, stellte aber dennoch eine ernsthafte Herausforderung für die ungarischen Behörden dar und führte zu erheblichen organisatorischen Veränderungen. Das Ziel der ungarischen Behörden war, die illegalen Einwanderer daran zu hindern, das Land in Richtung Westeuropa zu durchqueren. Die Bewältigung der großen Zahl von Flüchtlingen, die innerhalb kürzester Zeit eintrafen, stellte auch für die ungarischen Strafverfolgungsbehörden eine große Herausforderung dar. Es stellt sich die Frage: Wie konnten sie die Anforderungen, die an sie gestellt wurden, in der kurzen zur Verfügung stehenden Zeit gerecht werden? Welche Veränderungen ergaben sich aus der Notsituation für die Aufgaben und Verfahren der Polizei, welche Sofortmaßnahmen mussten sie ergreifen, um die Situation an der Schengen-Binnengrenze und in den tieferen Regionen des Landes zu bewältigen? Welche Verbesserungen und organisatorischen Änderungen wurden seit der Krise von 2015 vorgenommen? Wie haben die Änderungen des Verfahrens funktioniert und welche Auswirkungen hatten sie auf die illegale Migration?

Schlüsselwörter: Migration, Asylkrise, Fremdenpolizei, Polizei, Staatsgrenze.



## **Bernadett Bacsó: Challenges in the fight against drug-related crime in German-speaking countries / Die Herausforderungen bei der Bekämpfung der Drogenkriminalität in den deutschsprachigen Ländern**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: [bacso.bernadett@uni-nke.hu](mailto:bacso.bernadett@uni-nke.hu)

26

The drug problem is an international phenomenon. Almost all countries are involved, but to different degrees and in different ways. New drug-related challenges are also constantly arising in the fight against crime. Different regulations mean that the possession of drugs and the consumption of the psychoactive substances are even more strictly prohibited than before in some countries, but there are also countries where the consumption of the certain drugs has been legalised. In Hungary, the fight against drug use is still seen as a matter of coercion and not of changing or relaxing the laws. At present, the situation is such that criminalisation would not improve the situation in Hungary. Drug addiction often leads to criminal behavior, as regular users need drugs, which they may acquire through trafficking activities. In this lecture, the challenges and legal models for combating drug-related crime in three German-speaking countries as well as in Austria, Germany and Switzerland will be presented and analysed, and the links between these countries and criminal sanctions will be examined.

Keywords: drug problem, drug addiction, drug crime, drug-related challenge, sanction

Das Drogenproblem ist ein internationales Phänomen. Fast alle Länder sind daran beteiligt, allerdings in unterschiedlichem Maße und auf unterschiedliche Weise. Bei der Verbrechensbekämpfung ergeben sich auch ständig neue drogenbezogene Herausforderungen. Unterschiedliche Regelungen führen dazu, dass der Besitz von Drogen und der Konsum der psychoaktiven Substanzen in einigen Ländern noch strenger als bisher verboten sind, aber es gibt auch Länder, in denen der Konsum der bestimmten Drogen legalisiert wurde. In Ungarn wird der Kampf gegen den Drogenkonsum immer noch als eine Frage des Zwangs und nicht der Änderung oder Lockerung der Gesetze angesehen. Gegenwärtig sieht die Situation so aus, dass sich die Kriminalisierung der Lage in Ungarn nicht verbessern würde. Die Drogenabhängigkeit führt häufig zum kriminellen Verhalten, da die regelmäßigen Konsumenten Drogen benötigen, die sie möglicherweise durch handelsmäßige Tätigkeiten erwerben. In dieser Vorlesung werden die Herausforderungen und rechtliche Modelle zur Bekämpfung der Drogenkriminalität in drei deutschsprachigen Ländern sowie in Österreich, Deutschland und in der Schweiz vorgestellt und analysiert, daneben werden die Zusammenhänge zwischen diesen Ländern und den strafrechtlichen Sanktionen geprüft.

Schlüsselwörter: Drogenproblem, Drogenabhängigkeit, Drogenkriminalität, drogenbezogene Herausforderung, Sanktion.



## **Éva Kovács: Limited parametres in biometrics: a new way forward in a person's identification**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: kovacse@uni-nke.hu

27

As the aftermath of the world pandemic emerges, more and more conclusions are drawn in various walks of life - including law enforcement, education, health care, etc. - regarding the sudden shift to emergency mode. The world of technology and research in biometrics is no exception. Since the reduction or disabling in identifying individuals biometrics-based happened due to fear of contamination, new ways of thinking emerged in biometrics identification research. How is it possible to circumvent the difficulties that the numerous face masks, shawls, gloves pose when it comes to identification of authentication for access control purposes? What technology to use, when all the available ones are declared hazardous and are shut down? Which biometric identification methods are suitable for further application in an emergency mode? This presentation seeks answers based on sound research into identification methods and invents an assessment model with criteria for the available methods and technologies.

**Keywords:** limited parameters, biometrics, identification, authentication, criteria for biometric methods.



## **Katalin Erdélyi: Examining the judicial acceptance of audit expert opinions using a machine learning algorithm / Examen de la aceptación judicial de los peritajes de auditoría usando un algoritmo de „machine learning”**

Ludovika - University of Public Service  
Budapest, Hungary  
E-mail: katalin@irasszakerto.hu

28

In court proceedings, an expert gives an opinion on a technical issue. The expert opinion is evaluated, accepted or ignored by the judge. The adequacy of expert opinion has always been an important problem of evidence, on which no public data is available. My research aims to conduct a textual analysis of the Hungarian Judicial Judgment Database of economic litigation decisions to explore the extent to which forensic expert opinions are accepted in court. I process the judgments mentioning the audit expert in a non-traditional way, using natural language processing algorithms with dictionary-based supervised machine learning. This artificial intelligence-based algorithm parses the text of 1800 judgments mentioning an audit expert, generated between 2000 and 2020, from the judgment database and then labels the judgments with the accepted/rejected tags. The knowledge of the acceptance data provides the basis for assessing the quality of the opinions of experts and the reasons for rejection. Although the model has been developed with a focus on audit expertise, with some modifications it can be applied to basically all areas of expertise - DNA, handwriting, fingerprinting, computer science, chemistry, etc.

Keywords: justice, court judgements, audit expert, Collection of Court Decisions in Hungary, artificial intelligence

En un procedimiento judicial, un experto emite un peritaje sobre una cuestión técnica. El peritaje es evaluado, aceptado o ignorado por la juez. La idoneidad del peritaje ha sido siempre un problema importante de evidencia, sobre el que no disponemos de datos públicos. Mi investigación pretende realizar un análisis textual de la base de datos de sentencias judiciales húngaras sobre litigios económicos para explorar en qué proporción se aceptan los peritajes forenses en los tribunales. Proceso las opiniones en las que se menciona al experto en auditoría de una forma no tradicional, utilizando algoritmos de procesamiento del lenguaje natural con "machine learning" supervisado, basado en diccionarios. Este algoritmo basado en inteligencia artificial analiza el texto de 1.800 juicios en los que se menciona a un experto en auditoría, generados entre 2000 y 2020, a partir de la base de datos de juicios y, a continuación, clasifica los juicios con las etiquetas de aceptado/rechazado. El conocimiento de los datos de aceptación proporciona la base para evaluar la calidad de los peritajes de los expertos y las razones del rechazo. Aunque el modelo se ha desarrollado centrándose en la experiencia auditora, con algunas modificaciones puede aplicarse básicamente en todos los ámbitos de la experiencia: ADN, caligrafía, dactiloscopia, informática, química, etc.

Palabras clave: justicia, juicios judiciales, experto en auditoría, Colección de Sentencias Judiciales en Hungría, inteligencia artificial.