



Servizio Affari internazionali



Servizio Rapporti internazionali

## ASSEMBLEA UEO

Visita della Commissione difesa

Budapest, 14-16 maggio 2008

Documentazione per le delegazioni italiane presso  
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XVI LEGISLATURA

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# **INFORMAZIONI GENERALI SULL'UNGHERIA**





# The World Factbook



## Hungary



### Introduction Hungary

**Background:** Hungary became a Christian kingdom in A.D. 1000 and for many centuries served as a bulwark against Ottoman Turkish expansion in Europe. The kingdom eventually became part of the polyglot Austro-Hungarian Empire, which collapsed during World War I. The country fell under Communist rule following World War II. In 1956, a revolt and an announced withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact were met with a massive military intervention by Moscow. Under the leadership of Janos KADAR in 1968, Hungary began liberalizing its economy, introducing so-called "Goulash Communism." Hungary held its first multiparty elections in 1990 and initiated a free market economy. It joined NATO in 1999 and the EU in 2004.

### Geography Hungary

**Location:** Central Europe, northwest of Romania

**Geographic coordinates:** 47 00 N, 20 00 E

**Map references:** Europe

**Area:** *total:* 93,030 sq km  
*land:* 92,340 sq km

*water:* 690 sq km

**Area - comparative:** slightly smaller than Indiana

**Land boundaries:** *total:* 2,171 km  
*border countries:* Austria 366 km, Croatia 329 km, Romania 443 km, Serbia 151 km, Slovakia 677 km, Slovenia 102 km, Ukraine 103 km

**Coastline:** 0 km (landlocked)

**Maritime claims:** none (landlocked)

**Climate:** temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers

**Terrain:** mostly flat to rolling plains; hills and low mountains on the Slovakian border

**Elevation extremes:** *lowest point:* Tisza River 78 m  
*highest point:* Kekes 1,014 m

**Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils, arable land

**Land use:** *arable land:* 49.58%  
*permanent crops:* 2.06%  
*other:* 48.36% (2005)

**Irrigated land:** 2,300 sq km (2003)

**Total renewable water resources:** 120 cu km (2005)

**Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural):** *total:* 21.03 cu km/yr (9%/59%/32%)  
*per capita:* 2,082 cu m/yr (2001)

**Environment - current issues:** the upgrading of Hungary's standards in waste management, energy efficiency, and air, soil, and water pollution to meet EU requirements will require large investments

**Environment - international agreements:** *party to:* Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling  
*signed, but not ratified:* none of the selected agreements

**Geography - note:** landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean basin; the north-south flowing Duna

(Danube) and Tisza Rivers divide the country into three large regions

People	Hungary
<b>Population:</b>	9,930,915 (July 2008 est.)
<b>Age structure:</b>	<i>0-14 years:</i> 15.2% (male 774,092/female 730,485) <i>15-64 years:</i> 69.3% (male 3,393,630/female 3,488,011) <i>65 years and over:</i> 15.6% (male 559,483/female 985,214) (2008 est.)
<b>Median age:</b>	<i>total:</i> 39.1 years <i>male:</i> 36.8 years <i>female:</i> 41.8 years (2008 est.)
<b>Population growth rate:</b>	-0.254% (2008 est.)
<b>Birth rate:</b>	9.59 births/1,000 population (2008 est.)
<b>Death rate:</b>	12.99 deaths/1,000 population (2008 est.)
<b>Net migration rate:</b>	0.86 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2008 est.)
<b>Sex ratio:</b>	<i>at birth:</i> 1.06 male(s)/female <i>under 15 years:</i> 1.06 male(s)/female <i>15-64 years:</i> 0.97 male(s)/female <i>65 years and over:</i> 0.57 male(s)/female <i>total population:</i> 0.91 male(s)/female (2008 est.)
<b>Infant mortality rate:</b>	<i>total:</i> 8.03 deaths/1,000 live births <i>male:</i> 8.74 deaths/1,000 live births <i>female:</i> 7.29 deaths/1,000 live births (2008 est.)
<b>Life expectancy at birth:</b>	<i>total population:</i> 73.18 years <i>male:</i> 69 years <i>female:</i> 77.62 years (2008 est.)
<b>Total fertility rate:</b>	1.34 children born/woman (2008 est.)
<b>HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:</b>	0.1% (2001 est.)
<b>HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:</b>	2,800 (2001 est.)
<b>HIV/AIDS - deaths:</b>	less than 100 (2001 est.)
<b>Major infectious diseases:</b>	<i>degree of risk:</i> intermediate <i>food or waterborne diseases:</i> bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A <i>vectorborne diseases:</i> tickborne encephalitis (2008)

**Nationality:** *noun:* Hungarian(s)  
*adjective:* Hungarian

**Ethnic groups:** Hungarian 92.3%, Roma 1.9%, other or unknown 5.8% (2001 census)

**Religions:** Roman Catholic 51.9%, Calvinist 15.9%, Lutheran 3%, Greek Catholic 2.6%, other Christian 1%, other or unspecified 11.1%, unaffiliated 14.5% (2001 census)

**Languages:** Hungarian 93.6%, other or unspecified 6.4% (2001 census)

**Literacy:** *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write  
*total population:* 99.4%  
*male:* 99.5%  
*female:* 99.3% (2003 est.)

Government	Hungary
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**Country name:** *conventional long form:* Republic of Hungary  
*conventional short form:* Hungary  
*local long form:* Magyar Koztarsasag  
*local short form:* Magyarorszag

**Government type:** parliamentary democracy

**Capital:** *name:* Budapest  
*geographic coordinates:* 47 30 N, 19 05 E  
*time difference:* UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)  
*daylight saving time:* +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

**Administrative divisions:** 19 counties (megyek, singular - megye), 23 urban counties (singular - megyei varos), and 1 capital city (fovaros)  
*counties:* Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya, Bekes, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, Csongrad, Fejer, Gyor-Moson-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komarom-Esztergom, Nograd, Pest, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Tolna, Vas, Veszprem, Zala  
*urban counties:* Bekescsaba, Debrecen, Dunaujvaros, Eger, Erd, Gyor, Hodmezovasarhely, Kaposvar, Kecskemet, Miskolc, Nagykanizsa, Nyiregyhaza, Pecs, Salgotarjan, Sopron, Szeged, Szekesfehervar, Szekszard, Szolnok, Szombathely, Tatabanya, Veszprem, Zalaegerszeg  
*capital city:* Budapest

**Independence:** 25 December 1000 (crowning of King STEPHEN I, traditional founding date)

**National holiday:** Saint Stephen's Day, 20 August

**Constitution:** 18 August 1949, effective 20 August 1949; revised 19 April 1972; 18 October 1989 revision ensured legal rights for individuals and constitutional checks on the authority of the prime minister and also established the principle of parliamentary oversight; 1997 amendment

streamlined the judicial system

**Legal system:** based German-Austrian legal system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations

**Suffrage:** 18 years of age; universal

**Executive branch:** *chief of state:* Laszlo SOLYOM (since 5 August 2005)  
*head of government:* Prime Minister Ferenc GYURCSANY (since 29 September 2004)  
*cabinet:* Council of Ministers prime minister elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the president; other ministers proposed by the prime minister and appointed and relieved of their duties by the president  
*elections:* president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 6-7 June 2005 (next to be held by June 2010); prime minister elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the president; election last held 29 September 2004  
*election results:* Laszlo SOLYOM elected president by a simple majority in the third round of voting, 185 to 182; Ferenc GYURCSANY elected prime minister; result of legislative vote - 197 to 12  
*note:* to be elected, the president must win two-thirds of legislative vote in the first two rounds or a simple majority in the third round

**Legislative branch:** unicameral National Assembly or Orszaggyules (386 seats; members are elected by popular vote under a system of proportional and direct representation to serve four-year terms)  
*elections:* last held 9 and 23 April 2006 (next to be held in April 2010)  
*election results:* percent of vote by party (5% or more of the vote required for parliamentary representation in the first round) - MSzP 43.2%, Fidesz-KDNP 42%, SzDSz 6.5%, MDF 5%, other 3.3%; seats by party - MSzP 190, Fidesz-KDNP 164, SzDSz 20, MDF 11, independent 1

**Judicial branch:** Constitutional Court (judges are elected by the National Assembly for nine-year terms)

**Political parties and leaders:** Alliance of Free Democrats or SzDSz [Janos KOKA]; Christian Democratic People's Party or KDNP [Zsolt SEMJEN]; Hungarian Civic Alliance or Fidesz [Viktor ORBAN, chairman]; Hungarian Democratic Forum or MDF [Ibolya DAVID]; Hungarian Socialist Party or MSzP [Ferenc GYURCSANY]

**Political pressure groups and leaders:** NA

**International organization participation:** ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA (cooperating state), EU, FAO, G-9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC, MIGA,

MINURSO, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, Schengen Convention, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UNWTO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

**Diplomatic representation in the US:** *chief of mission:* Ambassador Ferenc SOMOGYI  
*chancery:* 3910 Shoemaker Street NW, Washington, DC 20008  
*telephone:* [1] (202) 362-6730  
*FAX:* [1] (202) 966-8135  
*consulate(s) general:* Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

**Diplomatic representation from the US:** *chief of mission:* Ambassador April H. FOLEY  
*embassy:* Szabadsag ter 12, H-1054 Budapest  
*mailing address:* pouch: American Embassy Budapest, 5270 Budapest Place, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-5270  
*telephone:* [36] (1) 475-4400  
*FAX:* [36] (1) 475-4764

**Flag description:** three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and green

Economy	Hungary
<b>Economy - overview:</b>	<p>Hungary has made the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy, with a per capita income nearly two-thirds that of the EU-25 average. The private sector accounts for over 80% of GDP. Foreign ownership of and investment in Hungarian firms are widespread, with cumulative foreign direct investment totaling more than \$60 billion since 1989. Hungary issues investment-grade sovereign debt. International observers, however, have expressed concerns over Hungary's fiscal and current account deficits. In 2007, Hungary eliminated a trade deficit that had persisted for several years. Inflation declined from 14% in 1998 to a low of 3.7% in 2006, but jumped to 7.8% in 2007. Unemployment has persisted above 6%. Hungary's labor force participation rate of 57% is one of the lowest in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Germany is by far Hungary's largest economic partner. Policy challenges include cutting the public sector deficit to 4% of GDP by 2008, from about 6% in 2007. The government's austerity program of tax hikes and subsidy cuts has reduced Hungary's large budget deficit, but the reforms have dampened domestic consumption, slowing GDP growth to less than 2% in 2007. The government will need to pass additional reforms to ensure the long-term stability of public finances. The government plans to eventually lower its public sector deficit to below 3% of GDP to adopt the euro.</p>
<b>GDP (purchasing power parity):</b>	\$194.2 billion (2007 est.)
<b>GDP (official exchange rate):</b>	\$136.4 billion (2007 est.)

<b>GDP - real growth rate:</b>	2.1% (2007 est.)
<b>GDP - per capita (PPP):</b>	\$19,500 (2007 est.)
<b>GDP - composition by sector:</b>	<i>agriculture: 3.3%</i> <i>industry: 32.4%</i> <i>services: 64.2% (2007 est.)</i>
<b>Labor force:</b>	4.19 million (2007 est.)
<b>Labor force - by occupation:</b>	<i>agriculture: 5.5%</i> <i>industry: 33.3%</i> <i>services: 61.2% (2003)</i>
<b>Unemployment rate:</b>	7.1% (2007 est.)
<b>Population below poverty line:</b>	8.6% (1993 est.)
<b>Household income or consumption by percentage share:</b>	<i>lowest 10%: 4%</i> <i>highest 10%: 22.2% (2002)</i>
<b>Distribution of family income - Gini index:</b>	28 (2005)
<b>Inflation rate (consumer prices):</b>	7.8% (2007 est.)
<b>Investment (gross fixed):</b>	21.9% of GDP (2007 est.)
<b>Budget:</b>	<i>revenues: \$62.25 billion</i> <i>expenditures: \$69.98 billion (2007 est.)</i>
<b>Public debt:</b>	70.2% of GDP (2007 est.)
<b>Agriculture - products:</b>	wheat, corn, sunflower seed, potatoes, sugar beets; pigs, cattle, poultry, dairy products
<b>Industries:</b>	mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles
<b>Industrial production growth rate:</b>	5% (2007 est.)
<b>Electricity - production:</b>	33.69 billion kWh (2005)
<b>Electricity - production by</b>	<i>fossil fuel: 60.1%</i> <i>hydro: 0.5%</i>

<b>source:</b>	<i>nuclear: 39%</i> <i>other: 0.3% (2001)</i>
<b>Electricity - consumption:</b>	35.98 billion kWh (2005)
<b>Electricity - exports:</b>	9.41 billion kWh (2005)
<b>Electricity - imports:</b>	15.64 billion kWh (2005)
<b>Oil - production:</b>	42,180 bbl/day (2005 est.)
<b>Oil - consumption:</b>	152,200 bbl/day (2005 est.)
<b>Oil - exports:</b>	58,380 bbl/day (2004)
<b>Oil - imports:</b>	150,000 bbl/day (2004)
<b>Oil - proved reserves:</b>	102.5 million bbl (1 January 2006 est.)
<b>Natural gas - production:</b>	2.904 billion cu m (2005 est.)
<b>Natural gas - consumption:</b>	14.37 billion cu m (2005 est.)
<b>Natural gas - exports:</b>	0 cu m (2005 est.)
<b>Natural gas - imports:</b>	11.51 billion cu m (2005)
<b>Natural gas - proved reserves:</b>	32.86 billion cu m (1 January 2006 est.)
<b>Current account balance:</b>	-\$6.681 billion (2007 est.)
<b>Exports:</b>	\$85.73 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)
<b>Exports - commodities:</b>	machinery and equipment 61.1%, other manufactures 28.7%, food products 6.5%, raw materials 2%, fuels and electricity 1.6% (2003)
<b>Exports - partners:</b>	Germany 29.5%, Italy 5.6%, France 5%, Austria 5%, UK 4.5%, Romania 4.2%, Poland 4.1% (2006)
<b>Imports:</b>	\$85.99 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)
<b>Imports - commodities:</b>	machinery and equipment 51.6%, other manufactures 35.7%, fuels and electricity 7.7%, food products 3.1%, raw materials 2.0% (2003)
<b>Imports - partners:</b>	Germany 27.1%, Russia 8.2%, China 6.9%, Austria 6.2%, France 4.7%, Italy 4.6%, Netherlands 4.3%, Poland 4.3% (2006)



<b>Economic aid - recipient:</b>	\$302.6 million (2004)
<b>Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:</b>	\$24.25 billion (31 December 2007 est.)
<b>Debt - external:</b>	\$142.9 billion (30 June 2007)
<b>Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:</b>	\$96.61 billion (2006 est.)
<b>Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:</b>	\$36.24 billion (2006 est.)
<b>Market value of publicly traded shares:</b>	\$41.93 billion (2006)
<b>Currency (code):</b>	forint (HUF)
<b>Currency code:</b>	HUF
<b>Exchange rates:</b>	forints per US dollar - 186.16 (2007), 210.39 (2006), 199.58 (2005), 202.75 (2004), 224.31 (2003)
<b>Fiscal year:</b>	calendar year

Communications	Hungary
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<b>Telephones - main lines in use:</b>	3.35 million (2006)
<b>Telephones - mobile cellular:</b>	9.965 million (2006)
<b>Telephone system:</b>	<p><i>general assessment:</i> the telephone system has been modernized and is capable of satisfying all requests for telecommunication service</p> <p><i>domestic:</i> the system is digitalized and highly automated; trunk services are carried by fiber-optic cable and digital microwave radio relay; a program for fiber-optic subscriber connections was initiated in 1996; competition among mobile-cellular service providers has led to a sharp increase in the use of mobile cellular phones since 2000 and a decrease in the number of fixed-line connections</p> <p><i>international:</i> country code - 36; Hungary has fiber-optic cable connections with all neighboring countries; the international switch is in Budapest; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean regions), 1 Inmarsat, 1 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) system of ground terminals</p>
<b>Radio</b>	AM 17, FM 57, shortwave 3 (1998)

**broadcast  
stations:****Radios:** 7.01 million (1997)**Television  
broadcast  
stations:** 35 (plus 161 repeaters) (1995)**Televisions:** 4.42 million (1997)**Internet  
country code:** .hu**Internet hosts:** 2.313 million (2007)**Internet Service  
Providers  
(ISPs):** 16 (2000)**Internet users:** 3.5 million (2006)**Transportation Hungary****Airports:** 46 (2007)**Airports - with  
paved  
runways:** *total: 20*  
*over 3,047 m: 2*  
*2,438 to 3,047 m: 8*  
*1,524 to 2,437 m: 4*  
*914 to 1,523 m: 4*  
*under 914 m: 2 (2007)***Airports - with  
unpaved  
runways:** *total: 26*  
*2,438 to 3,047 m: 2*  
*1,524 to 2,437 m: 3*  
*914 to 1,523 m: 11*  
*under 914 m: 10 (2007)***Heliports:** 5 (2007)**Pipelines:** gas 4,397 km; oil 990 km; refined products 335 km (2007)**Railways:** *total: 8,057 km*  
*broad gauge: 36 km 1.524-m gauge*  
*standard gauge: 7,802 km 1.435-m gauge (2,628 km electrified)*  
*narrow gauge: 219 km 0.760-m gauge (2006)***Roadways:** *total: 159,568 km*  
*paved: 70,050 km (30,874 km of interurban roads including 626 km of expressways)*  
*unpaved: 89,518 km (2005)***Waterways:** 1,622 km (most on Danube River) (2007)**Ports and  
terminals:** Budapest, Dunaujvaros, Gyor-Gonyu, Csepel, Baja, Mohacs (2003)

Military	Hungary
<b>Military branches:</b>	Ground Forces, Hungarian Air Force (Magyar Legiero, ML) (2008)
<b>Military service age and obligation:</b>	18 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription abolished in June 2004; 6-month service obligation, with reserve obligation to age 50 (2006)
<b>Manpower available for military service:</b>	<i>males age 16-49: 2,391,400</i> <i>females age 16-49: 2,337,240 (2008 est.)</i>
<b>Manpower fit for military service:</b>	<i>males age 16-49: 1,890,105</i> <i>females age 16-49: 1,943,422 (2008 est.)</i>
<b>Manpower reaching military service age annually:</b>	<i>males age 16-49: 62,197</i> <i>females age 16-49: 59,267 (2008 est.)</i>
<b>Military expenditures - percent of GDP:</b>	1.75% (2005 est.)
Transnational Issues	Hungary
<b>Disputes - international:</b>	bilateral government, legal, technical and economic working group negotiations continue in 2006 with Slovakia over Hungary's failure to complete its portion of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the Danube; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Hungary has implemented the strict Schengen border rules
<b>Illicit drugs:</b>	transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and cannabis and for South American cocaine destined for Western Europe; limited producer of precursor chemicals, particularly for amphetamine and methamphetamine; efforts to counter money laundering, related to organized crime and drug trafficking, are improving, but remain vulnerable; significant consumer of ecstasy

This page was last updated on 1 May, 2008



# **LA DIFESA UNGHERESE**



## ***Hungarian Defence Forces<sup>1</sup>***

### **The Defence Staff of the Ministry of Defence**

The actual Chief of Defence Staff of the Ministry of Defence (abbreviation: MoD DS) has the right and obligation to command the Hungarian Defence Forces. The Chief of Defence Staff exercises his powers specified in legal provisions and carries out the orders of those entitled to command him. The professional governance of the Hungarian Defence Forces is the duty of MoD DS and the Joint Forces Command, HDF (abbreviation: HDF JFC).

The main task of the Hungarian Defence Forces (Hungarian abbreviation: MH), a voluntary, professional army consisting of professional and contracted soldiers exclusively as of November 2004, is to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Hungary and to contribute to the collective defence of NATO on the basis of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Hungarian Defence Forces – in line with obligations undertaken by the Republic of Hungary – is ready to put the necessary military power at disposal and contribute to the missions of the Organization to the extent allowed by its capacities. HDF participates in peace support and humanitarian actions governed under the auspices of the UNO and other international organisations, furthermore in the recovery of serious industrial and natural disasters. In line with the principles of security policy the Hungarian Defence Forces seeks to strengthen regional security and stability via bilateral and multilateral military cooperation.

Effective as of 1 January 2007, the Joint Forces Command, HDF (HDF JFC) was established, as the legal successor of the Land Force Command and the Air Force Command abolished, and taking over certain tasks of the Joint Forces Logistics and Support Command, the Signal and Informatics Command of the Hungarian Defence Forces, the Operation Command Headquarters, and that of the Medical Command of the Hungarian Defence Forces (these latter were also abolished). HDF JFC is a medium level command&control military organisation with an independent staff table and a legal status of higher operational unit. The founder of HDF JFC is the Minister of Defence, its supervisory body is the Ministry of Defence. HDF JFC operates under the direct service subordination of the Chief of MoD DS.

### **Corps of the Hungarian Defence Forces**

#### **Administrative support:**

HDF Military Administrative and Data Processing Centre  
HDF Augmentation / Recruitment Commands  
HDF Western Hungarian Augmentation / Recruitment Command  
HDF Eastern Hungarian Augmentation / Recruitment Command  
HDF Operations Centre  
NATO/EU positions

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<sup>1</sup> Dal sito del Ministero della difesa ungherese, <<http://www.hm.gov.hu/army>>

**Combat:**

HDF 5th 'István Bocskai' Infantry Brigade  
HDF 25th 'György Klapka' Infantry Brigade  
HDF 25/88 Light Mixed Battalion  
HDF 34th 'László Bercsényi' Special Operations Battalion  
HDF 59th 'Dezső Szentgyörgyi' Aviation Base  
HDF 12th Arrabona Anti Aircraft Missile Regiment  
HDF 86th Szolnok Helicopter Base

**Combat support:**

MH 37th 'Ferenc Rákóczi II' Engineering Battalion  
HDF 93rd 'Sándor Petőfi' NBC Battalion  
HDF 43rd Signal and Command and Control Support Regiment  
HDF 54th Veszprém Air Surveillance Regiment  
HDF Civilian–Military Cooperation and Psychological Operations Centre  
HDF 'Artúr Görgei' NBC Information Centre  
HDF Peace Support Training Centre  
HDF Military Transport Centre  
HDF 1st Honvéd Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Warship Battalion

**Service – Support:**

HDF 64th 'József Boconádi Szabó' Logistics Regiment  
HDF Bakony Combat Training Centre  
HDF Pápa Base Airport  
HDF Hazardous Material Supply Centre  
HDF Logistics Supply Centre  
HDF Aircraft Repair Plant  
HDF Military Transport Centre  
HDF Support Brigade  
HDF Geoinformation Service  
HDF 'Dr György Radó' Honvéd Medical Centre  
HDF Central Training Base and HDF 'Pál Kinizsi' NCO Training School Szentendre

**Missions:**

HDF PRT  
HDF EUFOR  
HDF ŐBZ (Guard and Security Battalion)  
HDF KFOR SZD (Company)  
HDF CYPRUS  
SPECIFIC individual assignments



## **NOTE BIOGRAFICHE**



## Dr. Imre Szekeres Minister of Defence<sup>2</sup>

Imre Szekeres was born in Szolnok, on the 9th of September in 1950. He is married. His wife is a chemical engineer. They have two children.

He graduated from Veszprém University of Chemical Engineering as a Chemical System Engineer in 1974. After graduation he spent three years at the Cybernetics Institute of the University as an assistant lecturer. Therewith he was preparing for a University Ph.D. degree. The subject of his 1977 PhD dissertation was the Development of Artificial Intelligence.

In 1985, he joined to the City Council of Veszprém, where he later became the deputy chairman. He was one of the first promoters and organizers of the reformist circle movement in Veszprém county. He was a founding member of the Hungarian

Socialist Party (MSZP) in October 1989, and in his county he became the first president of the party. In May, 1990 he was elected to be the national secretary of the party, then the executive vice-president in November. He was the party's vice-president between 1994 and 1998. He was the campaign chief of his party during the general elections in 1994 and 1998. He was a member of the party's national presidency between 1998 and 2003. Then he was re-elected to be the vice-president of MSZP in 2003. He is the deputy president of the party, since 2004 (re-elected: 2007), also associate president of the Economic Section and head of the Economic Policy Cabinet since 2002. He was voted into the Parliament from individual constituency No. 2. (Jászapáti) of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County in 1994, 1998 and 2006. He obtained his mandate on the county's party list in April, 2002. He was the leader of the group of MSZP Members of the Parliament between 28th June, 1994 and 17th June, 1998. He was the Chairman of the Economic Committee, the Budget and Finance Committee and the EU Integration Subcommittee of the Parliament between 1998 and 2002. He was the Political State Secretary with general authority in the Prime Minister's Office from 2002 till 2004. He was appointed to be the Minister of Defence on 9th of June in 2006.

Imre Szekeres was conferred on the Freeman of Jászapáti, he is a member of the Jász Association ("The people of Jász(ság) Association") and other social organizations of Jász(ság) (a geographical region of Hungary). He was elected to be the chairman of the Hungarian Triathlon Association in 2003, and re-elected in 2005.



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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.hm.gov.hu/person/dr\\_szekeres\\_imre](http://www.hm.gov.hu/person/dr_szekeres_imre)

**Mrs Ágnes Vadai Ph.D.****Senior state secretary****Personal data:**

Name: dr. Ágnes Vadai  
Place of birth: Karcag  
Date of birth: 11th February 1974  
Marital status: married

**Education, qualification:**

1992 'Varga Katalin' Bilingual Grammar School (Szolnok City): leaving examination, G.S.C.  
1992 - 1997 Budapest University of Economic Sciences (International Relations, European Studies, Spanish Economic Language Teacher faculty): diploma  
1997 - 2000 Budapest University of Economic Sciences (BUES) International Relations Ph.D Program  
2002 Doctor of Science  
2003 ELTE Faculty of Law: diploma.

**Working experience, positions:**

1997-2000 Professor's assistant, BUES, Department for International Relations  
2000-2005 Professor's assistant 'Zrínyi Miklós' National Defence University (ZMNE), Security Studies Department from 2002 MP (Hungarian Socialist Party) by 1st July 2007 Senior State Secretary, Ministry of Defence

**Other Assignments:**

1999 Premier member of The Left Youth (LY), Chairwoman at Karcag town and the member of the National Presidium  
2000-2005 Chairwoman of the Left Youth in Jász-Nagykún-Szolnok County  
in 1999 Joined the organization of MSZP (Hungarian Socialist Party ) at Karcag town from 2000 She was the member of the Town and County Presidium as well as of the Central Financial Control Committee (MSZP), Member of the Financial Control Committee, Socialist Youth Internacionálé.  
Became member of the National Presidium on 16th October 2004 on the extraordinary congress and later on the annual Party Congress 2007. She was the Head of the Hungarian Delegation to NATO Parliamentary Assembly, Member of the Hungarian Delegation to OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Head of the Hungarian Delegation to the Frankophon Parliamentary Assembly. Member of the Hungarian Member-Parliament Delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union  
2005-2006 National coordinator for the fight against terrorism (Prime Minister's Appointee) Member of Social Council, ZMNE, honorary professor

**Language knowledge:**

English: Upper-level State Language Exam (Specialized in Economics)  
Spanish: Upper-level State Language Exam (Specialized in Diplomacy)  
French: Intermediate-level State Language Exam  
Russian: Intermediate-level State Language Exam  
Norwegian: Intermediate-level State Language Exam  
German: Pre-intermediate