



Main titles from the study:

- *General characteristics of preparation for crisis response operations*
- *Military features of preparation for crisis response operations*
- *Summary*
- *Attachments*
 - *The geopolitical and geostrategic situation of Europe in 2005 after the enlargement of NATO*
 - *The geopolitical and geostrategic situation of Europe in 2005 after the enlargement of the European Union*
 - *Hungary's geopolitical and geostrategic situation in 2005 after the enlargement of NATO and the European Union*
 - *Thoughts on the situation of the Hungarian Armed Forces*

Annotáció

At the beginning of the 21st century, the continent will carry with it its unresolved problems, which stem from, among other things, rapid technical and technological development and unequal economic conditions. For European states, globalization is both an objective process and a constraint, as well as a complex set of political and economic issues at different international levels.

We make an attempt to assess the geopolitical and geostrategic situation of Hungary. The contradiction of the 21st century is the simultaneity and interaction of world unification (globalization) and fragmentation (localization). The rapid development of globalization is provoking counteraction in most societies, and localization is intensifying, favoring movements based on national, nationalist, ethnic, religious, cultural differences and identity.

Referring to the security and military policy events after the turn of the millennium, the following questions can be formulated: Are we really witnessing the emergence of a new world order, if so, is it different from the old one, and what are the important features? Is it a clash of civilizations, cultures, religions, is it really impossible to reconcile between Christianity and Islam? Is there an acceptable balance between globalization, regionalization and localization? Do small nations and underdeveloped countries have a place in this balance (or imbalance)? Are the world's security organizations able to function effectively, or is it necessary to create new ones? Is it possible to put the results of scientific and technological development into one's own service or to continue by consciously destroying the environment?

The examination of the military revolution is related to the examination of decisions at the strategic level. Strategy is not the same as exalting the future or presenting it more heavily than it should, because this approach does not answer our questions. Another method of research is needed by formulating scientifically demanding answers, plans and strategies related to the armed forces.

An important question about the future of the armed forces may be what proportion of the whole of the modern part, which uses new methods. In another approach, the Alliance unconditionally accepts and supports changes, upgrades and developments that it can use to achieve its strategic objectives.