2012

Hungary's National Military Strategy

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

FOREWORD

At the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, emerging security challenges that stem from an unpredictable global environment have given rise to the importance of the role of armed forces, including the Hungarian Defence Forces. At the same time, the force structure – even having undergone several rearrangements in the past twenty years – and the inherited defence equipment are only partially capable of dealing with the diversified and complex challenges of the future. The formation and development of a defence force capable of successfully responding to both conventional and emerging security challenges requires significant time and resources. The experiences of today are insufficient in themselves to prepare us for the conflicts of tomorrow; we also have to timely recognize the changes that will shape the future. By taking into account the experiences of present conflicts and also the predicted potential future challenges, the goal of the National Military Strategy is to determine, in the mid- and long term, the scope of the use of the Hungarian Defence Forces and the directions of their capability development.

The Hungarian Defence Forces are on the road to modernization. The National Military Strategy is a significant milestone on this road. Taking into consideration the possibilities, the Strategy provides an ambitious plan for the future of the defence force. We are well aware that we have taken on ourselves an extraordinary task: we are to lay a new foundation for our defence force both in moral and professional terms in a period beset by financial difficulties. The road ahead requires clear vision, strategic thinking, resolve, perseverance and – above all – rigorous implementation.

We have to abandon the previously denizened, comfortable, but altogether dangerous attitude that national defence is feasible without substantive military strength, relying on a bare minimum of own capabilities, and trusting solely in the solidarity of NATO and EU nations. This approach, which is a far cry from that of the Alliance, can only lead down the bitter path of further deterioration of our defence force. Only a strong, confident and proud defence force can be of service to Hungary, Europe, and

NATO. The new National Military Strategy is a reflection of this mentality, and it provides directions for the renewal of the Hungarian Defence Forces. The Strategy that is firmly grounded in reality allows us to avoid the pitfalls of this road. I am confident that the Strategy will serve as guidance for interested fellow countrymen as well, and as such, increase the support for the case of national defence within our society.

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Minister of Defence

Hungary's National Military Strategy*

I. Introduction

1 The purpose of the National Military Strategy (hereinafter referred to as: Strategy) is to determine the strategic objectives, directions, tools and resources needed for the Hungarian Defence Forces to fulfil their mission in line with the Fundamental Law of Hungary, the legal regulations determining the activities of the defence sector, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (hereinafter referred to as NATO) Strategic Concept and the European Security Strategy, and based upon the principles stipulated in the National Security Strategy.

2 The Strategy is one of the important tools of the modernization of the Hungarian Defence Forces; it provides mid- and long-term guidance for the Hungarian Defence Forces, determining their role in defending Hungary and asserting her interests. For that purpose the Strategy sets the main principles of using and maintaining and gives directions for developing the armed force. It also determines the purposes and means by which the Hungarian Defence Forces shall become a modern force with flexibly and efficiently applicable capabilities and a balanced structure.

3 The available budgetary resources determine the implementation of the Strategy; their scarcity, however, also fosters the adoption of a new efficiency driven approach. After putting an end to the decline of capabilities of the Hungarian Defence Forces the consistent implementation of the Strategy provides a

* Adopted by the Government Decree 1656/2012 (XII. 20.) on Hungary's National Military Strategy

chance for creating a transformed, resource efficient, sustainable, well-organised armed force based on solid foundations, which shall gradually become modernised with the increase of available budgetary resources.

4 The Strategy shall contribute to establishing a thriving contact between the voluntary armed force and the Hungarian people, resulting in its prestige increasing within society. An important element of strengthening that relation is a well-operated voluntary reserve system.

II. Fundamentals

5 The changes of extraordinary dynamics and magnitude in the global security environment come together with unpredictability. Even in the early 21st century, military force can still play a primary role in a regional conflict in Europe and its neighbouring regions. All that still necessitates maintaining a credible military force.

6 In our globalised world, due to the application of modern technology and enhanced economic cooperation, individual states and regions increasingly depend on each other, and their security is becoming increasingly less separable. The external and internal factors of security become connected, and emerging crises have an increasing impact on international stability. Crises emerging even in regions of significant distance may have a direct or indirect impact on Hungary's security.

7 The security of the transatlantic area is indivisible. The stable transatlantic relations as well as the European integration are the cornerstones of Hungary's security and stability. It is in our fundamental interest to maintain a long-term and balanced transatlantic relationship, the prerequisite of which is the strengthening of European defence capabilities.

8 Hungary is committed to the maintenance of international peace and security. Strengthening international mechanisms serving the prevention of crises and the management of conflicts is of fundamental importance from the aspect of Hungary's security. For that reason Hungary strives to fulfil an active role in global and regional organisations forming a part of the international security structure.

9 Hungary does not consider any country as its enemy, and strives to settle any disputes peacefully, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as UN) and the norms of international law.

10 In case of aggression against Hungary – in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the UN – the country shall take all necessary measures to defend its independence, territory, airspace, population and material goods.

11 The defence of the country is a cause of national importance comprising of two basic pillars: sovereign national force and Allied cooperation. In order for the Hungarian Defence Forces to fulfil their constitutional obligations and those deriving from Hungary's NATO and European Union (hereinafter referred to as EU) membership, the development of sovereign national force is essential.

12 Security is complex and its elements are closely connected, therefore, the issue of national defence cannot be interpreted separately from other fields of security on its own. The management of security challenges reaches beyond the competence of individual ministries, and therefore requires harmonised governmental cooperation.

13 The Hungarian Defence Forces are the main guarantor of Hungary's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Hungarian Defence Forces play a decisive role in the protection of Hungary's freedom, constitutional order and security against any

external military threats. Their recognized performance in international operations has a significant impact on Hungary's international prestige and influence, contributing to the increase of the country's ability to assert its interests.

14 The Hungarian Defence Forces must possess the fundaments of the capabilities needed for the armed defence of the country, to be able to expediently develop those capabilities in the case of the deterioration of the security environment. The sovereign national force must be developed gradually in a planned manner taking Hungary's NATO responsibilities into consideration.

15 The Hungarian Defence Forces participate in operations that contribute to strengthening the security of Hungary and its Allies. Their external employment takes place upon a legal decision following the proper international legal authorisation, within the framework of international organisations or in an ad-hoc coalition, along common values and interests.

16 The voluntary reserve system is an integral part of a modern armed force based upon professional and contracted personnel. It provides a framework for the training of our fellow countrymen wishing to take an active role in the defence of the homeland and their employment in peacetime and under special legal order. According to the stipulations in the legal regulations, during a state of national crisis or a state of preventive defence, subject to the decision by the Parliament on introducing military service based on conscription, the Hungarian Defence Forces also rely upon the military service of adult male Hungarian citizens with a residence in Hungary.

17 The prestige of the Hungarian Defence Forces by society is of fundamental significance from the aspect of successful performance of their tasks. The education of the on-coming generation in national defence and its familiarization with military values have an important role in increasing the prestige and public acceptance of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

III. Operational Environment

18 The importance of non-military aspects of security is constantly increasing, however, that does not go together with a decrease of the role of military factors. The successful implementation of the tasks of the Hungarian Defence Forces is decisively influenced by the conditions in which they must execute their mission. The necessary capabilities can only be determined by taking into consideration the challenges arising from the security environment, the rights and obligations deriving from Hungary's membership in the Alliance and ratified international conventions, the characteristics of the anticipated employment of the military force and the available financial and human resources.

A) Security Environment

19 Hungary's security environment is characterised simultaneously by developments strengthening and weakening the stability of our region including our country. The tendencies prevailing in the immediate vicinity of Hungary shift towards stability, however, the security of those regions previously struck by crises remains fragile. Global developments make the security environment difficult to predict in the long run, which, in the worst case, can halt or even reverse the positive changes currently witnessed in our region. The emerging security challenges of a global scale are expected to significantly increase in importance in the mid- and long-term.

Developments Strengthening Security and Stability

20 The security of the immediate environment of Hungary is fundamentally stable; most countries in the region have become or wish to become members of Euro-Atlantic organisations.

21 The current level of the threat of a conventional attack against Hungary and its Allies is marginal and current processes also underline that in the mid-term. The probability of an attack with the use of non-conventional means with limited purpose is also rather low, however, it cannot be ruled out completely.

22 Adopting its new Strategic Concept in Lisbon NATO has taken another significant step towards being capable of successfully responding to the challenges of the 21st century. The Strategic Concept determines the directions through which the Alliance – adapting to the changed security environment – is capable of fulfilling its role stipulated in the North Atlantic Treaty (Washington Treaty) and ensuring the defence of its member states.

23 New structures and mechanisms have been elaborated in the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (hereinafter referred to as CSDP), which may further increase the role of the EU in security policy.

Developments Working Against Security and Stability

24 As a result of the regional conflicts of the past decades the stability of some parts of the immediate vicinity of our region still remains fragile, and in the broader neighbourhood the possibility of a conventional conflicts still exists, indeed, may even increase in certain regions, which may have indirect impact also on Hungary.

25 The proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery – including dual use products and the know-how necessary for their manufacturing – still constitutes an unpredictable source of danger to international peace and security. The access of hostile state and non-state actors to such weapons also appears as a dan-

ger. The fact that access to high technology has become easier can further increase the offensive capabilities of hostile state and non-state actors.

26 The activity of international terrorist groups with global ambitions has decreased in the western world, nonetheless terrorism remains a significant global threat of our time, since the causes, primarily social in nature, conducing to its appearance and evolution have not been successfully eliminated. Thus terrorism still constitutes a danger to the security and values of the Transatlantic Community and, indirectly, Hungary.

27 A power shift of a global scale can be witnessed: emerging powers are acquiring increasing economic and political influence. This process is not coupled with a military challenge to the transatlantic region, however, the continuous increase of the military budget of emerging powers may lead to a source of tension in mid- and long-term.

28 The primarily economic and demographic changes occurring in the world are leading to an increase in importance of certain regions outside Europe, and thus Europe's relative decrease in significance. This strengthens the demand for reviewing current security structures.

29 The global financial and economic crisis might decrease the cohesion of the EU. A significant decrease in the expenditure of European states on defence, however, might have a negative impact on the transatlantic relations.

30 The stability of states and regions that have difficulties in or are incapable of adapting to the challenges of globalisation is fragile and developments there can take an unpredictable direction. That may strengthen the base of international terrorism, and could become a source of risks arising from mass migration. States falling into anarchy or failed states can constitute a threat to the

concerned region's stability and may provide safe haven and training grounds for terrorist groups with global ambitions.

31 The expected aggravation of economic, social and demographic problems concerning states on the periphery may strengthen the position of extremists and lead to an anti-western atmosphere.

32 The security and stability of individual regions are still primarily determined by the policies of individual states, however, the role of non-state actors in shaping the security environment is constantly growing. Our security therefore, is increasingly influenced by actors outside international security structures not directly controlled by politics.

33 Access to and use of global commons – the high seas, international airspace, space and cyberspace – constitute new challenges and potential sources of danger. The increasing number and potential damage caused by attacks against computer networks is especially threatening. The characteristics of cyber threats which are different from those of conventional threats necessitate a comprehensive review and possible amendment of our concepts of war.

34 The impacts of the development of information society can be felt in all fields of national and international security. Besides the numerous positive impacts, the negative aspects of this development are also significant. Modern infocommunication tools used by state and non-state actors may contribute to creating a security risk.

35 The issue of energy security constitutes an ever-increasing problem. The number of import dependent consumers and the vulnerability of transport routes are growing. A non-adequate diversification of energy sources is especially a characteristic of our region. The global climate and environmental change, environmental pollution, the impacts of increasingly extreme weather conditions, the

depletion of raw materials and natural resources, access to drinking-water and food problems of an increasing scale are expected to be the major sources or amplifying factors of conflicts. We must also expect a growth in the number and severity of natural and industrial disasters.

B) Allied Membership and International Conventions

36 Hungary's NATO Membership constitutes collective responsibility and tasks and also the possibility of collective action. The core tasks stemming from Allied membership comprise of contribution to collective defence tasks and international operations, participation in maintaining and developing the capabilities necessary for that and the strengthening of partnership relations.

37 Collective defence implemented according to Article 5 of the Washington Treaty – the defence of both the country and its Allies – is one of the basic pillars of the security of Hungary. The military tasks under the clauses of mutual assistance and solidarity stipulated in the Treaty of Lisbon of the EU constitute further tasks.

38 Participation in international operations is a diverse task to which we must be able to contribute even in strategic distances. Hungary, based upon its concerning level of ambition, is ready to and capable of stationing one thousand troops in international operations at any given moment.

39 We must actively participate in international arms control and other confidence and security building activities. We must contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

C) Characteristics of the Anticipated Employment of the Armed Force

40 The armed force can be employed in the full spectrum of possible operation from low to high intensity. Despite the fact that the Hungarian Defence Forces participate in low intensity international operations today, in the mid-term they must also be capable of being employed in high intensity operations.

41 The employment of the Hungarian Defence Forces generally occurs in crisis management operations, in many cases significantly far from Hungary, under extreme natural and climatic conditions, on terrain difficult to access with no host nation support. During crisis management, the wide-scale application of network centric warfare, intelligence and reconnaissance, precision guided weapons and modern technical tools, civil-military cooperation, psychological warfare and special operation forces become necessary. Crisis management usually takes place in weak states incapable of performing their basic tasks where security has to be established and maintained against irregular, paramilitary organisations, insurgents, armed groups and international mercenary and terrorist groups.

42 Mass armies are replaced by smaller, flexibly employable armed forces comprised of highly trained soldiers. Instead of wide frontlines, fighting often takes place in populated and built-in areas in the vicinity of civilian populations and infrastructures, against an enemy difficult to identify.

43 The humanitarian intervention and assistance of the international community with the use of military force can become necessary more often. Crises cannot be managed by military force alone; their handling requires complex civilian and military efforts and cooperation, with special regard to the mutual interdependence of military and civilian experts operating in the same area of operation. Military and civilian efforts cannot be distinctly separated from each other.

Not only state, but also non-state actors are present in a decisive manner in an area of operation.

44 Exploiting the technological superiority available within the Alliance, any direct physical contact between armed forces will usually be preceded by a strike launched from outside the area with the use of unmanned devices in order to break the expected resistance.

45 Ground manoeuvres of the armed forces are required for establishing direct contact with the opposing party usually not organised in a regular way and its civilian environment and also other actors participating in the crisis management to support the achievement of the desired political objectives.

46 Supporting political objectives with military means requires the application of various and occasionally all forms of military activities. Soldiers must in all cases contribute to the achievement of the political objectives in the aforementioned environment of multiple actors.

47 In international operations, the objective of the armed force is not only to establish the security conditions necessary for rebuilding and repel the activities of armed resistance, but as necessary, they must assume a role in the rebuilding until stability has been established. If civilian governmental and non-governmental organisations are also active in the area of operation, close cooperation with them in the spirit of a comprehensive approach is an essential condition of success.

48 The employment of military force usually takes place in countries with a different culture, a fragmented society, underdeveloped infrastructure and state organisation. The adequate preparation and training of the employed force for the expected conditions is of great importance. During the preparation of the soldiers special attention must be paid to make them familiar with the cultural and political conditions of the region concerned.

49 Due to changes in the global security environment, the role of intelligence and counter-intelligence gains importance. The complex challenges that characterise the area of operation and the often changing security situation also increase a demand for precise and timely information and analyses.

50 The high operational tempo and operational engagement characteristic of the past decade is expected to decrease, but will still remain significant. Operational participation will demand quick decisions from decision makers.

51 Due to the quick information distributing capabilities of the mass media and the internet, the time allocated to making decisions and the space to manoeuvre is constantly decreasing: certain governments are often forced to make decisions on military interventions of a humanitarian purpose, or their termination, without thorough preparation, giving in to the pressure of public opinion. Since society sets rather strict moral criteria regarding the way of executing operations, it is expected of military forces to perform their task with great precision, with the least possible civilian casualties and the lowest possible losses. Operational activities can easily gain strategic or political significance through the media. Due to that, commanders of the troops and each and every soldier must perform their duties with the utmost caution during operational activities.

52 The meaning of the concepts of war and attack have broadened, because the emerging asymmetrical challenges non-lethal in nature, and not linked to conventional weapons, are capable of inducing enormous material damage and chaos. Depending on the damage caused, a non-armed attack may be considered equal to an armed assault. Such threats are constituted primarily by cyber-warfare whose potential in its capability of creating material damages and obstructing public order is hardly less in significance than that of conventional weapons.

53 Technological development has brought about and made available new capabilities and weapon systems, which transform the framework and character of warfare as previously known.

D) Resources

54 The impact of the detrimental global economic environment that developed since 2008 on the national economy and within that the central budget significantly decreased the budgetary resources available to the Ministry of Defence. This negative trend constitutes an even more significant challenge due to the fact that national defence had been underfinanced in the previous period, too.

55 In order to stop and reverse the negative processes, the Government of Hungary committed itself in a resolution that the budget of the Ministry of Defence for the budgetary years of 2013-2015 will be provided at least at the nominal value of the budgetary allocation for the year 2012, while from the budgetary year of 2016, with an annual increase of no less than 0.1 percent of the GDP, the total budgetary allocation will reach 1.39% of the GDP by 2022, which is close to the average of European NATO Member States.

56 In order to implement the Strategy and especially the objective targeting the establishment of a sustainable military force, we must seek to ensure that a 40-30-30% proportion of personnel, operation and maintenance, and procurement costs be realised in the mid-term within the defence budget.

57 Beyond financial resources, the nature of the available human resources is of critical importance in respect of the operation of the Hungarian Defence Forces. The prepared, motivated and committed soldier performing a special public service is the Hungarian Defence Forces' greatest asset. His retention and adequate supply is ensured by the implementation of the objectives stipulated in

the human resources strategy of the Ministry and the systematic operation of human resources subsystems.

58 Complex military challenges of our time can only be tackled by an armed force whose personnel has received high-level education and training, has adequate physical and psychological endurance, is capable of high-level performance in an international environment, and is motivated and committed to executing its tasks. For that, secondary and tertiary education, courses, training and drills preparing for the successful implementation of tasks and fulfilling the requirements of our age and an adequate selection system for the selection of leaders are required. The transforming officers' training focusing on leadership capability and the aligned training of non-commissioned officers must establish the conditions for the convertibility between public service careers.

59 Resulting from Hungary's NATO and EU membership, an increasing number of Hungarian Defence Forces personnel possess significant international experience. Building on the knowledge and experience gained in an international environment is of fundamental importance in the modernisation of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

60 The development of the voluntary reserve system contributes to the increase of the military capabilities of the Hungarian Defence Forces and the strengthening of patriotism. The reserve system must be capable of attracting from the labour market the skilled, committed, motivated fellow countrymen who want to ready to serve their country and retaining them in the voluntary reserve force of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

IV. Tasks of the Hungarian Defence Forces

61 The core task of the Hungarian Defence Forces is the armed defence of Hungary's independence, territory, airspace, population and material goods against any external attack either individually or in an Allied framework. That requires identifying the military threats directly or indirectly affecting Hungary, the development of an adequate deterring capability and, if necessary, to avert military threats.

62 An important task of the Hungarian Defence Forces in connection with performing their core task is organising and providing host nation support for Allied forces. Their further task is to prevent civilian aircraft from being applied as renegades.

63 Due to its membership in the UN, NATO, the EU and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (hereinafter referred to as OSCE), it is Hungary's responsibility to fulfil its allied and other international obligations, especially collective defence, crisis management, humanitarian and confidence and security building tasks, where a decisive role is placed on the Hungarian Defence Forces. Fulfilling international obligations contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security and, consequently, Hungary's security, increasing the international prestige of the country at the same time.

64 The Hungarian Defence Forces contribute to countering natural and industrial disasters, mitigating their consequences, managing humanitarian crises and, if necessary, and participating in the support of civilian authorities. They perform explosive ordnance disposal and other tasks requiring military expertise and special equipment as well as guard and protect designated critical infrastructure facilities.

65 Beyond that, the Hungarian Defence Forces maintain international military relations, guard and protect the Holy Crown, participate in protocol tasks, including

guarding the Presidential Palace, contribute to safeguarding military traditions and partake in the tasks of state provisioning and public employment.

66 Pursuing their tasks the Hungarian Defence Forces prepare for wartime, crisis management and peacetime activities.

V. Capabilities

67 The Hungarian Defence Forces must become a sustainable, well organised military force meeting modern requirements, modernized in its approach and defence technology, respecting and safeguarding national traditions, efficiently employable either independently or within the Allied framework and reinforced with a reserve system. In order to execute their domestic and international tasks, they must have well equipped and trained personnel with operational and combat experience as well as possess flexible, efficiently applicable, deployable and sustainable capabilities that enable the defence of the territory and sovereignty of Hungary, contribute to collective defence of the Alliance and to operations stemming from our NATO, EU, UN and OSCE membership and other bilateral or multilateral treaties.

A) Fundamental Aspects of Capability Development

68 The development and operational principles of the Hungarian Defence Forces must be determined with a view to fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities set forth in the Fundamental Law and those deriving from international obligations, in consideration of the operational environment and harmonised with our Allies.

69 The Hungarian Defence Forces must become a capability based armed force that is capable of efficient cooperation with our Allies and whose organisation

includes all combat elements and capabilities necessary for the armed defence of the country at least at a basic level.

70 In case of possible deterioration of the security environment, in light of our Allied membership we must be able to improve the basic capabilities necessary for the armed defence of the country by making use of the resources of the national economy.

71 The capability development of the Hungarian Armed Forces must be planned and implemented within the framework of the Ministry's Defence Planning System, in line with NATO's defence planning cycle and the EU's capability development process.

B) Capability Development Guidelines

72 As a result of mid- and long-term capability development, in consideration of available resources, the armed force must:

a) be able to defend the country within the framework of NATO's collective defence and depending on the magnitude of the aggression be capable of the armed defence of the country until the arrival of Allied forces;

b) be capable of performing the military tasks of the host nation support of Allied forces;

c) contribute to the collective defence of the Alliance according to Hungary's commitments;

d) contribute to the EU's crisis management and capability development activities within the framework of CSDP;

e) be capable of participating in the full spectrum of operations from low intensity stabilisation operations to high intensity combat operations;

f) be capable of participating in countering natural and industrial disasters and mitigating their consequences by maintaining and developing capabilities connected to disaster management;

g) be capable of cooperating with civilian authorities and organisations, governmental and non-governmental organisations and international organisations engaged in operations both in a domestic and an international environment;

h) actively participate in NATO's transformation activities and adopt their results;

i) draw, share and utilise the lessons learned during preparation, training and employment.

73 Responsiveness, flexibility, survivability and interoperability must be the most important characteristics of the armed force in order to successfully handle challenges. For the successful implementation of both the collective defence responsibilities and the participation in international operations, the usability – deployability and sustainability – of the Hungarian Defence Forces must be strengthened in the full spectrum of operations.

74 The armed defence of the country requires that the Hungarian Defence Forces be in possession of the cores of branches cut back during previous reorganisations that are of critical importance from the aspect of performing the task.

75 The Hungarian Defence Forces maintain army and air force and within those combat, combat support and combat service support elements as well as organisations performing other professional activities. The capabilities and organisations must be operated jointly, so the Hungarian Armed Forces are capable of performing operations at a joint forces level both individually, and in cooperation with Allied forces.

76 The voluntary reserve system is an integral part of the Hungarian Defence Forces, which relieves and supplements the active component of the armed force in peacetime by performing the tasks determined by legal regulations.

77 The efficient activity of the Military National Security Service is highly required for predicting crises and obtaining, analysing and evaluating information necessary for military operations as well as for ensuring the safety of soldiers deployed in crisis regions. During performing its tasks, the Service must be able to cooperate with the bodies of the Ministry of Defence and the Hungarian Defence Forces, domestic partner services, the intelligence and counter-intelligence units of NATO and the EU and, based upon the principle of mutuality, with foreign national security services.

78 During national security activities an emphasis must be laid on the development of information collection and evaluating devices and methods, the application of new, innovative procedures and the utilisation of the latest research results and lessons learned in intelligence and counter-intelligence work.

79 The capability of national immediate and rapid response to unpredicted and unexpected events must be further strengthened. At NATO and EU level the NATO Response Force and the EU Battle Groups are important tools for that.

80 The essential conditions for the efficient operation of the Hungarian Defence Forces comprise a stable but flexible organisation and operational leadership, the ability of units and subunits to act autonomously as well as the integrability and modularity of organisational elements.

81 The Hungarian Armed Forces must be capable of participating in the full spectrum of operations. As part of that, they must be able to cooperate and maintain relations with international governmental and non-governmental organisations

and local authorities and population. They must have the capabilities for performing training and mentoring tasks in the area of operation.

82 One of the objectives of the Hungarian Defence Forces is to create the conditions for network centric warfare. As part of that the cyber defence of the Hungarian Defence Forces must be reinforced, which requires the development of conceptually grounded regulations, the acquisition of modern devices and the adequate preparation and training of personnel.

83 The increasing role of the mass media in forming public opinion requires the development of the communication capabilities of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

C) Implementation Guidelines

84 The solid political commitment to the development of the Hungarian Armed Forces is accompanied by an increase in available financial resources only in the mid-term. In order to alleviate the difficulties deriving from that, the increase of efficiency is of key significance. As a part of that a precise definition of priorities, a close cooperation between organisations, less bureaucracy, task based planning, consistent, yet appropriately flexible implementation, responsiveness to novelty and an innovative approach are needed.

85 The limited financial resources only allow a gradual advance in the implementation of our capability development objectives. The scarcity of resources demands scheduled and prioritised implementation of developments.

86 The efficient application of the available human resources, the targeted utilisation of personnel, the correction of rank and staff proportions, the rationalisation of the military structure and the appropriate organisational structure, the rationalisation of procurement of defence technology and other acquisitions,

the maintenance of combat readiness of defence equipment and the utilisation of opportunities in multinational cooperation are requisite.

87 The development related to defence equipment must be planned based upon available resources with their targeted utilisation. In capability development we must increasingly rely upon NATO, EU, regional and bilateral programmes. Special attention is to be paid to exploring and exploiting the opportunities lying in the national economy and domestic defence industry.

88 Strengthening the cooperation between NATO and the EU and the elimination of unnecessary duplications are of great significance to Hungary. NATO and EU membership enable Hungary to build capabilities in cooperation with its Allies and partners and in harmony with its own domestic capacity building priorities that the country could not procure or maintain on its own and that are also absent in the international domain. Keeping cost efficiency in mind, the opportunities lying in the development and sharing of defence capabilities in international cooperation must be exploited. In this regard, it is advisable to rely upon regional defence and military cooperation, among others the cooperation of the Visegrad Four and other Central European partners.

89 The Hungarian Defence Forces must place a growing emphasis on optimising energy consumption, the use of renewable energy sources as well as environmentally friendly and cost-efficient technologies.

VI. Final Provisions

90 The planning guidelines and regulators of the Ministry of Defence and the lower level strategies, guidelines, doctrines, regulations and plans of the Hungarian Defence Forces must be formulated by observing the guiding principles of the Strategy.

91 According to Government Decree 38/2012 (III. 12.) on Governmental Strategic Management, the Strategy is categorised as a Long-Term Concept. Monitoring, evaluation and review of the Strategy takes place according to the stipulations of the decree; its implementation and review is in the responsibility of the Minister of Defence. Should a significant change take place in the security environment of Hungary, the amount of financial resources indicated in the Strategy, or any other factors substantially influencing Hungary's security, the review must be implemented as soon as possible.

Ministry of Defence
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