

**Law and order issues in emergency situations,
with special reference to tourism safety**

Pandemic 2020-2022

During the pandemic caused by COVID-19, law enforcement agencies were tasked with enforcing government and public health measures to contain the spread of the disease, while carrying out their core responsibilities. Law enforcement staff were therefore exposed to the increased risk of infection due to their close contact with the public.¹

Most countries took similar measures, such as closing schools and workplaces, switching to working from home, cancelling events, restricting gatherings, public transport and travel and imposing temporary curfews. From the spring of 2020, law enforcement agencies were responsible for having these measures implemented and for monitoring their execution. The increased presence of law enforcement agencies in public places was intended to prevent mass gatherings and prevent the rapid spread of the virus in the community.²

The past two years have shown that the epidemic has had an impact on the functioning of law enforcement agencies and the organisation of services, as well as on the economic, social and health situation.³

¹ Jennings, W. G. – Perez, N. M. (2020): The Immediate Impact of COVID-19 on Law Enforcement in the United States, *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 45, No. 4, 690.

Source: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12103-020-09536-2>
Accessed: 11.03.2021

² Leung, G. M. et al. (2004): The Epidemiology of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in the 2003 Hong Kong Epidemic: An Analysis of All 1755 Patients, *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 662. doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-141-9-200411020-00006.

³ Brito, C. S., Luna, A. M., & Sanberg, E. L. (2009): Benchmarks for developing a law enforcement pandemic flu plan. US Department of Justice: Bureau of Justice Assistance.

When the virus went on a rampage, the countries closed their borders and restricted entry, except for the free movement of goods. The mass availability of vaccines, the rise in vaccination rates and the signing of bilateral agreements helped to facilitate travel and thus revive tourism.

The Operative Board

31 January 2020, Hungary was one of the first countries to set up an Operative Board to manage the coronavirus infection, which took more stringent and comprehensive measures than international recommendations to prevent and combat the epidemic. The Operative Board reported to the public through daily press conferences and announcements. At the time of the closure of this manuscript, only weekly information is available on the central information website.

At the height of the coronavirus epidemic, Hungary reintroduced border controls at all its internal land, air and water borders. This was necessary to avert the consequences of the human pandemic (COVID-19), threatening the safety of life and property, and to protect the health and lives of Hungarian citizens. The measure was extended several times.

The police constantly monitored compliance with the epidemiological measures (curfews; compliance with official house quarantine rules; breaches of protection measures related to wearing masks, the opening hours of shops, holding events and travel restrictions) and took immediate action against offenders.

Special rules of the special legal order

During the epidemic, several criminal acts of lesser danger to society have been brought into focus. By declaring a state of emergency, the Government amended Act II of 2012 on minor offences, offence procedures and the registration system of offences in several cases. Also, the offence of

Source: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/lbrr/archives/cnmcs-plcng/cn34974-eng.pdf>
Accessed: 11.03.2021

breaching the epidemiological rules laid down in the Criminal Code can only be committed during an epidemic period.

Epidemiological surveillance and quarantine became applicable to a person who had been in contact with a person infected with coronavirus and was likely to have contracted the disease himself. In its strict form, the person was "condemned" to official house quarantine, with restrictions on his freedom of movement, right of contact and exercising of his profession, and could be held criminally responsible for any breach of it.

There was a lot of real and almost as much fake news about the coronavirus (crime of scaremongering⁴). The confusion caused by the pandemic led to a massive increase in fake news about COVID-19, which the police were actively involved in combating.

Amendments to the above-mentioned Minor offences Act adopted in March 2020 (they have since been repealed) created a sui generis minor offence liability for being in a catering establishment, event, theatre or other premises at an unauthorised time or in an unauthorised manner. It was also an offence to break the curfew in force at the time

The most common offences related to the pandemic were:

- scaremongering,
- threat of public endangerment,
- fraud,
- breach of epidemiological rules.

While the most common offences were:

- violation of curfew rules,
- violation of the rules of official quarantine,

⁴ Section 337 of the Criminal Code: Any conduct of uttering or publishing before the public at large a statement one knows to be false or with a reckless disregard for its truth or falsity at the scene of some emergency by which to violate public order or disturb the public peace at a place of public danger is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years.

- breaking the rules on restricted opening hours of shops.⁵

In Hungary, there was a significant increase in certain types of crime, while, of course, other types of crime decreased. There was a marked increase in cybercrime (phishing, ransomware, malware), trade in counterfeit medicines and health products, economic crime, document forgery and in other forms of abuse at the European level, too. These were generally committed individually or within the framework of a criminal organisation.

The European Police Office (Europol) had been monitoring the impact of the virus situation on crime since March 2020. Fraudsters went even as far as posing as public officials to "take action" against violators of epidemiological measures, imposing on-the-spot fines.⁶ This type of fraud occurred in Hungary, too, in several cases.

According to the Hungarian Criminal Statistics System, although the number of registered thefts decreased nationally during the coronavirus epidemic, there was an increase at the local level in several counties.

In Hungary, in addition to theft, the number of vandalism offences also decreased, while the number of forged documents, fraud and misuse of personal data cases increased. This trend was also observed at European level. It is perhaps not surprising that both of the last two categories of crime are

⁵ Dr. Draskovich, E. (2020): A koronavírus járvánnyal kapcsolatos jogsértések.[Infringements related to the COVID-19 pandemic] In: Infojegyzet, Országgyűlés Hivatal, Közggyűjteményi és Közművelődési Igazgatóság, Képviselői Információs Szolgálat, 2020/36. Source: https://www.parlament.hu/documents/10181/4464848/Infojegyzet_2020_36_COVID_19_jogsertesek.pdf/2eaa554e-ed9e-1bfd-3b4d-7c8ec8737205?t=1589189206805

Accessed: 04.05.2021

⁶ Felméry, Z (2021): Hogyan hatott a COVID-19 járvány a bűncselekmények alakulására? A 2020. november 11-i Europol jelentés ismertetése [How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected crime trends? Presentation of the Europol report of 11 November 2020]. Stratégiai Védelmi Kutatóintézet Elemzések 2021/9. 2021. április 16. NKE Stratégiai Védelmi Kutatóintézet Elemzések (ISSN 2063-4862)

closely linked to epidemiological measures. Moreover, the forgery of public documents by means of an immunity certificate⁷ also emerged as a new offence.

Security provided by restriction

The measure that had the biggest impact on the lives of the population was the introduction of the curfew.⁸ The right to leave a private home, place of residence or stay was subject to a list of well-founded reasons, which were listed in the government decree currently in force. This strict measure was the most stringent during the first wave of the epidemic, it was much more lenient during the second and third waves, and was repealed in subsequent periods.

In the event of a breach of the rules on social distancing, the police were entitled to take the following measures: a warning, a fine and a report of an offence. In this case, the offence of "breach of the rules of conduct relating to the curfew" was considered to have been committed.

The introduction of this measure and the associated increase in the presence of police (and military police) in public places could have helped to ensure the safety of the settlements and to protect them against the virus.

Prior to the above measure, 12 March 2020 the Government decided to temporarily reintroduce border controls at the borders between Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia and between Hungary and the Republic of Austria, with the establishment of a transit route. This was implemented following the entry into force of the Government Decree 40/2020 of 12 March (11. III.) declaring a state of emergency and considering the Government Decree. 41/2020 (11. III.) on measures to be taken in the event of an emergency situation to prevent a human pandemic that threatens the safety of life and property and to avert the consequences of such an emergency situation.

⁷ According to Section 23/A of Gov. Degree 84/2020, as of 01.05.2021.

⁸ Gov. Degree 71/2020. (III. 27.) on the breach of the rules of conduct relating to the curfew.

It should be noted here that the rapid decline in tourism also started from this date. Entry into the country was possible only at the designated border crossing points and at Liszt Ferenc International Airport after border control. With regard to this government decree, entry into the country was prohibited for foreigners⁹ unless the Deputy National Police Commissioner issued a decision granting an exemption in a particularly meritorious case, by establishing a specific rule of conduct. Examples of exceptions included, but were not limited to, the transit of military convoys, transit for humanitarian purposes on a designated route, commuting for work purposes or entry in the interests of the national economy.

In the case of an offence, in view of health protection, the police officer taking measures could not use a verbal warning instead of imposing a fine, which showed how high the level of protection against the virus and the prevention of its spread was set.

In Hungary, after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, 11 March 2020 the government declared a state of emergency. People's normal lives were changed by curfews, and parts of the economy and many institutions were shut down. It was typical of the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic crisis nationally that, while the negative effects could be felt by anyone, certain sectors such as tourism, hospitality, culture and those working in these sectors were particularly affected.

Legislation after the COVID-19 pandemic

Following the end of the COVID-19 emergency, changes in criminal law were introduced. 8 February 2021 the Government declared a state of emergency for the entire territory of Hungary in order to avert the consequences

⁹ According to the provisions of the Fundamental Law, a Hungarian citizen can return home from abroad at any time. (Art. XIV, par. (2) of the Fundamental Law)

of the coronavirus pandemic and to protect the health and lives of Hungarian citizens.¹⁰ During this period, the following acts were adopted in the field of criminal law:

- Act LVIII of 2020 on the transitional rules and epidemiological preparedness related to the termination of the state of emergency,
- Act CIV of 2020 on establishing certain rules relating to epidemiological measures and amending certain acts relating to epidemiological measures (this act does not affect procedural rules and remains in force after the end of the emergency),
- Government Decree 220/2021 (1. V.) on combating the misuse of the certificate of immunity,
- Government Decree 543/2021 (24. IX.) on the different application of Act XC of 2017 on the criminal procedure during a state of emergency,
- Government Decree 714/2021 (20. XII.) on certain rules of criminal procedure and prison rules during a state of emergency.

Prior to the end of the state of emergency, the Government submitted Bill T/27 on regulatory issues related to the termination of the state of emergency, which established transitional rules related to extraordinary measures taken during the state of emergency. The bill was adopted by the National Assembly.

However, this bill does not contain the transitional rules concerning criminal law. They are in chapters 3-4 and 6 to 10 of the already adopted Act CXXX of 2021 on certain regulatory issues related to the state of emergency.

Pursuant to Section 104 (4) of the Act, the transitional rules related to criminal law entered into force when the state of emergency under Government Decree 27/2021 (I. 29.) was terminated. By Government Decree

¹⁰ See Government Decree 27/2021 (29. I.) on declaring a state of emergency and putting emergency measures into effect.

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181/2022 (24. V.), the Government provided for the terminating of the state of emergency declared by Government Decree. 27/2021 (29. I.) as of 1 June 2022.

Thus, after the end of the state of emergency related to the coronavirus pandemic:

- Act LVIII of 2020 was repealed (Section 408(1)),
- the government decrees issued during the state of emergency were repealed,
- the transitional rules are governed by Chapters 3-4 and 6 to 10 of Act CXXX of 2021.

Law enforcement agencies were held primarily responsible for enforcing the measures. The police also played a key role in the protection by temporarily reintroducing border controls, monitoring compliance with protection measures, sanctioning offences and operating the hospital command system, thus contributing to Hungary's effective protection against the coronavirus. International research has also shown that law enforcement agencies are subject to increased stress in the course of their work, so it is of paramount importance to pay attention to the mental and psychological state of police officers, and the work of commanders must also address this. The collection of examples of international events can greatly help the work of the leaders at the national level and can highlight possible internal problems of the staff, which can be triggered even more by the increased work pace in a state of emergency.

Emergency 2.0, or armed conflict in a neighbouring country, war situation

The government lifted the state of emergency declared due to the coronavirus pandemic 31 May 2022, but in view of the armed conflict situation in

Ukraine 24 February 2022, the state of emergency remains in force, in accordance with the 10th Amendment to the Constitution¹¹. According to the constitutional amendment "The Government may declare a state of emergency and introduce extraordinary measures, as provided by a cardinal law, in the event of armed conflict, war or humanitarian disaster in a neighbouring country, or in the event of a natural disaster or industrial accident threatening the safety of life and property, or in order to avert the consequences thereof."¹² The special legal regime of the accentuated period was thus maintained. The government still has the power to adopt decrees by which the application of certain laws may be suspended. However, to the best of our knowledge, there is no information to suggest that the normal rules of law and the transitional criminal law, as described above, in effect as of 1 June 2022, will be affected by the state of emergency caused by the war in the neighbouring country.

- Act No VI of 2022 on the elimination of the consequences caused by an armed conflict or humanitarian disaster in a neighbouring country in Hungary, which entered into force at 21:00 on 8 June 2022¹³ and whose section 4 stipulates that the National Assembly approves Government Decree 190/2022 (26 May) on the entry into force of certain Government decrees issued during the emergency declared to avert the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic and on emergency measures (hereinafter the Decree), by which the Government, pursuant to Article 53 (2) of the Fundamental Law, as an exceptional measure, repeals Decree No 478/2020. (XI. 3. 2021) on the declaration of a state of emergency and on the entry into force

¹¹ In view of the armed conflict and humanitarian disaster in the territory of Ukraine, and in order to avert the consequences thereof in Hungary, the Government declared a state of emergency as of 25 May 2022 by Government Decree 180/2022 (24. V.).

¹² Paragraph (1), Art. 53, Fundamental Law

¹³ Published in the Hungarian Gazette No 95 (published 8 June 2022)

Source: <https://magyarkozlony.hu/dokumentumok/a49a699a8c20d157bc4eb68f768-14e783bc71df9/megtekintes>

Accessed: 14.06.2022

of emergency measures, including the following decrees, which were issued during the state of emergency under Government Decree 27/2021 (29. I.) on the declaration of a state of emergency and on the entry into force of emergency measures, as a special measure, with the text in force 31 May 2022, with the derogations contained in the Decree:

- Government Decree 521/2020 (25. XI.) on the derogation from certain provisions on data requests in times of emergency,
- Government Decree 150/2021 (27. III.) on the reintroduction of special rules for the use of the Széchenyi Recreation (SZÉP) Card in emergency situations,
- Government Decree 402/2021 (8. VII.) on the registration procedure and other measures to be taken for the purpose of economic recovery in relation to the export of raw materials and products of strategic importance for the security of supply in the construction industry,
- Government Decree 781/2021 (24. XII.) on the different use of the Széchenyi Recreation Card in emergency situations,
- Government Decree 86/2022 (7. III.) on emergency rules for persons recognised as entitled to temporary protection and on the different application of the rules of Act CVI of 2011 on public employment and amending other regulations related to public employment and other acts,
- Government Decree 94/2022 (10. III.) on the different application of the rules of Act CXXX of 2021 on certain regulatory issues related to emergency situations,
- Government Decree 147/2022 (14. IV.) on the provision of child-care to accompanied children arriving from Ukraine in view of the emergency.
- Government Decree 203/2022 (VI. 8.) extending the validity of the emergency measures related to the state of emergency declared 25 May 2022, which entered into force at 22.00, 8 June 2022, with the exceptions provided for in paragraphs (2) and (3), and in which the

Government extended the following decrees on the elimination of the consequences of armed conflict or humanitarian disaster in Hungary in a neighbouring country until the expiry of Act VI of 2022:

- Government Decree 521/2020 (25. XI.) on the derogation from certain data request provisions in times of emergency,
- Government Decree. 150/2021 (27. III.) on the reintroduction of special rules for the use of the Széchenyi Recreation Card in emergency situations,
- Government Decree 402/2021 (8. VII.) on the registration procedure and other measures to be taken for the purpose of restarting the economy in connection with the export of raw materials and products of strategic importance for the security of supply in the construction industry,
- Government Decree. 781/2021 (24. XII.) on the different application of the Széchenyi Recreation Card in emergency situations,
- Government Decree. 814/2021 (28. XII.) on the different rules of the central budget of Hungary for the year 2022 in connection with the emergency situation,
- Government Decree. 14/2022 (I. 20.) on the specific rules for the conclusion of contracts for the acceptance of the Széchenyi Recreation Card,
- Government Decree. 39/2022 (13. II.) on the different application of Act CXXX of 2021 on certain regulatory issues related to emergencies during an emergency,
- Government Decree. 94/2022 (10. III.) on the different application of Act CXXX of 2021 on certain regulatory issues related to emergency situations,
- Government Decree. 147/2022 (14. IV.) on the provision of child-care to children arriving from Ukraine accompanied by an escort in view of the emergency,
- Government Decree 190/2022 (26. V.) on the entry into force of certain Government decrees issued during the emergency declared

to deal with the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic and on emergency measures

The Operational Group

After the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the Ministry of Interior set up the Operational Group to perform Hungarian law enforcement tasks and to help people fleeing the war. The police, the disaster management and the aliens policing authorities are involved in the implementation of these tasks in cooperation with the regional defence committees. The main tasks include providing housing, food and medical care for those fleeing from Ukraine, for which all human and material resources are available in our country.

Crossing the border at the border crossing points is relatively quick and smooth; all those fleeing the war can enter Hungary. Those who have travel documents entitling them to legal entry and stay in Hungary and do not ask for further assistance can continue their journey to their destination on their own. The police also give entry clearance to those who lack a travel document or whose documents have expired or are incomplete. As of 6 March 2022, those who arrive without a travel document or with incomplete documents do not need to go to a temporary refugee assembly point, as police officers provide them with a temporary residence certificate immediately after entry at the border crossing points, which will give them a legal right to stay in Hungary for 30 days. During this period, they have to visit the competent office of the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (OIF) in their place of residence to obtain the permanent documents. In order to ensure efficient information provision, volunteer interpreters are available 24 hours a day at the assistance points and temporary refugee assembly centres.¹⁴

¹⁴Source: <https://www.police.hu/hu/hirek-es-informaciok/legfrissebb-hireink/kozrendvedelem/senki-nem-marad-segitseg-nelkul>
Accessed: 14.06.2022

Ukrainian citizens arriving from Ukraine with a passport can stay in Hungary for 90 days without a special permit. If they wish to stay in the country for more than 90 days (to work, study or for other reasons), they need to submit the appropriate application to the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing. Ukrainian citizens may also be eligible for temporary protection, as persons who have been forced to flee Ukraine because of the armed conflict. This status is temporary, granting the right to stay for as long as the war continues. However, it does not give the holder the right to travel within the territory of the European Union or to reside in another EU Member State.¹⁵

At the same time, it is important to stress that no one will become a Ukrainian national enjoying temporary protection on the spot, the police will check the nationality of those entering our country in every case, so the declaration alone is not sufficient.

Tourism and/or security?!¹⁶

It is the tourist's responsibility to have all the relevant information about the destination he or she intends to visit, and it is the responsibility of the destination to provide this information. However, events in the world are pushing not only tourists but also law enforcement agencies to be more prepared. The attitude of the police staff towards tourists largely depends on the leader or commander. Still, the personal qualities, skills, abilities and experience of the leader who is able to create tourism safety effectively are a complete blank spot in the field of management science. The role of the

¹⁵ Source: http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=1733&Itemid=2107&lang=hu
Accessed: 15.07.2022

¹⁶ To interpret the phrase "tourism safety" I use Michalkó's description. "Tourism safety is the absence of threats that hinder the effective functioning and development of the tourism market. Tourism safety is the reduction or elimination of risks arising from travel and temporary stays, which threaten both the traveller and the destination." Michalkó, G. (2020): 1. A biztonság szerepe a turizmus rendszerében. [The role of security in the tourism system.] In: Michalkó, G. – Németh, J. – Ritecz, Gy. (eds.): Turizmusbiztonság 11.

police is crucial in ensuring the safety of foreigners arriving in Hungary, whether they are transiting, on a hiking trip or staying overnight. The volume of police presence, the quality of the measures, the handling of cases etc. constitute a competitive factor for tourism, and commanders have a key responsibility in influencing this. Police commanders in tourist hotspots, in particular those responsible for the security of a settlement or area, have an even greater responsibility than before, and it is therefore desirable to explore their role in a complex scientific and practical context.

Security has become a complex and growing problem in tourism today.¹⁷ Tourists, generally concerned with a good sense of security and influenced by a wide range of external and internal factors, tend to prefer destinations with a good public safety record, free from terrorist threats and with fewer attacks on persons.

As stated in Rátz's doctoral thesis, "As regards the impact of tourism on public safety, residents' perceptions are that tourism and the presence of tourists inevitably attract crime, so that in the tourist season the number of crimes committed increases and the public's sense of security decreases, which can be considered an adverse change."¹⁸ The study focuses on the impact of tourism on security and public safety, but in addition to the impact of tourism on public safety, it is important to also address the impact of security on tourism, as the improvement and development of security has a positive impact on tourism, too.¹⁹

The demand for tourism is a major challenge for destination managers and the organisations responsible for tourism safety.²⁰ It is important to implement tangible measures relating to physical security. This can take

¹⁷ Friedman, T.L. (2006): *The world is flat. The Globalized World in the Twenty-first Century*, Penguin, London

¹⁸ Rátz, T. (1999): *A turizmus társadalmi-kulturális hatásai*. [The socio-cultural impacts of tourism], Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem, Budapest. 147

¹⁹ Horváth, D. (2013): *Magyarország helyzete turizmusbiztonsági szempontból* [Hungary's situation in terms of tourism safety] TDK dolgozat, Szent István Egyetem, Budapest. 8

²⁰ Jacobsen, J. (2000): *Anti-tourist attitudes: Mediterranean charter tourism*. *Annals of Tourism Research*. 27(2): 284–300

the form of increased police presence, security guards, identity checks, border patrols and checkpoints. As local authorities of a tourist destination may introduce strict measures to ensure the safety of visiting tourists, this can help to change the touristic perception of the given tourist destination. The image of a tourist destination in the eyes of tourists is essential as it reflects the individual's image of a particular destination and the country. This can provide a competitive advantage if the reflection is positive.

In his study, Rácz writes that "Tourism is essentially a trust-based industry, and security is one of the most important foundations of its complex system. The issue of security is extremely complex, ranging from natural disasters, financial processes and terrorism to the safety of accommodation services, of the environment, food, health and transport. In the tourism system, all the factors that influence security have an impact on the decision to travel, and thus the determining factors of a destination are preconception and experience."²¹ Safety is now so predominant in the operation of a tourist destination that it can be seen as a fundamental safety factor in tourism.²² The answer to the security challenges is therefore not clear-cut, as it is not possible to list the factors for which it is possible to prepare at police level in exhaustive terms. Although several police leaders identify the classic criminal risk factors specific to public safety, their relationship with the subjective perception of safety is not directly proportional.

While the consequences of the coronavirus outbreak are not yet clear, we can establish that its impact on security in the future will bring complex,

²¹ Rácz, A. (2019): Magyarország országképe és a turizmusbiztonsággal kapcsolatos attitűdök empirikus vizsgálata 2018-ban. [An empirical study of the image of Hungary and attitudes towards tourism safety in 2018] *Turizmus Bulletin* XIX. 4. 41-48

²² Michalkó, G. (2012): *Turizmológia – Elméleti alapok*. [Tourismology - Theoretical bases] Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest

wide-ranging changes. The impact of the outbreak has been felt by all economic actors concerned, but mainly by those involved in tourism.^{23 24} The immediate impacts can only be assessed on a broad scale once the epidemic has finally run its course. However, it is obvious that the impacts of the epidemic are very diverse, affecting almost all areas of society and the economy.^{25 26 27 28}

All these impacts were further exacerbated when the Russian-Ukrainian war broke out in the neighbouring country, as the perception of security of foreign visitors can be greatly affected by the war and the refugee influx that has started in the meantime, the recovery of the tourism sector after the effects of the pandemic will be an even longer process.

The complexity and dynamism of the notion of security is also illustrated by the fact that a decade ago most people might have been thinking about the security of their possessions. Six or seven years ago, increased external migration and now the threats of epidemics and a war in a neighbouring country have a much stronger impact on the perception of security

²³ Kovács, L. – Keller, K. – Tóth-Kaszás, N. – Szőke, V. (2021): A Covid19-járvány hatása egyes turisztikai szolgáltatók működésére: azonnali válaszok és megoldások. [The impact of Covid-19 on the operation of some tourism operators: immediate responses and solutions] *Turisztikai és Vidékfejlesztési Tanulmányok*. 6:2. 6-24.

²⁴ Németh, K. et al. (2020): Can energy be a “local product” again?: Hungarian case study, *Sustainability* 12.:(3) 1118

²⁵ Kovács, L. (ed.) 2020: *Globális Kihívás – Lokális válaszok, A Koronavírus (Covid 19) gazdasági és társadalmi összefüggései és hatásai*. Savaria University Press, Szombathely, ISBN 978-615-5753-50-3; ISSN 2631-133X, 6,

²⁶ Pintér, G., Zsiborács, H., Hegedűsné Baranyai, N., Vincze, A., Birkner, Z. (2020): The Economic and Geographical Aspects of the Status of Small-Scale Photovoltaic Systems in Hungary - A Case Study, *Energies*, 13: 13

²⁷ Németh, J., – Tokodi, P. (2020): A turizmus és az egészségügyi biztonság összefüggései. [Links between tourism and health safety] In: Marton, Zs. – Németh, K. – Pelesz, P. – Péter, E. (eds.) *IV. Turizmus és Biztonság Nemzetközi Tudományos Konferencia, Pannon Egyetem, Nagykanizsai Kampusz, Nagykanizsa* 341-349

²⁸ Németh, J. (2020): *Turizmusbiztonság Magyarországon*. [Tourism safety in Hungary] In: Michalkó, G; Németh, J; Ritecz, Gy (eds.) *Turizmusbiztonság, Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Budapest*. 443-460

than before. However, the need for security, whose range has widened considerably, cannot be satisfied by the police alone. While the management of migratory threats will remain largely the task of the police, the security of property, transport or the control of epidemics can only be of a high standard if it reflects not only societal demand but also the responsibility of individuals and society.