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MILITARY ADMINISTRATION TASKS RELATED TO PERSONNEL AUGMENTATION IN THE PAST 20 YEARS IN LINE WITH THE CHANGES OF LEGISLATION

ABSTRACT: Military troops and organizations are able to execute their tasks relying on their personnel of proper size. Ensuring of the number of soldiers for troops are the tasks of the military administration. These tasks have changed dramatically over the past two decades in line with social expectations and legislative changes. As a result of political-security and economic changes in 2004 Parliament decided to suspend the military service and to transform the Hungarian Defence Forces into a professional army. These changes have resulted in fundamental transformations in the structure of the Hungarian Defence Forces. Drafting was replaced by recruiting. At this time, the structure and tasks of the military administration also changed therefore, nowadays due to the lack of experience, the new members of the military administration staff would not be capable of performing every part of tasks related to the conscription at the same high level and speed as the personnel of the augmentation commands used to be before 2004. As these personnel are overwhelmed by the tasks of peacetime (such as recruitment and welfare service) they do not have as many opportunities to practice the tasks of conscription as they would like to. The purpose of this study is to present these changes, to analyse their results, highlight how to enhance the effectivity of the exercises whose aim is to practice the tasks of conscription, and last but not least, to point out that the importance of the role of military administration has not changed.

KEYWORDS: military administration, mandatory military service, volunteer military service, conscription, augmentation command, recruitment

ABOUT MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

The home defence administration – as a key element of defence administration¹ – plays a decisive role in governing, organizing and coordinating the defence preparation of the country.²

Military administration, as the part of home defence administration, is involved in the implementation of the Hungarian Defence Forces' military capabilities to perform their military tasks. This includes – according to the needs of the military organizations – providing the appropriate number of persons who will be eligible to serve as soldiers. Military administration tasks are executed by military organizations based on laws and internal regulations. The number of these military organizations and their area of responsibility have changed several times due to the organizational changes in the army, but the providing of the military personnel for the troops basically is the task of the military administration organizations.

ABOUT CONSCRIPTION

Before 2004 conscription included the obligations of supplying data, notification, appearance and service. Conscripts whose conscience beliefs were incompatible with the fulfilment of military service could choose civilian/unarmed³ service, which was longer than military service. Only the augmentation commands were authorized to oblige conscripts to fulfil the obligation. The conscription and its above mentioned obligations will automatically enter into during a state of national crisis⁴, while in a state of preventive defence⁵ it depends on the decision of the National Assembly.

¹ The legal definition of defence administration is determined in Government Decree 290/2011. (XII. 22.) on the implementation of certain regulations of Act CXIII of 2011 on the home defence, the Hungarian Defence Forces, and the measures to implement in special legal orders 1. § b): defence administration is a task- and structural system, which is part of public administration, and an executive, dispositive activity created for the implementation of the defensive duties of the government and implemented by public administration organizations assigned to this duty; it includes the preparation for special legal order and all of the government activities intended for the planning, organizing and implementing of the duties of home defence, civil protection, disaster management, defence economics and supplying the inhabitants during these periods and situations.

² Act CXIII. of 2011 on Home Defence and on the Hungarian Defence Forces, and on the measures to implement in special legal orders (Defence Act) 24. § (1) The territorial and local home defence administration is the scope of the territorial and local administrative organizations of national defence (county and local defence committees, and mayors) and the territorial organizations of military administration.

³ Unarmed service: Perform the service in military units without use of arms and without participation in military activities, but participate in various auxiliary tasks (e.g. cooking, cleaning and maintenance of vehicles).

⁴ Fundamental Law of Hungary Article, 48. (1)The National Assembly:

a) shall declare a state of national crisis and set up a National Defence Council in the event of the declaration of a state of war or an imminent danger of armed attack by a foreign power (danger of war);

b) shall declare a state of emergency in the event of armed actions aimed at subverting the lawful order or at exclusively acquiring power, or in the event of serious acts of violence endangering life and property on a massive scale, committed with arms or with objects suitable to be used as arms.

(2) For the declaration of a state of war, the conclusion of peace or the declaration of a special legal order referred to in Paragraph (1), the votes of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly shall be required.

⁵ Fundamental Law of Hungary Article 51 (1) In the event of a danger of external armed attack or in order to meet an obligation arising from an alliance, the National Assembly shall declare a state of preventive defence for a fixed period of time, and shall simultaneously authorise the Government to introduce extraordinary measures laid down in a cardinal Act. The period of the state of preventive defence may be extended.

(2) The votes of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly present shall be required for a special legal order referred to in Paragraph (1) to be declared or to be extended.

MILITARY PERSONNEL OF THE HDF BEFORE SUSPENDING OF CONSCRIPTION

Until 2004 the Hungarian Defence Forces was a regular force based on mandatory military service. The military personnel of the armed forces was composed of professional, contracted soldiers – based on volunteering – and conscripts⁶ who served on the basis of statutory obligations. Contracted soldiers could not become professional soldiers unless they were given the permission by their commanders, while military school graduates were automatically assigned. No other measures had to be taken to recruit professional soldiers. Enlisted men could choose to stay in the army as contracted soldiers after finishing their mandatory military service. Besides, there appeared the rudimentary form of recruitment, the career orientation activity of the HR subunits: the HR offered the possibility of serving as contracts in accordance with the suggestions of subunit commanders. Tasks related to the preparation and planning of the mandatory service were carried out by augmentation commands. The main duties of the augmentation commands and the rules for the implementation were laid down in the Home Defence Act.

TASKS OF AUGMENTATION COMMANDS

There were augmentation commands in every county seat, and they kept records of men who had permanent residency in that county and planned their mandatory military service. Those persons had to fulfil their obligation to provide data to the augmentation command if they had a change in their registered data or if they were called upon for data retrieval. They had to do it personally or via post. So the augmentation command had up-to-date data that was a great benefit for the planning of the military service.

- Registration

Every January the augmentation commands received the personal and address data from the competent central registry agency about Hungarian men who completed 18 years in that year and had permanent residency in that county, and also of men who were older than 18 and had become conscripts.

- Refining data

Every person who had a record in the registry got a form for refining data, and they had to fill in and send back by a certain deadline. The augmentation commands got data from civil agencies about criminal records, diseases and other data which could affect the planning of military service.

After the data processing the person was temporarily or permanently excluded from the planning or the augmentation command refined his planned positions on the basis of new data about his qualifications, language proficiency, and experience.

- Permission of deferment of military service

Conscripts could put in a request of deferment of military service for the following reasons:

Those who had permission because of their studies had to take part in reserve officer training after completing their higher education.

- Permission of civilian service

⁶ Conscript: Under Act CX. of 1993 on home defence 70. § (1), 100. § (3): all Hungarian male with permanent residence in Hungary could be obligated to military service from 17 years of age to 31 December of the year in which they reached the age of 50.

The Home Defence Act provided an opportunity for conscripts to apply for civilian service. The application was considered by the commander of the augmentation command. Those who got permission for civilian service, fulfilled the service in government agencies designated by the competent labour centre and the conscription came to an end for them.

- Assessment of medical eligibility

After the data processing, those who did not have exclusion data were requested by the augmentation command to appear on assessment of medical eligibility. It was carried out by a three-member committee. The conscripts who appeared were qualified after medical and psychologist examination: fit for service without any restrictions; fit for service with restrictions (physical or psychological); temporarily unfit for service; and unfit for service. Everyone got a decision about their medical fitness. The committee could plan for military service those who were fit for service. In the course of planning, the committee took into consideration the proposals and requests of the representative of the military organization. Those who did not meet the standards of medical fitness were referred to a further medical examination by the committee.

- Planning of call up

The augmentation command planned the conscripts for military service with determination of the positions, time and place of the call up and sent them call up orders with this information. Depending on the possibilities, the augmentation command took in account the military organizations' requests and needs.

- Delivering of conscripts for troops

Augmentation commands delivered conscripts to the training centres of military organizations for military service. At the same time they also gave these conscripts' paper-based data files to the military organizations. During the military service the authorized military organizations (where the conscripts were serving) refined their data.

- Date processing after discharge

After discharging the augmentation command got back the paper-based data files. The personnel of the command checked the changes and modified the electronic version of the registry of conscripts.

The registry of conscripts was managed by the Military Administration and Date Processing Centre with a scope of authority for the whole country. This organization got data services from civil agencies and after processing sent them to the augmentation command. In January of each year it handed over the data of those who turned 50 years old in the previous year to the central record office of the Ministry of Defence and helped the implementation of the statutory tasks of augmentation commands by developing computer applications.

APPEARANCE OF RECRUITMENT

As a result of the changed occupational policy situation and the transforming labour market, the leadership of the Ministry of Defence established a recruiting network in 2001. It established the recruitment department in every augmentation command. This organization controlled and coordinated their work. In 2003, when the HDF Augmentation and Training Command was terminated, its tasks were taken over by the Hungarian General Staff Manpower and Personnel Directorate (J1).

SUSPENDING OF CONSCRIPTION

The original 18-month military service was first reduced to 12, later to 9 months, and from 2002 to 6 months, after the change of regime. This time was not enough to deliver a military professional knowledge completely that could have been a serious basis for a mandatory reserve service after the completion of compulsory military service. The transformation of the reserve military service was made necessary by the continuous reduction of the regular number of forces.⁷

In 2004, the legislators radically reorganized the core activity of the augmentation commands therefore the tasks for peacetime and time of conscription diverged. In peacetime, recruitment was the most important task, they did not handle the registry of conscripts, they just prepared for the performance of tasks related to the conscription. At the time of conscription the recruitment tasks will be carried out to a lesser extent, the augmentation commands will concentrate their resources on the execution of conscription tasks.

Under the amended Constitution of the Republic of Hungary: adult male Hungarian citizens with residence in Hungary shall perform military service solely during a state of national crisis, or in a state of preventive defence. This military service could be armed or unarmed.

Similarly to the former regulation the conscription had an upper age limit but it decreased from 50 years to 40 years. In the case of call up the time of mandatory service in a state of preventive defence is 12 months or less while during a state of national crisis there is no limit. Potential conscripts⁸ were not obliged to perform any tasks connected with military service by military administration organizations. The registry of conscripts was handled by the HDF Military Administration and Data Processing Centre and the refinement of data was based on central data services which were organizations with national scope of authority.

In 2007 the HDF East Hungarian Augmentation Command and the HDF West Hungarian Augmentation Command were established by the reorganization of the 20 county-level augmentation commands.

⁷ Kádár, P. and Vanyur, T. "Szemelvények a magyar önkéntes tartalékos rendszer múltjáról, jelenéről és jövőjéről". *Hadtudomány* 23/3-4. 2013. 82–83.

⁸ The potential conscripts will become conscripts when the conscription is introduced.

HDF West Hungarian Augmentation Command

Centre:

Veszprém

Recruitment and Welfare Service Centres

Székesfehérvár
Veszprém

Military

Administration and Welfare Service Offices

Győr

Kaposvár

Pécs

Tatabánya

Szekszárd

Szombathely

Zalaegerszeg

HDF East Hungarian Augmentation Command

Centre:

Szolnok

Recruitment and Welfare Service Centres

Budapest
Debrecen

Szolnok

Military

Administration and Welfare Service Offices

Nyíregyháza

Salgótarján

Miskolc

Szeged



Figure 1. Structure of the Augmentation Commands (2007)⁹

CHANGES IN 2011

The Home Defence Law introduced the term of trained reserves on 01.01.2011. Every conscript is a trained reservist, who used to serve as a professional, contract or volunteer reservist and was discharged from the Hungarian Defence Forces. Under Act CLXXVII. of 2011 and subsequent Act XCVII. of 2013 on the data processing of the Hungarian Defence Forces and tasks relating to fulfilling some home defence obligations the conscription has no upper age limit, but a new term appeared: the upper age limit of the call up. The upper age limit of the call up for potential conscripts is the year when they turn 40 years old, and for training reservists it is the upper age limit of the military service. Basically, the upper age limit of the military service is the same as the retirement age¹⁰.

The Act has to be interpreted in conjunction with the Fundamental Law because the restrictions for the introduction of the conscription which are set forth in the Fundamental Law are not in the Act, and this can easily deceive those persons who read only the law about the conscription.

With effect from November 14, 2011, the Hungarian General Staff Manpower and Personnel Directorate (J1) Military Administration Department, the HDF East Hungarian Augmentation Command, the HDF West Hungarian Augmentation Command and the HDF Military Administration and Data Processing Centre terminated and with effect from 15 November 2011, the HDF Augmentation and Central Registry Command was established

⁹ "Hadkiegészítő parancsnokságok átalakítása". Honvedelem.hu. 1 Januar 2007. <https://honvedelem.hu/cikk/7381>, Accessed on 26 March 2018.

¹⁰ According to Act LXXXI. of 1997 on the Social Security Pension Benefits 18. §, the retirement age is 65 years for those born in 1957 and thereafter. The age of 65 is gradually being introduced, so for those born before 1952, the retirement age is still 62 years.

from these organizations to perform their tasks jointly and centrally. Under Act CLXXVII of 2011 the HDF Augmentation and Central Registry Command (HDF ACRD) is the Military administration and central data processing organization of the Hungarian Defence Forces. This military organization carries out both the strategic and tactical level tasks of the military administration at the same time.¹¹

STRUCTURE OF REGIONAL MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

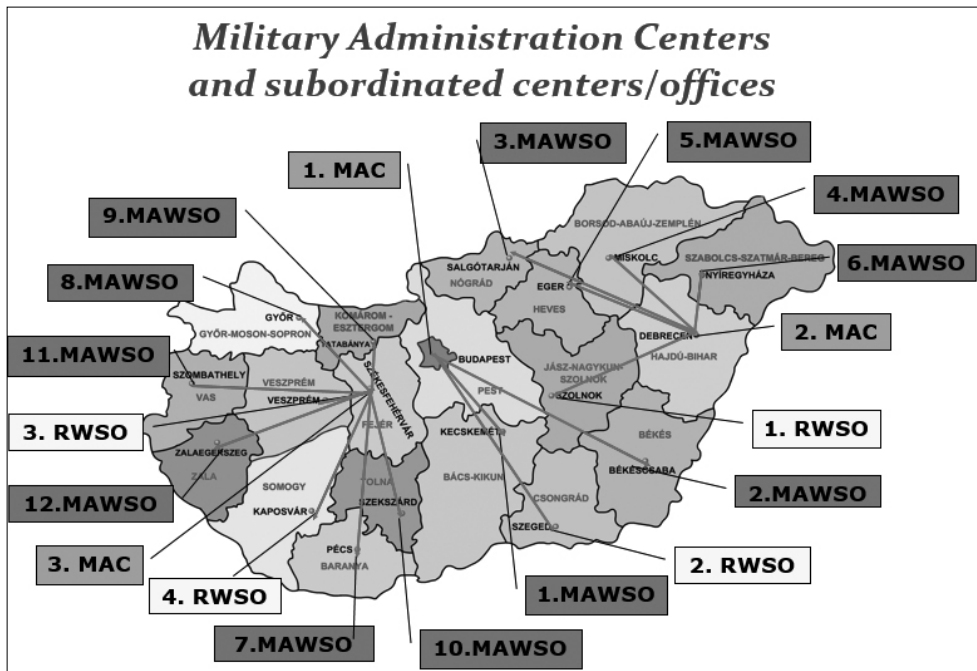


Figure 2. Structure of regional military administration¹²
3 Military Administration Centers (MAC) - in 2 counties and Budapest (during the conscription: Draft Centers); 4 Recruitment and Social Care Centers (RPC) - in counties; 12 Military Administration and Social Care Offices (MAPO) - in counties

The recruitment and welfare service centres and the military administration and welfare service offices belong to the professional subordination of the military administration centres both in peacetime and the period using special legal orders. If conscription is reintroduced, the military administration centres will be transformed into draft centres, and will plan the compulsory military service of the conscripts as the augmentation commands carried out before 2004.

¹¹ "MH Katonai Igazgatási és Központi Nyilvántartó Parancsnokság". Hadkiegészites.hu. 24 June 2016. <http://www.hadkiegészites.hu/hknyp>, Accessed on 27 March 2018.

¹² Source: documents of the HDF Military Administration and Central Registry Command.

At the time of the existence of the conscription, within their jurisdiction the military administration centres' tasks are the keeping of the registry of the conscripts, the personnel augmentation of the Hungarian Defence Forces with conscripts. The tasks of the professional management, supervision and support of the activities of the recruitment and welfare service centres and the military administration and welfare service offices come under the jurisdiction of three Military Administration Centres:

a) the competence of the 1st Military Administration Centre covers the administrative area of Budapest, Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád and Pest counties,

b) the competence of the 2nd Military Administration Centre covers the administrative area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hajdú-Bihar, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Nógrád and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties,

c) the competence of the 3rd Military Administration Centre covers the administrative area of Baranya, Fejér, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Somogy, Tolna, Vas, Veszprém and Zala counties¹³.

LEGISLATION CHANGES IN 2012

The Fundamental Law of Hungary is the highest legal source in the Hungarian legal hierarchy, which entered into force on 1 January 2012, replacing Act XX of 1949 on the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary. Under the Fundamental Law of Hungary (like under the Constitution of the Republic of Hungary) during a state of national crisis, or if the National Assembly decides so in a state of preventive defence adult male Hungarian citizens with residence in Hungary shall perform military service¹⁴. This military service can be armed or unarmed. The duration of the compulsory military service may be up to 12 months in state of preventive defence, and unlimited during a state of national crisis. The recruitment of contracted and volunteer reserve soldiers is carried out by the HDF Augmentation and Central Registry Command (ACRC). The recruitment of these personnel types was possible only through the recruitment system till now.

PRESENT TASKS OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION RELATED TO THE RESERVE SYSTEM

In order to get into reserve personnel, everybody can apply and register in the military administration centres, which are located in every county town. After the application, the territorial military administration organization asks for a date of aptitude test from the competent military organization. An entrance examination includes medical, physical and psychological examinations. If the candidate applied for volunteer operational or defence reserve service and met the requirements, the commander of the military administration

¹³ Government Decree 290/2011. on the implementation of some provisions of Act CXIII. of 2011 on Home Defence and on the Hungarian Defence Forces, and on the measures to implement in special legal orders 34. § (4)

¹⁴ Fundamental Law of Hungary Article XXXI: (1) All Hungarian citizens shall be obliged to defend the country. (...)

⁽³⁾ During a state of national crisis, or if the National Assembly decides so in a state of preventive defence, adult male Hungarian citizens with residence in Hungary shall perform military service. If military service involving the use of arms cannot be reconciled with the conscientious belief of the person obliged to perform military service, he shall perform unarmed service.

and central data processing organization of the Hungarian Defence Forces makes a contract with him or her.

All volunteer operational reservists are temporarily added to the personnel of this military organization. The purpose of the temporary period is to ensure the exact planning of the manning volunteer operational reserve positions of the military organizations, and to carry out the necessary investigations to fill the positions, and at the same time the volunteer reservist is already available and can be called for service. The volunteer operational reservist will be delivered to the permanent military organization during the probationary period or later. The volunteer defence reservists stay in the personnel of the military administration and central data processing organization of the Hungarian Defence Forces. As civilians they work for MoD Electronics, Logistic and Property Management Co. as guardians of designated military barracks.

CALL UP OF THE VOLUNTEER RESERVISTS

In accordance with the needs of military organizations, the military administration and central data processing organization of the Hungarian Defence Forces has consistently provided the call up of volunteer reservists and delivered them to military organizations. Men can be called up exclusively by call up orders. If a volunteer reservist has already got a call up order, he or she can request the deferment of military service. The permission will be considered by the commander of the military administration and central data processing organization of the Hungarian Defence Forces.

As a result of organizational changes, with effect from 1 July 2016, the HDF ACRC's name changed to HDF Military Administrative and Central Registry Command, and the strategic level tasks of the Military Administration and the duties required for their provision were assigned to the Hungarian General Staff Manpower and Personnel Directorate (J1). At the same time HDF Military Administrative and Central Registry Command got out of the direct command of the Chief of Staff and have been placed under the command of the HDF Military Augmentation, Preparation and Training Command.

OTHER TASKS IN SUPPORT OF THE PERSONNEL AUGMENTATION

The military administration and central registry organization of the Hungarian Defence Forces keeps a registry of casualties and, if necessary, it carries out the obligations set out in the international agreement. Casualty records may list those missing, taken prisoner, or killed in action.

This organization also keeps a record of organizations and firms who are indispensable for the administration of justice, public administration and the economy and the implementation of defence, law enforcement tasks, and those who are the most important for the supply of the population. During conscription, these firms and organizations send data of the conscripts working in essential positions. These conscripts are not available for obligatory military service while they are employed in one of these positions.

TASKS RELATED TO CONSCRIPTION IN PEACETIME

After Act CLXXVI. of 2011 on the changes of some health-related acts entered into force, the draft doctors of the military administration centres establish the preliminary medical

eligibility of the potential conscripts and trained reservists who are over their upper age limit of the call up. This procedure is based on the data of the registry of conscripts: their medical eligibility is assessed by the draft boards (before 2005), medical eligibility when they discharged and data of their medical disability.

A part of the trained reservists – who have been discharged since 2011, served more than 6 months, and when they got discharged they were eligible for military service – can be planned preliminarily for wartime positions by the military augmentation centres. While carrying out this task, the military augmentation centres cooperate with the military organizations.

MILITARY PERSONNEL OF THE HDF IN 2018

In 2017, the volunteer reserve system was extended with a new element. The volunteer territorial defence reservists basically serve in the towns where they live. In that case of volunteer territorial defence reservists the contracting military organization is the HDF Military Augmentation, Preparation and Training Command.

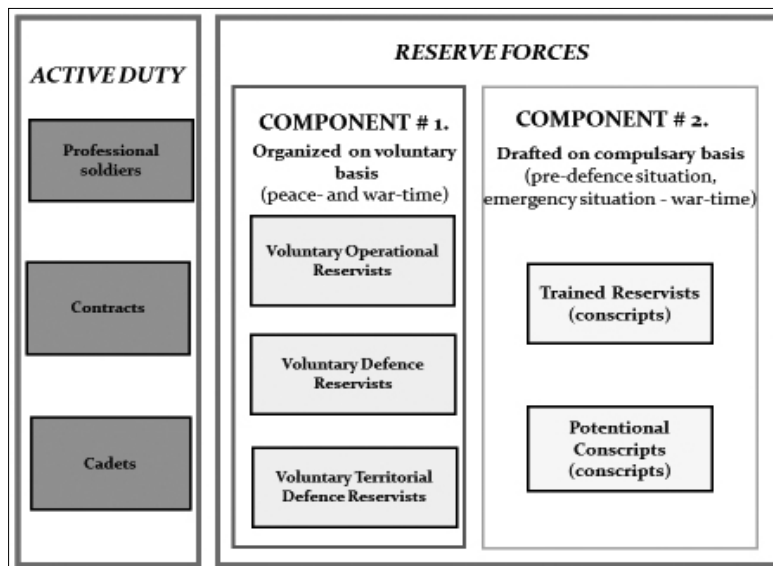


Figure 3. *Military Personnel of the HDF (2018)*¹⁵

RECRUITMENT

As a result of the suspension of conscription, each soldier became a volunteer worker in the Hungarian Defence Forces, which means that the army had lost the kind of mass base of potential soldiers which consisted of the conscripts' relatives and friends. The recruitment and retention of contracted military personnel have become more and more challenging. This is always related to the labour market characteristics of the country, the position and perception of the army in society. The career orientation activity of the HR subunits was not sufficient at that time. In 2001, the Ministry of Defence established a recruiting network

¹⁵ Source: documents of the HDF Military Administration and Central Registry Command.

which covered the entire armed forces. In order to transform the Hungarian Defence Forces into a professional army, the recruitment system of the Hungarian Defence Forces had been redesigned and upgraded in several steps, which reached its present structure in 2011.

The military recruitment is intended to meet the needs of the military and to obtain a number of qualified (job requirements), medically, psychologically, and physically capable candidates. Recruiting organizations can effectively perform their activities in close cooperation with civil society in civil environment. The recruiter is the first soldier civilians meet for the first time representing the Hungarian Defence Forces. That is why the first impression is important not only for the candidate, but it also affects the opinion about the Hungarian Defence Forces.

For efficiency, the recruitment has appeared in educational institutions, with recruiting tents at various local events, and cooperates with local and regional labour organizations. The recruitment system continuously adapts to labour market opportunities and the changed conditions and requirements system of the military personnel. Recruitment can be improved successfully on the current basis, with the necessary decisions and resources. As a new method, mobile recruiting groups have been set up, and the recruiters got to 460 settlements in 2017 this way. New types of recruiting events are organized, one of which was the “Toborzó Országfutás” in 2016, where more than 11,000 people participated, about 220 settlements were involved, and 50 First and Second World War memorials were wreathed within the framework of this event. Legislation has alleviated the conditions governing the return of formerly discharged soldiers, therefore their recruitment became easier and more successful.¹⁶ With the development of the volunteer reserve system, the tasks of the recruitment have been further expanded. The activities of the military recruiters include conducting the recruitment procedure and preparing the contracts.¹⁷

The strengths of the recruiting system are as follows:

- professional qualifications and practical experience of the recruiting personnel;
- the establishment of relations with cooperating organizations;
- well-known recruitment organizations by the society;
- continuous presence in every county town.

The factors weakening the effectivity of the recruiting system are:

- personal and institutional losses (quantitative and qualitative) during the transformation of the military administration system;
- large-scale outflow of the military personnel;
- decreasing number of the potential soldiers due to the weak labour market.

Civil collaborators of the recruiting system: labour centres and their branch offices, municipalities, local governments, local, regional and national media, national and regional training and job creating organizations, institutions, social organizations, domestic public education institutions, non-governmental organizations (sports, traditional, retired, reserve and social care clubs and associations) supporting national defence, and any other organizations or enterprises that find it important to participate in its activities and help with the implementation of military recruitment tasks. Presently, the executive organizations of the recruitment are the territorial military administration organizations.

¹⁶ Nyulas, Sz. “A katona a legjobb toborzó”. Honvedelem.hu. 01 March 2017. https://honvedelem.hu/cikk/62131_a_katona_a_legjobb_toborzo, Accessed on 30 March 2018.

¹⁷ Smidróczki, R. “15 év a toborzás szolgálatában”. Hadkiegészites.hu. 3 October 2016. <http://www.hadkiegészites.hu/honvedseg.hu/cikk/3713>, Accessed on 30 March 2018.

As part of the territorial military administration, recruitment is present in all counties, even if no military organization operates there. Thus, the civil population will not forget about soldiers, and it is easier to have the idea of joining the Hungarian Defence Forces on their mind while searching for a job.

SIMULATION AUGMENTATION EXERCISE „FELTÖLTÉS”

Since 2008 the strategic level organization of the military administration has been organizing the simulation augmentation Exercise „Feltöltés” on a yearly basis. Within the framework of this exercise, military administration organizations, in cooperation with other military and civil organizations (who are involved in defence administration), carry out tasks relating to conscription. Throughout the exercise, the military augmentation centres become draft centres, get the registry of conscripts and the draft centres in close cooperation with their subordinates (the recruitment and welfare service centres and the military administration and welfare service offices) form draft boards and carry out the assessment of the medical eligibility and the call up. Civil medical doctors also take part in the exercise, and these doctors work at health care institutions that have a cooperation contract with a military augmentation centre about the participation. Substituting conscripts, volunteer high school students and university students also participate in the exercise. Exercise „Feltöltés” can also be connected to another major exercise, for example in 2013, it was a part of “Active Guardian 2013”, a three-week international exercise.¹⁸

Before the suspension of conscription the cooperation between military organizations and augmentation commands was diurnal. Thanks to many years of practice, augmentation commands knew the needs of various military organizations. Simple examples: a tall conscript cannot be planned for a tanker because he does not fit into the car while for the position of a company clerk the augmentation command was looking for a man who could write correctly and legibly. This high level interoperability has almost entirely been lost by every military organization and the territorial military augmentation organizations by now. Knowing the regulations and carrying out the tasks locally and separately provide only the knowledge of the theoretical implementation of joint work. Only joint work can prepare for solving the everyday problems of cooperation and observe the specified time frames. The rules do not mention all the situations and opportunities that may occur during the execution of tasks. During the common work, the executing staff may face such situations and have to solve them.

The solution for this situation would be the organization of the above mentioned annual exercises where the military administration would collaborate in common tasks with other military organizations in several points. Not only during the execution of the assessment of the medical eligibility or planning the call up, but they could also practice the tasks of call up together, recording of casualties and replacement of casualties. Attaching Exercise „Feltöltés” to another exercise in this way would also be a great opportunity (both for military organizations and military augmentation organizations) to improve the knowledge of a newly recruited staff and to maintain the skills of experienced colleagues.

¹⁸ Draveczi-Ury, Á. “A rendszer és az állomány is jól vizsgázott”. Honvedelem.hu. 19 October 2013. https://honvedelem.hu/cikk/40592_a_rendszer_es_az_allomany_is_jol_vizsgazott, Accessed on 30 March 2018.

It can be stated that the fundamental interest of the home defence and the Defence Forces is to maintain the territorial military administration. In fact, these tasks cannot be performed by military organizations established for the purpose of performing other tasks or by the territorial state administration organizations. Military Administration plays a crucial role in establishing the capabilities that military organizations need to possess in order to carry out their tasks both in peacetime and periods of special legal order.

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