Diese #vatniksoup stellt den ungarischen Rechtsanwalt & Politiker Viktor Orbán (@PM_ViktorOrban) vor. Er hat Ungarn in einen autoritären Staat verwandelt & arbeitet mit anderen autoritären Regimen wie dem Kreml, der KPCh & dem Iran zusammen.

1/24



Orbán ist seit 2010 ungarischer Ministerpräsident. Unter seiner Führung ist das Land im Grunde die erste Nicht-Demokratie in der EU geworden. Orbán selbst hat Ungarn als "illiberalen Staat" bezeichnet, den er mit Hilfe von Kreml-Taktiken geschaffen hat.

2/24





President Donald Trump shakes hands with Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán during a meeting in the Oval Office on May 13, 2019, in Washington, D.C. Mark Wilson/

Hungarian leader and strongman Viktor Orbán, who presided over the radical
decline of democracy in his country, is scheduled to meet with former President

Donald Trump, now the presumptive GOP presidential nominee, at Trump's
Mar-a-Lago resort on March 8, 2024.

Print

Orbán has been Hungary's prime minister since 2010. Under his leadership, the country became the first nondemocracy in the European Union − an "illiberal state," as Orbán proudly declared. Trump expressed his admiration for Orbán and

Er hat ein nationales rechtes Mediennetz geschaffen. Durch die Restriktion unabhängiger Medien ist **2** Pressefreiheitsindex auf Platz 67 gefallen, einer der schlechtesten in der EU. Der Staat hat auch **2** Journalisten mit der berüchtigten Pegasus-Spionagesoftware überwacht. 3/24



At the same time, the government has passed laws limiting freedom of speech and cracking down on independent media. Allies of Orban, meanwhile, have created a pervasive conservative media ecosystem that dominates the airwaves and generally echoes the positions of the Orban government.





Nachdem er die Medien übernommen hatte, untergrub Orbán das Gerichtssystem & feuerte jeden, den er als Bedrohung ansah. Danach manipulierte er das Wahlsystem zugunsten seiner Partei Fidesz durch Wahlkreisverschiebung, was Fidesz eine Supermajorität im Parlament verschaffte. 4/24



Prime Minister Viktor Orban of Hungary during the Fidesz party's congress in Budapest, in November. Bernadett Szabo/Reuters

In Hungary, Viktor Orban Remakes an Election to His Liking

The populist prime minister, a hero to many American conservatives, has changed voting rules and legalized 'voter tourism' as he stands for re-election









By Matt Apuzzo and Benjamin Novak

Published March 31, 2022 Updated April 3, 2022

A Supermajority in Name Only

To understand one of the ways Mr. Orban has reshaped democracy, consider this: When his political party, Fidesz, won the last two national elections, it received less than half the votes, yet still secured a two-thirds supermajority in Parliament. The supermajority has allowed Mr. Orban to ram through changes to the Constitution as part of his illiberal agenda.

The explanation lies in Hungary's complex electoral system: The country is divided into 106 districts, each of which elects a member to Parliament, much like members of Congress are seated in the United States. But then another 93 seats are awarded to political parties based on a unique formula.

Mr. Orban changed that formula for handing out seats in dramatic fashion to benefit Fidesz. Parties that win big in the district elections can get extra seats — a move that is expected to pad Fidesz's winning margin in Parliament if it realizes big wins in gerrymandered districts.

Es wird vermutet, dass Orbáns Nähe zu 🚾 & Putin auf seine Anfänge als Politiker zurückgeht, als er angeblich Geld von dem russischen Mafiaboss Semjon Mogilewitsch erhielt. Der Vorfall soll angeblich aufgezeichnet & dann an russische Geheimdienste weitergegeben worden sein. 5/24

EGYÉB

Premier Orbán and Interior Minister Pintér accused of taking mob payouts in the 1990s











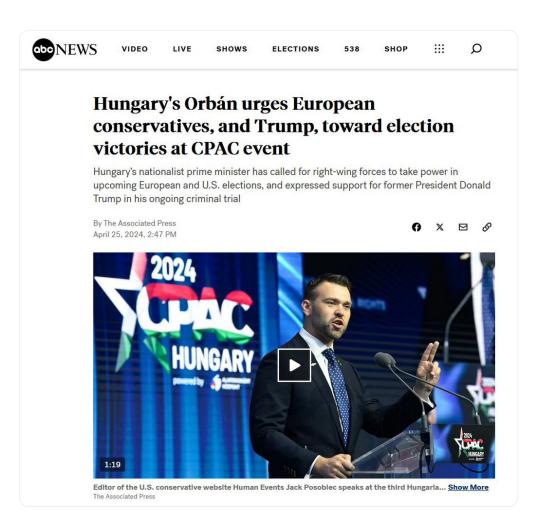




Russian media has recently released reports that Hungary's reigning Prime Minister Viktor Orban accepted bribes from the Russian mob back in the 1990s, as did his current police minister Sandor Pinter. The allegations are not new, but the story may be tied to Orban's recently-found friendly relations with Vladimir Putin's government. If the accounts of the story are to be believed, not only did Orban accept money, there is avidance of it leaving him exposed to blackmail

"In the 1990s I lived in Budapest, where I was doing consulting and owned a private security company SAS. There I met a well-known businessman Semion Mogilevich. We established relations of trust, partially because both of us were religious Jews. In the mid 1990s, actually between 1993 and 1996, he asked me to hand over cash to various people. One of them was Sándor Pintér (the current Hungarian Minister of Interior Affairs, The Insider.) At that time I only knew that he was a senior police officer and that he was working for Mr. Mogilevich. < Once in the spring of 1994, on the eve of the parliamentary elections, Mogilevich's interpreter brought me a suitcase with almost one million Deutsche Marks. This money was supposed to be handed to a young man. However, the young man refused to enter my home. I've told him: "Listen, I have the suitcase with the damn money, and I am not going to step out to the street with this cash. If you refuse to enter, I'll give the suitcase with the million back to Mr. Mogilevich. I don't care." He went up to my place with another elderly looking gentleman, and I handed over the suitcase with cash. I didn't care who he was. Only after the parliamentary elections I realized that the young man was Viktor Orbán from the Fidesz. <.

Orbans Fans im Westen sehen in ihm einen christlichen Konservativen, der gegen "woke" europäische Bürokraten kämpft. Doch wenn man seine Politik der letzten 14 Jahre analysiert, sieht man, dass die wichtigste politische Linie seiner Regierung die Annäherung an China war. 6/24



The Washington Post

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Opinion | Hungary's leader should be radioactive to the right. Why does CPAC love him?

Why would U.S. conservatives convene in the country of Xi Jinping's closest ally in Europe?



May 2, 2024 at 7:00 a.m. EDT



Prime Minister Viktor Orban delivers his address at the Hungarian edition of the Conservative Political Action Conference, CPAC Hungary, in Budapest on April 25. (Szilard Koszticsak/MTI/AP)

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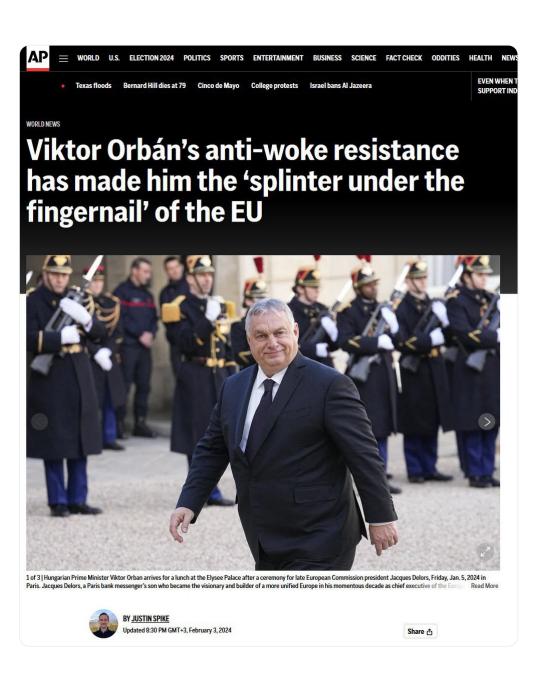
4 Opin

If there is one thing that supposedly unites all branches of American conservatism, it is the recognition that China poses an existential threat to the United States and the free world. Well, Orban has turned Hungary into the Chinese Communist Party's closest ally in Europe.

Just before joining CPAC's gathering in Budapest, Orban <u>hosted China's minister of public security</u>, Wang Xiaohong, the government official responsible for counterintelligence, political repression and the political security of the Chinese Communist Party, and who <u>signed agreements</u> to deepen the two countries' <u>cooperation on public security issues</u>. The new pacts permit <u>Chinese police to patrol within the country</u>, allowing them to more easily hunt down Chinese dissidents in Europe. And <u>Hungary recently announced</u> that Xi will visit Budapest this month and presumably shower Orban's cash-strapped government with CCP largesse.

At a time when U.S. conservatives are pushing for economic decoupling from China, Orban has made Beijing his country's <u>largest trading</u> <u>partner</u> outside the European Union and one of its major investors. "We are proud that Hungary is now the No. 1 destination for Chinese business investment in Central Europe. We thank President Xi for this!" Orban enthused during a speech in Beijing in October.

Sein (angeblicher) christlicher Konservatismus hat ihn zum Star der rechten US-Politik gemacht. Er wurde kürzlich vom pro-Kreml Verschwörungstheoretiker @tuckercarlson interviewt. Er ist auch Gastgeber der jährlichen Tagung des Conservative Political Action Committee (CPAC) 7/24





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NEWS > DEFENSE

Viktor Orbán tells Tucker Carlson: Trump's the man to save the West

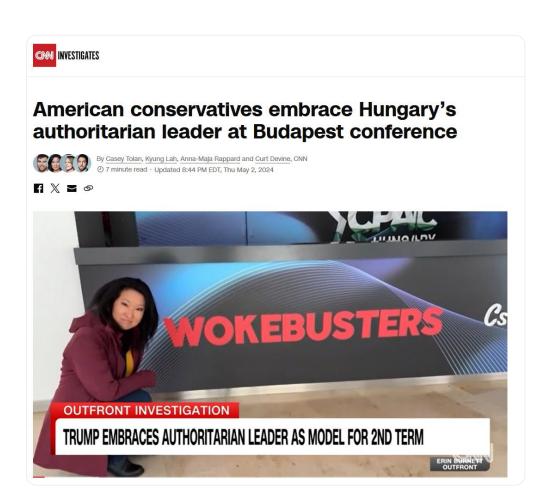
Hoping Ukraine will beat Russia 'is not just a misunderstanding. It is a lie. It's impossible,' Hungarian leader says in interview.

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Ukraine's admission to NATO "is not a realistic proposal at this moment, so forget about it," Viktor Orban said | Sean Gallup/ Getty Images

AUGUST 30, 2023 3:26 PM CET BY LAURA HÜLSEMANN



Auf der diesjährigen CPAC traten viele bekannte konservative Redner auf, darunter Orbán selbst, der georgische Ministerpräsident, PVV-Chef Geert Wilders, Jack "Agent Poso" Posobiec & der Trump-Lakai @VivekGRamaswamy, der China als den größten Gegner der USA bezeichnet hat. 8/24



PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY



PRIME MINISTER OF GEORGIA



CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH-HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP



PRESIDENT OF THE DUTCH PARTY FOR FREEDOM



PRESIDENT OF VLAAMS BELANG (BELGIUM)



FORMER CHILEAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AND PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY



ENTREPRENEUR, FORMER REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE (UNITED



PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB



MINISTER OF INNOVATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (ISRAEL)



INFLUENCER, SENIOR EDITOR OF HUMAN EVENTS (UNITED STATES)



HOST OF CPAC NOW: AMERICA UNCANCELED (UNITED STATES)



INFLUENCER (THE NETHERLANDS)

Oft neigen autoritäre Staaten dazu, sich zu verbünden und Geschäfte miteinander zu machen. Seit 2009 steht Orbán dem Kreml und Putin sehr nahe. Aber was oft vergessen wird ist, dass er seit 2010 auch eng mit der chinesischen Führung zusammenarbeitet.

In 1998, when the leader of the Fidesz (Hungarian Civic Alliance) Viktor Orbán was first elected Prime Minister, unlike his predecessors, he skipped visiting Moscow and had often chastised Russia, particularly after Vladimir Putin came to power. For example, in 2007, Orbán harshly.lambasted the Government for being "blind" to the "growing influence" Russia wields via its vast energy giants, and suggested that Hungary should play it European. "Those young people following us should not allow Hungary to become Gazprom's most cheerful barracks," <a href="mailto:said Orbán, alluding to Hungary's pre-1989 status as "Moscow's most cheerful barracks." In 2008, he continued to criticize the Kremlin, calling other European governments "Moscow's puppets," and deeming the endorsement of the "South Stream" project by the previous government as high treason.

"It was a general trend in Central Europe that leftist governments held close relations with Moscow and conservatives were rather critical. But this trend broke after 2010," Andras Deak, an energy expert at the Institute for Strategic and Defense Studies (ISDS) of the National University for Public Service in Budapest, tells BIRN.

In the case of Orban, the seamless shift from Russophobe to Russophile was so abrupt that many even in his Fidesz party found it hard to explain. Analysts date it back to November 2009, when Orban, as opposition leader, was invited to St Petersburg to meet Putin at the congress of the Kremlin-backed United Russia party. They argue Orban clearly went on a mission to put bilateral relations on a new footing, and while it is unknown what exactly happened behind closed doors, Orban heard enough to drastically change his attitude towards Russia and Putin himself.

"Since then, Orban has not made any critical statement of Putin whatsoever," Andras Racz, an expert at the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), tells BIRN.

Bereits 2011 lobte Orbán das Regime der KPCh, weil es "nicht von der westlichen liberalen Idee beherrscht wird, dass man durch das Herumfummeln an den Büchern die besten Wirtschaftsindikatoren erhält". Daraufhin begannen chinesische Investitionen nach Ungarn zu fließen. 10/24

Do as the Chinese do

The Hungarian government is putting its idle to work

Jun 30th 2011

By T.E. | BUDAPEST

HUNGARY has a post-industrial economy. Two thirds of GDP comes from services, a third from industry, and just 4% from agriculture. Such numbers are close to the proportions of the richer countries of western Europe.

What, then, to make of a recent comment by the country's prime minister? "China has lifted tens of millions of people out of poverty," said Viktor Orbán to parliament the other day. "[That] country was not dominated by that western, liberal idea that fiddling with the books is the way to get the best economic indicators. There, work is the foundation."

Mr Orbán was speaking just after <u>Wen Jiabao</u>, the Chinese prime minister, had left Hungary, the first stop on his European tour. Mr Wen had come bearing an armful of gifts, including a €1 billion credit line and the promise of large-scale investments. (Hungary's handful of Tibetans were summoned to have their papers inspected in a police station on the day Mr Wen spent in Hungary).

What did Mr Orbán mean by work? Two recent announcements hint at an answer. In the spring, the government revealed plans to lower the school-leaving age from 18 to 16, or even 15, in a bid to push more young people into the labour force and away from the heavily subsidised universities.

2022 wurde China der größte ausländische Investor in Ungarn. So befindet sich zB das größte Logistikzentrum von Huawei in Europa in Ungarn & China finanziert die ungarisch-serbische Eisenbahn, das Solarkraftwerk Kaposvar & die Batteriefabrik in Debrecen.

11/24

Chinese Investment Contributes to Hungary's Growth

Mariann Óry 2022.09.23.

HUNGARY today



Hungarian Foreign Minister Péter Szijjártó met his Chinese counterpart in New York. Bilateral relations are mutually beneficial and Chinese investment is key to growth, he said.

Viktor Orbán Courts Closer Cooperation with Huawei During Visit to China

MTI-Hungary Today 2023.10.20.

HUNGARY today



Prime Minister Viktor Orbán visited Huawei as part of his multi-day visit to China for the Belt and Road Forum. Following the meetings, Minister of Economic Development Márton Nagy and Gao Weijie, CEO of Huawei Technologies Hungary and Western Balkans Region, signed a Memorandum of Understanding,



First trip of the train between Hungary and Serbia on 28 November 2023 © MÁV

The New Hork Times

A Hungarian Town Seethes Over a Giant Chinese Battery Plant

A \$7.8 billion factory planned by a Chinese company in eastern Hungary has become divisive even within the party of Prime Minister Viktor Orban, who championed it.









The site of the future CATL battery factory near Debrecen, Hungary, this month. The project has angered even members of the ruling Fidesz party. Akos Stiller for The New



By Andrew Higgins

Andrew Higgins traveled to Mikepercs, Hungary, to speak with residents and on the Chinese battery factory being built there.

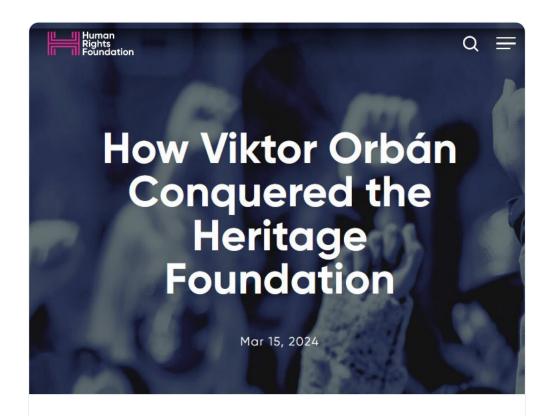
March 15, 2023

Dabei hat die Trump-Regierung Huawei & viele der Tochtergesellschaften aufgrund eines Handelskriegs, Spionage & anderer nationaler Sicherheitsbedenken aus den USA verbannt. Kanadische Behörden verhafteten 2018 auf Ansuchen der USA die Finanzchefin von Huawei, Meng Wanzhou. 12/24



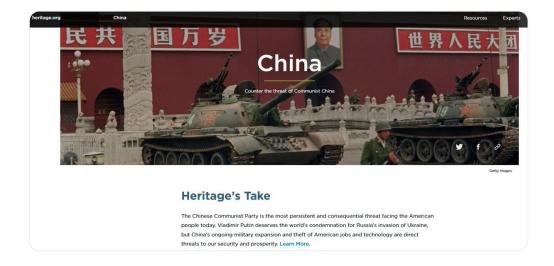


Während des Treffens mit Trump in im März '24 traf Orbán die Führung der Heritage Foundation & @VivekGRamaswamy. Nur dumm, dass Heritage & Ramaswamy Orbáns Partner, die KPCh, als "die konstanteste & größte Bedrohung, der das Wolk heute ausgesetzt ist" deklarierten.



THENEW REPUBLIC

By Casey Michel, Director Combatting Kleptocracy Program



Für Ungarn ist die KPCh eine tolle Geldquelle, an die keine Bedingungen gestellt werden, zB Respekt von Menschenrechten. Aber wie mit Energieimporten erhöht sich dadurch Ungarns Abhängigkeit. Die Partnerschaft & das Geld könnten auch eine "Schuldenfalle" für werden.

14/24



Ten years into the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), 80% of China's government loans to developing countries have gone to nations in debt distress. The Chinese Communist Party has now made BRI an official part of its constitution.

To developing nations that feel shunned or ignored by Western governments and financial institutions, China's BRI is seen as their best—if not only—hope for assistance with high priority infrastructure projects. To some Western nations, BRI is viewed as "debt trap diplomacy"—a <u>development finance scheme</u> that aims to burden countries with unaffordable loans, and makes them vulnerable to Chinese coercion. What most everyone agrees upon is that BRI has become an effective tool deployed as part of Chinese leader Xi Jinping's plan to expand his country's global reach and influence.

When BRI was first launched a decade ago, President Xi pledged that it would bring Chinese financial resources and construction know-how to important infrastructure projects connecting East Asia to European economies. Much as the old <u>Silk Road</u>—the ancient network of trade routes—increased commerce and cultural exchange between East and West many centuries ago, BRI would bolster economic growth across Eurasia.

Wie schon in anderen Ländern versucht die KPCh auch in Ungarn, die chinesische Kultur zu fördern. Ungarn beherbergt 5 von der KPCh finanzierte Sprach- & Kulturzentren, die als Konfuzius Institute bekannt sind. Es wurde auch ein Campus der Shanghai Fudan Universität ... 15/24

It can be said that the Hungarian-Chinese Bilingual School is a witness of the profound friendship between the two countries and an epitome of the increasingly close cultural exchanges between China and Hungary. There are also five Confucius Institutes in Hungary, among which the Confucius Institute at Eötvös Loránd University is the first "Model Confucius Institutes" in the world.

The Chinese Department of Eötvös Loránd University has trained many well-known sinologists, and this year will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the department. Many Hungarian translators and publishers, including the famous Hungarian sinologist Józsa Sándor, won the Special Book Award of China.

...in Budapest gegründet. Dies löste viele Proteste aus. Der Budapester Bürgermeister kündigte an, die Straßen rund um die Uni umzubenennen, um an die Menschenrechtsverletzungen der KPCh zu erinnern. Die Uni wurde als "KPCh-Einflussoperation" bezeichnet.

16/24







Orbán hat der chinesische Polizei erlaubt, in auf Streife zu gehen. Die Einrichtung Polizeistationen in der EU ist bedenklich & nicht nur weil die KPCh eine "gut dokumentierte Geschichte der Belästigung & Einschüchterung von Bürgern & Mitgliedern der Diaspora" hat.

17/24

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CHINESE POLICE ACTIVITY IN HUNGARY 'A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO EU SECURITY'



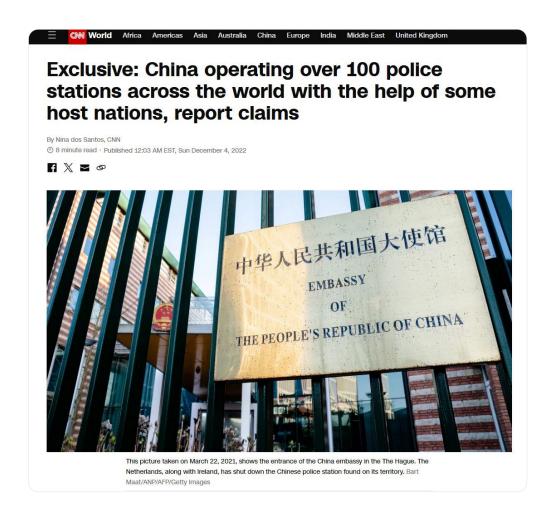
Caroline Rhawi April 10, 2024

SHARE: X





China conducts the most sophisticated, global, and comprehensive campaign of transnational repression in the world. Efforts by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to pressure and control the overseas population of Chinese and members of minority communities are marked by three distinctive characteristics. First, the campaign targets many groups, including multiple ethnic and religious minorities, political dissidents, human rights activists, journalists, and former insiders accused of corruption. Second, it spans the full spectrum of tactics: from direct attacks like renditions, to co-opting other countries to detain and render exiles, to mobility controls, to threats from a distance like digital threats, spyware, and coercion by proxy. Third, the sheer breadth and global scale of the campaign is unparalleled. Freedom House's conservative catalogue of direct, physical attacks since 2014 covers 214 cases originating from China, far more than any other country.



Und es scheint, dass die KPCh Einfluss in Ungarn hat: 2016 blockierte Ungarn eine EU-Erklärung zu Chinas maritimen Ansprüchen im Südchinesischen Meer und legte sein Veto gegen eine EU-Erklärung ein, in der das Sicherheitsgesetz der KPCh in Hongkong verurteilt wurde.

18/24

A prime example includes Hungary's blockage of an EU statement on the South China Sea ruling in 2016, together with Croatia and Greece, until it was substantially <u>watered down</u>. It signaled that the EU is not only divided on such issues but that certain member states may prioritize relations with Beijing over standing up for EU values and supporting common positions.



Im Feb 2024 blockierte Ungarn erneut ein Sanktionspaket der EU gegen Russland. Diplomatischen Quellen zufolge wurde das Paket jedoch nicht wegen der Freundschaft Orbáns mit Russland blockiert, sondern weil die Sanktionen auch vier chinesische Unternehmen betrafen. 19/24

() 13:31 15 Feb, 2024

Hungary is again blocking the latest round of Russia sanctions, FT

It was déjà vu for EU diplomats yesterday as Hungary once again blocked progress on measures aimed at assisting Ukraine's defence against Russia, Financial Times reports. The EU is aiming to get its 13th package of sanctions against the Kremlin. It would complement a €50bn financial support package for Kyiv, and a move to set aside profits from Russia's immobilised sovereign assets.

Hungary was the sole naysayer at a meeting of EU ambassadors yesterday that otherwise would have signed off on the sanctions package, which targets almost 200 people and entities from Russia, China and other countries who are deemed to be helping Moscow's war effort.

'The Hungarians did not agree due to Chinese companies," said one of the officials. Hungary, and its Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, have on multiple occasions slowed down or diluted EU measures aimed at punishing Russia or assisting Ukraine.

Another official briefed on the discussions diplomatically described it as "a very fruitful exchange", delicately detailing Hungary's blockage as Budapest's ambassador "request[ing] a bit more time to analyse the content of the proposals".

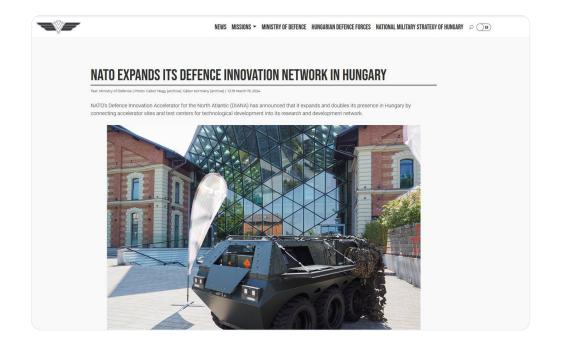
Für Orbán scheint das alles ein gutes Geschäft zu sein: Geld und Ansehen als Chinas führender Partner in Europa. In der Zwischenzeit können chinesische Unternehmen im Herzen Europas Fabriken errichten, ohne dass sie überwacht werden.

20/24



Ungarn ist zum wertvollsten Verbündeten der KPCh in Europa geworden, wobei sich die wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen zu gemeinsamen Sicherheitsinteressen entwickelt haben. Da Ungarn auch Mitglied der NATO ist, hat dies Bedenken bez. Austausch von Geheimdienstinfo aufgeworfen. 21/24

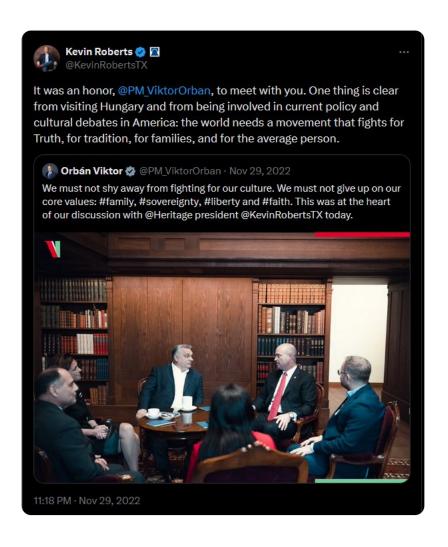




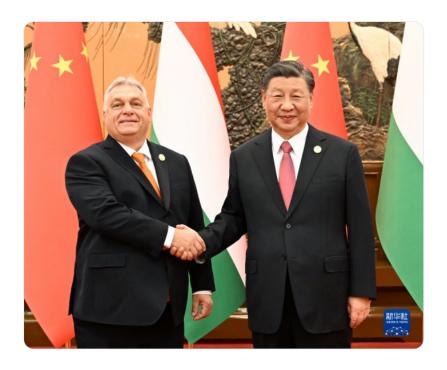
KPCh-Chef Xi Jinping wird während seiner Europareise Orbán treffen. Wegen der schlechten wirtschaftlichen Lage sucht **≈** verzweifelt nach wirtschaftlicher Hilfe, die die KPCh natürlich anbieten kann. Weitere offizielle Besuche Xis sind in Frankreich & Serbien geplant. 22/24

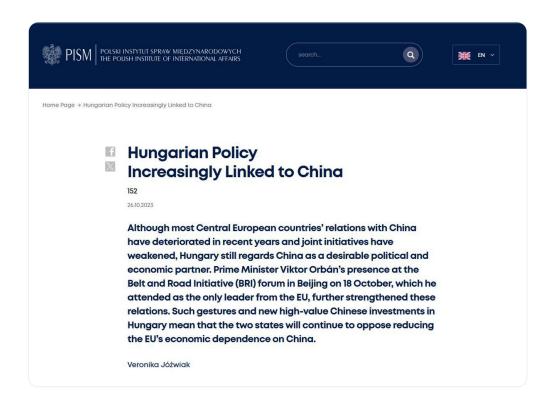


Fazit: Orbán ist ein Politiker, dessen Worte & Taten kaum übereinstimmen. Er ist gut befreundet mit den KPCh-feindlichsten Gruppen in den USA, während er mega Geschäfte mit China macht, sich selbst bereichert & sein Land von einer ausländischen Macht abhängig macht. 23/24









Das Absurdeste ist, dass Orbán in den USA als Star gilt, obwohl seine politischen Entscheidungen und sein Abstimmungsverhalten in der EU die amerikanischen Interessen weltweit untergraben.

Aber hey, wenigstens ist er "anti-woke"!

Ping: @marcthiessen

24/24



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Viktor Orbán brings culture war to Brussels

Hungary backs media outlets that wage war on woke and bring a Euroskeptic take to the EU capital.

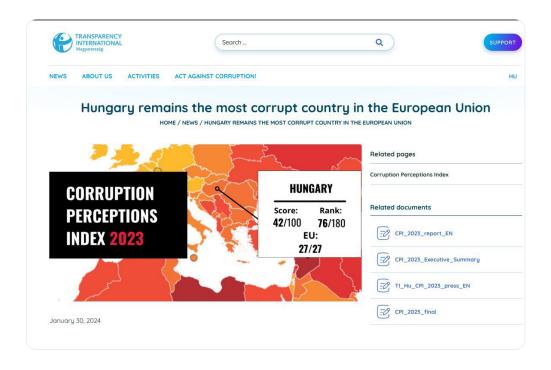
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Hungarian PM Viktor Orbán, center, during a summit in Brussels | Nicolas Maeterlinck/Belga via AFP/Getty Images

NOVEMBER 15, 2023 4:01 AM CET BY SARAH WHEATON AND EDDY WAX





Viele der CPAC-Redner haben auch ihre eigenen Suppen:

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