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The changes of the forms and methods of man-trafficking on the state border of the Republic  
of Hungary in 1991-2003

**PhD thesis**

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## **I. DRAFTING OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM, REASONS FOR THE CHOICE OF SUBJECT**

The social, political, economic and security changes in East-Central Europe and Hungary in the past one and the half decades have influenced the expectations of border control, the applied methods, proceedings and the Hungarian Border Guard performing border policing tasks.

There have appeared new transnational security hazards and dangers such as terrorism, international crime and mass migration. Hungary has become one of the transit countries of illegal migration towards Western Europe.

The illegal migration regarding Hungary was at its peak at the beginning of the 1990s when the number of illegal migrants exceeded 30.000 persons per year. Afterwards a decreasing tendency became characteristic, meaning 17.000-18.000 persons per year at the lowest in the middle of the decade. 1998 was an outstanding year with the nearly 26.000 illegal migrants caught. However, since then the decreasing tendency has become constant and in 2003 hardly more than 13.000 illegal migrants were caught.

The number of legal offences relating to the state border changed as for their quantity and quality. To prevent and handle effectively the migration of east western and southeast northwestern directions is very problematic. Trafficking of people, goods, drugs, weapons, radioactive material, forgery of travel documents, passing on stolen cars across the border have all become organized. Firm steps must be taken against transnational crime, which is getting more violent.

From the legal offences related to the state border man-trafficking based on illegal migration is striking. In the previous period both the appearance and quality of man-trafficking changed. The previously experienced form of giving assistance was replaced by organized man-trafficking. In the middle of the 1990s about 20-25% of those committing illegal border crossing were assisted by helpers or man-smugglers. Nowadays this proportion has risen above 70%.

The organization and leadership of illegal migration has been taken over by international criminal organizations. Organization of high level, conspiracy, the studying of the legal system of the target and transit countries and the exploitation of the possibilities given by the legal systems characterize their activity.

As for committing the crime, the technical standard and conspiracy has improved significantly. This is shown by the transportation ensured in convoys, counter observation, constant modification of routes, specifications, tapping the frequencies of the police and border guard, and collecting data about the official activity.

The fact that the criminals are becoming more organized indicates a very dangerous tendency, which can be pointed out on mainly intercontinental, but on local level as well. It includes the interpenetration of legal organizations like travel agencies and hotels with groups performing the illegal organizational work, the emergence of international centers of coordination and organization, the appearance of enterprises and private persons advancing the expenses. The effective demand among the illegal migrants provides possibilities for man-smugglers and the illegal incomes can be measured in billions.

The chosen research topic appears in the “C” subprogram of the PhD program of the Zrínyi Miklós University of Defense, announced in 2000 and closely connected to the special border control field of the military science.

To elaborate comprehensively and systemize the problems related to man-trafficking is necessary because man-smuggling based on illegal migration affecting Hungary is gaining ground, becoming more organized; so it is essential to improve the methods of fight against it, furthermore Hungary’s accession to the European Union calls for the reliable, successful control of the external border and the more effective action of the border guard against the man-trafficking organizations.

## **II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

I described the following as research objectives:

- a) to reveal and summarize the forms, tendencies, characteristics and routes of man-trafficking appearing on the border of the Republic of Hungary in 1991-2003.
- b) to analyze and systemize the general structure and function of man-trafficking organizations, their methods of perpetration, motivation, to interpret and analyze the approach pertaining to penal law as far as man-trafficking is concerned.
- c) to set forth and prove the connection between man-trafficking and organized crime through elaborating practical examples, the features of organized crime, peculiarities of perpetration by a gang in the activity of man-trafficking organizations.

d) to collect, elaborate and display the international trend of man-trafficking, its morphological features, methods of perpetration, basic routes in the European Union and in one member state, namely the Republic of Austria

e) to prepare a comprehensive study displaying new scientific results which can furnish a basis for further researches and can be applied in practical life.

The initial hypothesis of the research is that man-trafficking in Hungary is becoming more professional and specialized, the methods of perpetration are changing in a very flexible way, they are refining, the marks of organized crime have appeared in the activity of man-trafficking organizations and the role of the Border Guard has become determinant in the fight against this crime.

### **III. METHODS OF RESEARCH**

In the course of research I applied the methods of induction and deduction. I attempted to keep the balance using both methods together, complement to each other.

I also used sociological and statistical methods to prepare the study. As for the sociological methods, I put great emphasis upon document analysis and interview making.

The comprehensive reports, analyses, case studies, documents that can be found in the central and other archives of the Border Guard, the special literature in the libraries of the Zrínyi Miklós University of Defense and of the Police Academy helped a lot to analyze the documents, though in this special subject matter there have been found only a few really elaborated scientific analyses as reflected in the list of references.

I prepared both types of interviews – soft and structured deep interviews – among the border guard criminal and border traffic controlling experts having practical experience. Based on my research objectives, during the so-called soft deep interviews I revealed the questions to be cleared in the form of informal talks, which I carried out with structured deep interviews, first of all in regard to the methods of perpetration.

I examined how the number of disclosed man-trafficking crimes altered, as well as the morphological characteristics of man-trafficking, the place, time and territorial structure of perpetration, the nationality of perpetrators and the applied methods of perpetration with the help of the methods of criminal statistics, using the border guard statistical system and the Common Police and Public Prosecutors' Criminal Statistics.

In national and international conferences, symposiums, seminars I managed to study this field thoroughly and to complement my knowledge in this subject matter.

I started researching this subject matter in 1997 with preparing for the conference of the scientific students' circle at the Zrínyi Miklós University of Defense. I was constantly publishing the partial results to the professional, scientific audience. I also participated in several scientific competitions. I closed the research in April 2004.

#### **IV. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PERFORMED INQUIRIES, THE DRAWN CONCLUSIONS**

I divided the dissertation into four chapters and added the necessary annexes, tables and statistics helping to understand the topic.

##### **1. The history, interpretation, main characteristics of the regulation of penal law on the border of the Republic of Hungary**

I stated that in the Hungarian legal system the penal regulation of man-trafficking constitutes part of the permanent legislation, the roots of which go back to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and cannot be closed even today.

The nature and development of the case stated are determined by the social conditions and the public will pertaining to criminal law.

Upon the principle of the defense of society, the legislator declared man-trafficking, a human behaviour dangerous for the society a criminal act and ordered to punish it.

In the matters of fact of man-trafficking the legislator defined the behaviour ordered to punish in descriptive disposition, the exact definition of which is impossible without its detailed and deep knowledge.

The sanctions of the crime of man-trafficking, the emerged prejudice did not cause such an important withdrawing impact in the society that could lead to the decrease or stagnation of man-trafficking, as the number of perpetrators constantly grew in the examined period.

Based upon the migration-geographical situation, I stated that Hungary became an important area of illegal migration and man-trafficking in the 1990s because of the country's geographical location and infrastructure.

Migrants came to Hungary from three basic directions, then attempted to cross the border without permission or illegitimately.

One of the illegal routes of migration ran from Russia-Ukraine, through Hungary, Austria, Slovakia to Germany and other countries of Western Europe. The migration channel divided into two routes from the Hungarian capital in 1998-2002. One of the routes ran directly to Austria, while the other to the direction of Slovakia-Austria. First of all Afghan, Chinese, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan, Vietnamese, Indian citizens were smuggled along this route.

The other illegal channel led through Turkey to the Balkan, then through the towns of the border region in Romania to Debrecen-Budapest. From Budapest this direction of migration also divided into two, towards Austria-Germany and Slovenia-Italy. Romanians, Iraqi Kurds, Turkish, Georgians, Armenians, Arab citizens arrived from this direction.

The third route of illegal migration departed from Turkey too and through Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, then Budapest and the border region of Austria and Slovenia led to the above mentioned target countries. This illegal channel was mainly used by Kosovars, Chinese and the citizens of a number of African countries.

Hungary is affected by the routes of illegal migration as a transit country. The ways the routes emerge are determined by the geographical distance between the illegal migrants' countries of origin and the target countries, the natural conditions, infrastructure and network of settlements of the transit countries; their changes can be influenced by the ways, length of time, expenses of the journey and the successful fight of the border controlling organs against the man-trafficking organizations.

The number of man-smugglers caught in 1991-2003 in Hungary shows significant changes as the border sections and years are concerned.

As for the Ukrainian border, in 1991-1995 the border guarding organs caught only two man-smugglers. Along this border organized man-trafficking appeared and became constant in 1996.

The Romanian and Serbian borders are the determinant area of man-trafficking into Hungary where man-smuggling is constant and intense.

The number of man-smugglers caught along the Croatian-Hungarian border was low in the examined period.

Since 1994 man-trafficking from Hungary has been taken to the Slovenian border which is still present nowadays.

On the Austrian border man-trafficking has been present since 1991. The activity of man-smugglers was significantly high from 1997 in all respects, the year 2003 was absolutely dominant as 60% of all man-smugglers got caught here.

On the Slovakian border man-trafficking was the second most significant in 1998-2002, which drastically decreased in 2003.

## **2. The forms and methods of man-trafficking, the general structure of man-trafficking organizations**

I stated that man-trafficking had basically two forms of function in Hungary. On the one hand it was present and until the middle of the 1990s the occasional and not organized perpetration was characteristic, but from the second half of the 1990s the determinant form of perpetration was connected to organized man-trafficking and built upon the current situation and solvency of illegal migration.

From the second half of the 1990s one of the methods most often applied by man-trafficking getting organized was when the illegal action was organized completely from the country of departure to the target country and border crossing was illegal all the time. Secondly, it has to be mentioned when the migrants arrived in Hungary legally and their illegal forwarding was organized here, mainly in Budapest. Another way was to organize man- trafficking in the refugee camps, especially in Debrecen.

The Hungarian man-trafficking became professional and specialized in the second half of the 1990s. Organized man-trafficking has become stable and constant since 2000.

Human trafficking on the land borders culminated in 2001. The number of man-smugglers disclosed at the border crossing points increased eight times higher in 2003 than the registered lowest point in 2001.

In the examined period the methods of perpetration concerning man-trafficking both on land borders and at border crossing points changed very supplely and grew more refined.

Special accompanying crime, so called secondary crime, the forgery of travel documents connected functionally to man-trafficking.

At the border crossing points man-trafficking using false and forged passports and the method of hiding was determinant.

In the examined period man-trafficking organizations working in Hungary changed significantly, the cause of which was that they constantly adopted themselves to the changes of economy, politics and law and the reaction of the border guarding organs.

In Hungary in 1991-2003 the development of man-trafficking can be divided into three phases from loosely organized groups to professional organizations.

The first phase in 1991-1993 was characterized by occasional man-trafficking of few and varying persons. The focal area of perpetration concentrated on the Romanian and Austrian borders.

In the second phase in 1994-1997 the persons of the criminal groups became stable and gathered round the core of some persons. The number of perpetrators increased and expanded their activity onto the Yugoslavian and Slovenian borders.

By 1998 the vertically and horizontally organized, hierarchic man-trafficking organizations with a constant core emerged and their professional members tended to get illegal profit with planned share of work.

The structure of man-trafficking organizations was hierarchical and their function was characterized by conspirant perpetration. The general structure of man-trafficking organizations was divided into three levels: leading, mediating, executing.

It is difficult to reveal the man-trafficking organizations totally because of their hierarchical structure, so their activity has great financial returns and just a small risk of detection.

### **3. The features, specialities of organized man-trafficking and the possibilities of fight against it**

I stated that it is difficult to give a proper definition of organized crime because it is so wide-ranging and special. There have been numerous attempts to find the proper definition but a widely accepted one has not been given yet.

The definition of organized crime changes according to countries, regions, historical periods, yet organized crime cannot and should not be identified with the criminal syndicates' model built upon the special Italian and American conditions.

Summing up the different definitions and features, I stated that there exist several characteristic features appearing in each type of organized crime.

Permanent connection of several people: such an organization consists of some members joining forces not just for a while.

Hierarchical organizational structure: not all members are on the same level, there are leaders giving orders and members executing orders, committing crimes. The hierarchy can be very simple but complex as well.



Planned commission with a share of work: crimes are carefully planned in details, each member has a special task, but only the leaders have a grasp of the situation.

Pursuing illegal business: as opposed to legal economic enterprise, they have illegal businesses.

Choosing flexible criminal technology and versatile criminal methods: to carry out the objective of the crime a wide range of actions are adopted from threatening to murder, bribery to blackmail.

Conscious use of modern infrastructure: organized crime applies the most modern electrical, technical and IT means.

International relations, mobility: an important factor, without which certain illegal actions – drug and man-smuggling -could not be realized.

Effort to make profit: the objective of each organization is to make profit, the illegal income, the money is the factor that ensures the survival of the organization.

One of the textbook cases of the border guards' action against one of the dangerous forms of the Hungarian organized crime, man-trafficking was the elimination of the man-trafficking criminal gang connected to the Dunakeszi Alagi manor, which was unique in the history of Hungarian criminology as far as the size and extension of the crime are concerned.

Hungarian man-trafficking is the basis of organized crime. The criteria of man-trafficking organizations comply with those of organized criminal gangs. Organized perpetration is characteristic of them, which is getting more refined and divergent in method, organization and conspiracy.

Man-trafficking induces traditional crime. Man-smugglers deprive illegal migrants of their money, travel documents, so they become totally dependent. They or their family members are often blackmailed just to prevent them from bearing evidence to the authorities.

Endangering physical fitness and health, employing without permission occur in many cases. Tax fraud cannot be measured, but the violation of personal freedom, pressure, blackmail, sometimes trading of humans, drugs are characteristic, the violation of prohibition of entry and residence, the encouragement of illegal residence, perpetration of crime connected to human trafficking often occur.

Although illegal migrants are victims of the crimes, they also contravene the law, that is the reason why they do not report it to the police. To hit their target they mobilize all their financial possibilities and forward to the organizations of man-traffickers without any guarantee.

In the period since the change of regime, the Hungarian Border Guard has developed into a border policing organ complying with the challenges of the era and the European standards, and become the front-line fighter against organized man-trafficking built upon illegal migration.

The activity of the Hungarian Border Guard is built on legal basis, its tasks, structure have changed, its service, proceedings, technical means, system of education have been modernized.

However, in order to realize the complex Schengen border controlling system and to fight even more effectively against organized man-trafficking, the change of the system of border control, the development of the organizational structure and technical state of supply, the improvement of the system of communication must be continued.

#### **4. The situation of illegal migration and man-trafficking in the European Union**

Upon the estimation of the EUROPOL about half a million illegal migrants arrive in the European Union a year and nearly 400.000 people seek political asylum.

The main reason of immigration into the member states of the European Union is the wrong economic situation of certain third countries, the increasing poverty and instability. For a better living people leave their country of origin mainly in Serbia, Montenegro, Iraq, Turkey, Russia, Afghanistan, China, India and the African continent.

The ethnic and religious conflicts, wars, natural disasters can influence migration. In Turkey and Iraq the question of the Kurds has still not been solved, the conflict in Kashmir between India and Pakistan is another significant reason. The wars against Iraq and Afghanistan have not caused the expected pressure of migration onto the member states of the EU, but their effect of migration is without doubt.

The most general pull factors in the member states of the EU are the more developed economical and social conditions, better chances of employment and the presence of a family member, relative or friend residing legally or illegally in one of the member states.

Moreover, a determinant pull factor is the relation of France, Portugal, Holland and the United Kingdom with the formal colonies, owing to their colonial history.

The main land routes of man-trafficking into the EU are the Eastern, the Southeastern European and the African (Maghreb) routes. Sea and air routes are added to the land routes. The most significant transit route runs through Turkey.

The crucial proportion of the illegal migrants arrived in the EU with the help of man-trafficking networks. In 2002 the increase of the number of illegal Chinese migrants, who were transported to the external borders of Austria and Germany by man-trafficking gangs, was a new tendency.

The number of illegal migrants caught on the external border of the EU increased as a whole, though most of the illegal migrants were caught on the internal borders.

The number of illegal migrants disclosed on the external sea borders of the EU exceeded those registered on the external land borders. The pressure of illegal migration concentrated on the sea borders of Spain, Italy and Greece.

Because of their special geographical situation, the illegal migration to Ceuta and Melilla significantly exceeded the illegal migration disclosed on all the other borders of the EU.

The number of Romanian and Bulgarian citizens grew in Greece and Italy who resided over the permitted period or undertook work.

At the border crossing points the abuse with the documents of the EU member states (identification card, residence permit) and with the Schengen visa was an increasing tendency especially by the citizens of Ukraine, Russia and Turkey.

One of the important aspects of organized crime prevailed in the activity of man-trafficking organizations built upon international illegal migration, that is the relatively easily attainable high profit with a small risk of being detected and a minimal amount invested.

The tariffs of man-trafficking change in accordance with the organization, distance and the circumstances of travelling on a wide scale from some hundreds euros to tens of thousands American dollars. The illegal incomes can be measured in billions.

The following features are typically characteristic of organized man-trafficking: international mobility, excellent logistics, modern communication and fast transport. The criminal gangs are able to forward groups of great numbers to the target countries. They have places to gather and relax, different means of transport, they know the legal system of the transit and the target countries, quickly and flexibly adopt themselves to the regulations of the border policing organs.

The migrants have to face several factors of risk following the illegal entry, as they cannot undertake work legally, so they become defenseless again, this time in the labour market, while the public proceedings, the expulsion threaten them henceforward. The local population does not receive illegal migrants with pleasure either, xenophobia has increased lately.

When speaking about the trend and tendency of illegal migration and man-trafficking in the member states of the European Union, we cannot ignore the results reached on the Spanish and German internal borders, which can be indicative for Hungary as well.

The possible changes of the international routes of man-trafficking can influence the Hungarian transit routes and the increase of the number of abuses with the travel documents of the EU, especially the identification cards.

## **V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

Based upon the analysis-assessment carried out while researching, working up and systematizing the topic, I drew the following conclusion:

Prognosticating the future tendencies of man-trafficking, I stated that it can be influenced by the economic, political, security and legal circumstances and the changes of illegal migration reaching Hungary.

The activity of man-trafficking gangs will not decrease however big the differences are on the borders, we can even expect the globalization of their activity.

Romania and Bulgaria's expected accession to the EU and the future introduction of the Schengen border control on the joint borders with Slovenia, Austria, Slovakia, the elimination of controlling the border traffic will result in a new border policing situation, to the effect of which the activity, methods of man-trafficking will change as well.

The volume of man-trafficking on the internal borders will increase and the open deep control will have a bigger role claiming for new specialized structural elements, such as the emergence of regional border guard railway offices and motorway controlling services.

The number of abuses with false, forged, fictive travel documents, identification cards entitling to cross the border and residence permits, visas will increase at the border crossing points.

The significance of the criminal work will increase, and the operative investigation, the widening of the application of covered investigators, transnational observation, execution of covered operations, common groups of investigators can mean the successful fight against man-trafficking.

As a summary I stated that the fight against man-trafficking needs a stricter legal background, more organized and effective official activity, well-prepared professionals, high standard technical conditions and wide-ranging national and international cooperation, the emergence of which is the interest of not just Hungary but the unifying Europe too.

Both in national and international respect, there needs to be more unified, better concerted and more determinant reaction against the man-trafficking organizations, which imposes serious tasks on the Border Guard of the Republic of Hungary as well. I made my statements on international and national levels, and in regard to the Border Guard, and categorized them according to theoretical and practical aspects.

## **VI. NEW SCIENTIFIC RESULTS**

According to my judgment, the new scientific results of the dissertation are the following:

1. To reveal, state and systematize the forms, features, tendencies, relations of cause and effect of man-trafficking appearing in the territory and on the state border of the Republic of Hungary.
2. The systemic elaboration, summarizing of the general organizational structure of man-trafficking organizations, their methods of perpetration, the introduction of the principle routes of man-trafficking, defining the typical and special features of man-trafficking.
3. Proving the relation between man-trafficking and organized crime, revealing the features of organized crime and the specialities of perpetration by criminal organization in the activity of man-trafficking organizations.
4. The presentation of the history of the Hungarian penal regulation concerning man-trafficking, its deep analysis and comparative assessment.

Besides the new scientific results, I managed to reach the following results:

1. Collecting and working up the available statistical data about man-trafficking that can form a basis to the research of other persons.
2. Elaborating and comparing the available international and national scientific approaches to give the unified definition of organized crime.
3. Presenting and assessing the situation of illegal migration and man-trafficking in thirteen member states of the European Union.

## **VII. SUGGESTION OF APPLICATION**

In my dissertation based upon the experience of the past thirteen years and using the national and international literature dealing with the topic, I gave an overall survey about

man-trafficking as a social phenomenon, its legal judgment, forms, methods, effects and the possibilities how to fight against it.

In my view the scientific results of the dissertation can be applied indirectly in the fight against man-trafficking both in the central, regional and local organs of the Border Guard and the military and policing educational institutions.

I do not consider the research in this topic as closed after writing this dissertation. I plan to carry on research about the development, changes of methods of man-trafficking on the external and the future Schengen borders, and the possibilities and tasks of the fight against it.

## **VIII. PUBLICATIONS WRITTEN IN THIS TOPIC**

### **Treatise:**

1. The criminological study of passports at the border crossing points, Special Issue of *Határőrségi Kiadványok* 3-6/4/1996 p60
2. The situation of border control, border regime and man-trafficking on the Austrian, Slovenian, Croatian state borders of Hungary with regard to the EU accession, *Határőrségi Tanulmányok* 1999/1 pp58-94 ( The essay won third prize in the competition of the Hungarian Association of Military Sciences in 1998, *Hadtudomány* 1999/1 p131 )
3. Border control and man-trafficking on the Austrian, Slovenian and Croatian state borders of Hungary, *Belügyi Szemle* 1999/9 pp101-112
4. Actions against man-trafficking with the power and means of the Border Guard, Special Issue of *Határőrségi Tanulmányok* 2001/3 pp68-75 (The edited version of the lecture given at the international conference ‘About the past, present and future of border control’ in the Border Guard Directorate in Pécs)
5. Man-trafficking on the Austrian-Hungarian border, *Belügyi Szemle* 2001/11 pp129-134
6. A challenge threatening security: man-trafficking, *Új Honvédségi Szemle* 2002/7 pp39-48
7. Organized man-trafficking in Hungary, *Pécsi Határőr Tudományos Közlemények* 2002/1 pp120-126 ( The edited version of the lecture given at the conference ‘Border Guard and Policing’ in the Border Guard Directorate in Pécs on 20 June 2002)

8. The characteristic features of man-trafficking organizations working in Hungary (co-author: Zoltán Lubastyik), Belügyi Szemle 2002/11-12 pp227-237 (The essay won first prize in the competition of the Belügyi Szemle in 2001, Határőr vol 57/6 2002 June 1 p26)
9. Man trafficking and actions against it in Hungary, Hadtudomány 2003/1 pp79-88 (The edited version of the competition-paper sent to the competition of the Hungarian Association of Military Sciences in 2002)
10. Actions against man-trafficking in border control, Belügyi Szemle 2003/6 pp19-28
11. Man-trafficking in the European Union, Belügyi Szemle 2004/4 pp96-104

**Professional article:**

1. Man trafficking in the borderland, Határőr vol54/13 1999 July 5 pp20-21

**TDK essay:**

1. The situation of border control, border policing and man-trafficking with regard to the EU accession, Zrínyi Miklós University of Defense 1998 November ( special prize and accepted as a diploma work)

**Other:**

1. Knowledge of railway traffic, subsidiary educational material for passport controllers, Pécsi Határőr Igazgatóság 1998 24p
2. Radio interview about the situation of man-trafficking, The Radio of Pécs 2002 June 20, reporter: László Gungl
3. Contribution at the conference ‘Policing and the Science of Policing’ at the Police Academy on 13 November 2003 on the occasion of the Hungarian Science Day (Police Academy rendvédelmi füzetek 2004/2 pp32-34)

## **IX. CURRICULUM VITAE**

I was born on 16 May 1967 in Barcs. In 1988 after graduating from the Border guard commanding department of the Kossuth Lajos Military College I was made a border guard lieutenant. In 1988-1993 I served as a passport controller officer in Magyarbóly at the

Traffic controlling point of the Regional Headquarters of Pécs, and as the commissioned commanding officer of the post of Illocska. In 1993-1998 I worked as a chief official, then as an advanced chief official in the Border Guarding Division of the Border Guard Regional Directorate of Pécs. In 1994 I got my second degree in the department of management-policing in the Police Academy. In 1998-2004 I held the position of the head of the subdivision of data protection and of analysis-evaluation. In 2000 I finished my studies in the department of border policing and defense management in the Faculty of Military Sciences at the Zrínyi Miklós University of Defense with a certificate of honor and I was given the Zrínyi memorial ring. In 2003 after finishing the PhD studies I got absolution. In 2004 I was promoted the head of the division of alien policing and petty offences. At present I hold the position of the head of department of criminal investigation and intelligence.

Since 1995 I have been a member of the Border Guard Section of the Hungarian Association of Military Sciences and I am a founding member of the section in Pécs. In 2001 I was appointed to be the vice president of the college of PhD students in the organs of the Ministry of the Interior and I became the member of the Hungarian Section of the International Police Association. Since 2002 I have participated in the work of the Scientific Committee of the Border Guard. I am a founding member of the Hungarian Association of Policing Sciences established on 24 May 2004.

I was given third prize in the competition of the Hungarian Association of Military Sciences in 1998 and first prize, as a co-author, in the competition of the Belügyi Szemle in 2001 and I got an award of the Ministry of the Interior. In 2003 the medal of the Ministry of the Interior was granted to me for my scientific work. During my regular career I have been promoted a higher rank four times out of turn. I possess intermediate language exams in German and Russian.

Pécs, 28 February 2005

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