

ZRÍNYI MIKLÓS NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY

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THE LEGAL DEFENCE OF THE BORDER REGIME
AFTER JOINING EU

PhD Thesis
Author's outline

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Budapest, 2007.

Definition of the scientific problem

One of the generally accepted principles of international law is the principle of state sovereignty, which is inseparably connected to the phenomenon of state border. State border – as accepted in international contracts – is a legally established line, the frame for a state's territorial sovereignty and the extent of its judicial authority. The nature and designation of the borders in EU is undergoing a gradual change, which can be proved on the basis of the Schengen development of law. Today, Schengen Acquis as part of Community Law is an important tool in creating freedom of movement for the individuals in the area of freedom, security and law. Joining the Schengen system is a substantial challenge for our country, because the appropriate regulations, technical and practical conditions must be fitted to a diverging system, which in itself is undergoing a constant change and development. Further difficulties are caused by the special circumstance that the border of the Hungarian Republic comprises so called 'joining borders' (temporary external borders), which are not considered external borders any more, but are not inside borders either. This gave me the impetus to conduct a comprehensive analysis concerning the regulations of the diverging legal system connected to state borders with respect to the Schengen development of law thereby introducing a new approach to the research concerning state borders.

Research aims

- To **analyse** and **determine** the meaning of state borders from the point of view of several disciplines with a historic approach. To **examine** and **determine** the development of the present borders of Hungary. To **analyse** and **disclose** the functional change of the state borders by the end of the 20th century. To **draw the conclusions** about the phenomenon, function and status of the external and internal Schengen borders.
- To **analyse and define** on the basis of the EU Treaties and other documents the principles and implementation of the personal freedom of movement and its relationship with the Schengen Treaty. To **analyse** and **evaluate** the measures of compensation aimed at strengthening the external borders of the area of freedom, security and law. To **review** the two-level system of the Schengen Acquis. To **evaluate** and **disclose** the fulfillment of law harmonization in the process of Hungary joining EU. To **show from the above** that freedom of movement is inseparable from the security guarantees, which is also reflected in law harmonization.

- **To systematise** the order of internal law and international agreements connected to the border regime; **to appraise** and **assess** on the level of internal legal regulations the rules of leaving and entering the country; **to analyse** and **disclose** in the law harmonization process the tendency in the change of content of substantive law connected to the penal defence of the state border; **to survey** and **systematise** other administrative norms connected to the state border. On the level of international regulations – based on the bilateral agreements with the neighbouring countries – **to analyse** and **define** the so called border agreements, the repatriation agreements and other agreements connected to the state border. **To deduce** from the above the tendencies of the regulations connected to the state border.
- **To survey** and **assess** the organization that provides the defence of the state border regime, the constitutional development of the Border Guards and the change in the content of the laws determining the task-system. **To define** the present content of border security.
- **To examine** and **define** the new measures, the purpose of which is to strengthen the assertion of freedom, security and law. **To examine** and **evaluate** the pillars of the Schengen border security system. **To analyse** and **define** the integrated border administration strategy of EU, the Schengen Border Control Code, the strengthened cooperation in law enforcement and the system of local border traffic in the European Union. **To examine** and **analyse** Hungary's place in the Schengen border security system. **To draw the conclusion** from the above to the present and future pillars of the security of the Schengen border, to the present and future specialties of the border control system in Hungary and to the role of Hungary in the Schengen border security system.

Methods of Research

Complex research methods were used in examining all issues.

- The principle of state border was approached with **grammatical, historical and comparative method** with the purpose of information **synthesis**.
- A **historical-comparative system analysis** was conducted concerning the formation of the area of freedom, security and law and the Schengen law development process with emphasis on the **synthesis** of information.
- The tendency in the change of content in connection with the legal regulations of the state border regime was **analyzed and interpreted** with a **historical method** on the

basis of the comprehensive effectual legal regulations of the period examined. In systematising the legal material the methods of **synthesis** and **analysis** were both used.

- A **historical-comparative method** was used in analyzing the changes in the legal status and task-system of the Border Guards. In the analysis of the current task-system methods of **synthesis** and **analysis** were used simultaneously.
- **System analysis** was conducted when examining the dimensions of the Schengen border security and the place Hungary takes in the Schengen border security system, using the methods of **synthesis** and **analysis** simultaneously.

Outline of the thesis

Following the introduction, in **Chapter One** I introduce and analyse the different definitions of border and types of state borders – especially those with geographical, sociological and legal approach – present in specialized literature. I present the historically changing meaning of the state borders, the changes the Hungarian state border underwent in the 20th century and the border theories of the international and Hungarian political geography. I analyse and define the functions and the changes of functions of national state borders and also the phenomenon of the border types in EU. I examine the function of the external and internal borders and I define their status.

In **Chapter Two** I introduce the change in meaning of the freedom of movement from the founding documents of the EC to the Amsterdam Treaty. I survey the creation and content of the cooperation between Internal Affairs and Judicature. I present the system of short and long term measures of the Schengen Treaties, the stages of the process of Schengen enlargement and the levels of cooperation. Based on EU documents I analyse and define the system of efforts and measures aiming at the establishment of the area of freedom, security and law. I also examine the measures of the Schengen Acquis list. I introduce and analyse Hungary's preparation to join EU-Schengen with respect to the Schengen law harmonization

In **Chapter Three** I examine the changes in legal regulations of the Hungarian legal system concerning the state border from two aspects: on the level of the internal legal regulations and on the level of international agreements signed with neighbouring countries. In analyzing the internal legal regulations I introduce the system of criteria for Hungarian nationals to travel abroad and for foreign nationals to enter Hungary. I analyse and examine the changes in the regulations concerning actions belonging to delicts and petty criminality in connection with the state border. I systematise other incitement-type actions connected to the state border.

I place the border agreements with neighbouring countries in a typological system, and look at their specialties.

In **Chapter Four** I introduce the Border Guards as the organisation dedicated to maintaining the regime of the state border, I present its organizational precedents, I analyse its constitutional status and I show the changes in its task-system from the changing of the political regime till today. I systematise, analyse and define certain elements of the Border Guard's task-system.

In **Chapter Five** I introduce the internal and external dimensions of The Hague Programme aiming at strengthening the area of freedom, security and law. I analyse and define the legal basis of the integrated border security system of EU. I introduce the Integrated Border Administration Strategy of EU, the regulations of community law concerning the internal and external borders on the basis of the Schengen Community Code, the strengthened cooperation in law enforcement based on the Prüm Treaty and the community regulations of the Schengen local border traffic system. I present the place of Hungary within the Schengen border security system and within this the specialties of the Hungarian border control system after joining EU, the operation of the complex control system and the legal bases of forms of law enforcement cooperation overarching borders.

In the **Conclusion** I sum up the findings of the research, I record the summarized deductions, I word the new scientific results, I give suggestions to their utilization, and for further studies.

Summary of Conclusions

On examining the changes in the function of the definition of state border I found that

- As a spatial and social phenomenon it also has a meaning of legal entity, which as a contact line legally established between neighbouring countries possessing dry land areas, defines the frame of the state's legal system, and of the adjudicative power of the state authorities. Respect of the borders is an international legal principle. Sustaining the border regime is a constitutional state aim in the internal law, while it is the basic guarantee of the undisturbed neighbourly connection in the international law;
- In the new quality area which emerged as a result of **the European integration process**, freedom of movement is connected to the internal borders between the member countries constituting the Union, while the right to collective and individual security is connected to external borders between member countries encircling the region and third countries. In the practical process of **Schengen integration** a so

called joining border presented itself, which is a transition between the interior and exterior border;

- The traditional functions of the national state borders have decreased and changed. The legal function of the internal borders of the European Union is to provide a frame on one hand for the national legal system of the member states and for the adjudicative power of the state authorities, while on the other hand it is a jurisdictional border with respect to the community law enforcement. The security function of the internal borders is to ensure the integrity of the unified public security of the region. The legal function of the external border means the frame for community law and order, while its security function means the defence of the area of the Union fending off harmful and dangerous effects and filtering the trans-border movement of persons and goods. Therefore in the functional sense also, we can state that the new public law status of the internal and external border is more and more discernable.

Analyzing the relationship between freedom of movement and security with respect to the EU-Schengen development of law and to the national law harmonization I found that:

- The extension of the freedom of movement brought with itself security risks by the end of the 80's. This initiated the development of the pillar of intergovernmental level cooperation in the field of internal affairs and law within EU;
- **The Schengen process** started as cooperation between states having common dry-land borders to ease border control and to introduce certain compensational measures. This cooperation gradually developed into a community system, an outstanding stage of which was to make **the Schengen Achievements** commonly shared. Following the consolidation of the Schengen law it became evident that freedom of movement can only be implemented along with security guarantees;
- **The Amsterdam Treaty** with the requirement to create the area of freedom, security and law made it obvious that these three values are inseparable. This is also supported by the fact that several issues belonging to the field of security and law, and also the Schengen cooperation operating separately were raised to the level of **community law** from the former level of intergovernmental cooperation;
- In the period between 1999 and 2004 several documents dealt with establishing the area of freedom security and law urging the creation of common refugees and migration policy as well as organizing the effective control of the external borders and **the gradual implementation of the integrated border administration**. These

documents also support the necessity to formulate a security system which simultaneously ensures freedom of movement and security for persons possessing the right for freedom of movement.

- Hungary's preparation for the EU-Schengen joining was carried out according to the Schengen Acquis list. **Harmonization of law** was generally accomplished in the field of measures taken against crime, establishing Schengen conform border control and dealing with migration. Nevertheless, the legislator set the time of several connected legal norms coming into effect as the time of achieving full membership, based on the optimistic expectation that it will soon follow our joining EU. **The period between joining EU and Schengen** became much longer, thereby creating a paradox situation that while the phenomena of external and internal borders became common knowledge the regulations of the transitional period did not even appear in the effectual regulations of the state border.

Analysing the changes in the complex system of the Hungarian legal regulations concerning the state border I found that:

- **The right to travel abroad** is a fundamental right in the Republic of Hungary and it can be executed by a passport as a main rule, or since our joining EU by an identification document to EES member countries. Limitations of the right to travel is only possible for reasons of public security interests, to the extent necessary to maintain public order and crime prevention in cases determined by law. **The conditions under which foreign nationals can enter Hungary** have changed since the 90's. Besides valid documents, the availability of financial means for the whole period of stay is emphatically important. Furthermore, since Hungary joined EU the conditions of entering the country are also extended to the security considerations in connection with the foreign national intending to enter Hungary.
- **Penal defence** in connection with the state border was present as early as the end of the 19th century. According to present regulations unlawful actions committed **against border marks** came under two different categories, one an offence, the other a felony. **In my opinion** although the related regulations are to a certain extent controversial, the penal defence of border marks will retain its importance even along the internal borders. It was the legal judgment of **unlawful border crossing** that has undergone the most and greatest changes during the 20th century. From the systemic point of view it belonged to the category of anti-state acts in the 50's, to the category of anti-public security and anti-public order in the 60's, and to the category of unlawful act against

public administration in the 70's. In the 90's it became double formational (crime and offence), when in 2002 the crime formation was repealed, so today unlawful border crossing and its attempt is an offence. **This tendency** justifies the gradual decrease the danger unlawful border crossing inflicts on society. After attaining full membership Hungary will surely reconsider the sanctioning of this unlawful act. **Human trafficking** is one of the forms of organized crime connected to illegal migration. Its judgment has changed several times. Its specialty is that as a so called sui generis crime, it means assistance to unlawful border crossing. In the effectual criminal code it is listed among the crimes against state order having one basic situational fact of case and two turns of more serious classification. **We can state that** human trafficking – on the basis of the tendency of occurrence – can be considered a risk mainly from the point of view of internal security. **Forgery of official documents with regard to passport** is also one of the forms of organized crime connected to illegal migration. Its specialty is that it is connected to human trafficking as an instrumental act.

- **In the system of border agreements** of the Hungarian Republic we can discern a certain rearrangement and change. Agreements concerning border marks are effectual in all aspects, their modification always being based on the agreement of the neighbouring states. Agreements concerning border traffic especially those connected to border traffic control were amended in relation with the internal borders in the process of law harmonization. The importance of the border regime agreements will remain in countries with external borders as a basis for cooperation in border administration, but will obviously decrease in areas with interior borders. In the 90's a new type of agreement, the so called repatriation agreement appeared. This agreement also plays an important part in dealing with migration and is found all along the state borders. Also as a result of the Schengen law harmonization, in recent years several new type bilateral intergovernmental agreements were signed with Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia, which overarching the state borders regulate the cooperation in the field of law enforcement between these countries and Hungary. I created a new taxonomy of border agreements taking into consideration the tendency of the changes in recent times.
- **The compulsory, restrictive and forbidding administrative norms connected to maintaining the border regimes** are heterogeneous mainly relating to the border area and to the checkpoint. In a narrower sense they encompass the rules of the activities connected to the state border, which ensure the normal flow of everyday life in the

areas adjacent to the border, thereby contributing to maintaining the state border regime. Their specialty is that they are **outside the sphere of communal law harmonization**.

Examining the legal status and the task-system of the organization maintaining the state border regime I found that

- The constitutional legal status of the Border Guards as part of the armed forces was defined in 1989 exclusively with the determination of the military defence of the country. Since in 1994 a postulate appeared in our fundamental law regarding the administrative tasks of the Border Guards it has become an institution with a special legal status bestowed with a dual task-system. Since 2005 according to the constitutional definition it is an institution maintaining public order. There have been **remarkable changes** in the task-system of the Border guards since the change of the regime till today. Since 1994 it has been bestowed with the power of alien administration. Since 1997 it has become an institution of investigation authority for specific criminal deeds. These changes support the fact that the Border Guards play an important role in dealing with illegal migration and in actions taken against international crime connected to it. In 2006 the government passed a decision to integrate the Border Guards and the Police due to the fact that in the Schengen system the changes in the tasks connected to the state border require a new, adequate organizational structure.
- **Border administration** is closely connected to maintaining the border regime and guaranteeing border security, which are inseparable components of public order and public security. **In the legal sense the task of border administration** is the enforcement and the control of the enforcement of norms of public administration, alien administration, penal, offensive and international law, which ensure the regime of the state border and in case of their violation it also means conducting the necessary procedures. Based on the effectual regulations these tasks can be divided into four types: defence of the state border, control of the border traffic, tasks connected to alien administration and other administrative and threat prevention tasks connected to maintaining border regime. The meaning of border administration in the Schengen system is modified and significantly diversified in the area of external and internal borders.
- Examining the elements of the law enforcement tasks of the Border Guards I found that it has three main areas: law enforcement and crime prevention tasks, which were

transferred to their competence by special law, conducting investigations determined by the Border Guard Code and in case of crimes determined by Criminal Procedure Code exercising the power of investigating authority. The later has been gradually increased since 1997. The investigations are mainly directed against human trafficking and forgery of official documents i.e. passports.

Examining the Schengen border security system and Hungary's place within it I found that

- In 2004 based on **The Hague Programme** a new era started with the purpose of strengthening the area of freedom, security and law. One of the important elements of this is to abolish the personal control on the internal borders and to implement the integrated border control on the external borders.
- The main pillars of the **EU integrated border security system** are the Integrated Border Administration Strategy, the Schengen Border Control Code, strengthened cooperation in law enforcement, local border traffic system.
- **Integrated border administration** includes external border control according to community law, the multilateral, horizontal law enforcement cooperation between member states overarching borders in the interior region, bilateral horizontal cooperation with external border neighbour countries, and vertical cooperation between the authorities of the member states and the agencies of the Union both on external and internal borders.
- **The Schengen Border Control Code** is the frame, the legal pillar of the integrated border administration within the Schengen border security system. As community law it legitimized the phenomena of external and internal borders, and clarified the legal status of external border. With its terminology and clear rules it opened a new era in the Schengen border control system.
- Based on the Prüm Treaty, **the strengthened cooperation in law enforcement** is also one of the corner stones of the Schengen security system, with the purpose of strengthening the cooperation overarching the internal borders in order to maintain the public order and public security.
- **Local border traffic** – as opposed to previous rejection – has an important place in the Schengen security system. This is supported by the fact that in 2006 a community regulation was formulated concerning the rules of the local border traffic on the external borders of the member states. This will be the basis of future bilateral

agreements on this issue. Local border traffic system is a major contribution to creating a wider and more secure Europe.

- **The character of the Hungarian border** has changed since 2004. The Austrian, Slovenian and Slovakian part is legally an internal border. The Ukrainian, Romanian, Serbian and Croatian border is an external border. Since 1st January 2007 the Hungarian – Romanian border is a joining border. From 2008 when Hungary assumes full membership of the Schengen system its borders will comprise **three different kinds of border types** for an indefinite future period: internal border (with Austria, Slovakia and Slovenia), joining border (with Romania) and external border (with Ukraine, Serbia and Croatia). For this reason Hungary has an especially important place in the Schengen border security system.
- In the Republic of Hungary since 2002 the effective tool against illegal migration and related unlawful activities is the complex control system operating with the participation of five authorities.
- Since our joining EU the legal conditions have been created for new cooperation in the fields of law enforcement and administration, with the aim to suppress and prevent crime overarching borders. It is to be stated that as a whole Hungary has a major contribution in maintaining the appropriate level of internal security in the unified public security region.

New scientific results

I consider the following as new scientific results of my research:

1. **I proved** that in the European Union as a result of the spatial and institutional enlargement the outlines of a federation characterized by an area of public law are beginning to emerge, where, based on the Schengen law, the formulation of the new public law status of borders can be shown. In the legal sense the internal borders belong to the jurisdiction and legal authority of the member states, while the external borders of member states become union borders embracing a federation with independent community law and order.
2. **I proved** that the two-staged law harmonisation connected to state border was generally implemented in the Hungarian legal regulations but because of the shift in time and space between the two stages of joining EU and the Schengen Treaty – concerning certain parts of our borders – it is not reflected in the effectual legal regulations. Creation of the system of the terminology and of the regulations for the

transitional period is necessary in my opinion, since for a longer future period we must recon with the existence of the joining borders due to the different dates candidate countries will assume full EU-Schengen membership.

3. **I analyzed and disclosed** the long term tendency in the development of the standards regarding several legal branches like criminal law, administrative and security law, and international law in connection with state border and its regime. On the basis of this I **systematized** the complex regulations concerning the regime of the state border.
4. **I proved** that in the Schengen system the assertion of freedom of movement is inseparable from border security, the key issue of which on the external borders is the consistent border control under the terms of the community regulations; on the internal borders is the administrative and law enforcement cooperation overarching borders and in the internal regions are the integrated administrative measures against illegal migration.

Practical use of the scientific findings, recommendations

The scientific results found in the course of the research and presented in the thesis can be utilized in three different fields namely legislation, dispensation of justice and education.

- In legislation in the first place the semantic meaning of the different phenomena can be adapted;
- The conclusions and findings of my research could be applied in the course of border administrative dispensation of justice;
- In the intermediate and higher education students studying management of border administration and defence can gain integrated knowledge from my thesis analyzing state border regime from a legal aspect.

The thesis drew my attention to the basic issues of the Schengen border security; nevertheless several questions were touched upon partially or not at all, due to the scope of my thesis and to the reason of their being in an indirect connection with my topic. Therefore the following issues need further research:

- Bilateral regulation and formulation of the new system of local border traffic with respect to Schengen law;
- In the area of interior borders modeling the creation of administrative cooperation overarching borders;
- Formulation of the system of terminology and rules for the transitional period of dual joining.

I am convinced that my research brought to light several issues, which provide basis for further investigation of the legal regulations connected to state border, and which help the effective implementation of the activities of the institution responsible for maintaining state border regime.

Publications and other scientific, educational and professional public life activities

1. SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

1. 1. Publications

- Az embercsempészet és az ellene folytatott tevékenység a Magyar Köztársaság Határőrségénél (Study) as coauthor (Határőrség Országos Parancsnokság 1997.)
- **Die Rolle der Grenzwahe der Ungarischen Republik bei der Bekämpfung der grenzüberschreitenden organisierten Kriminalität** (Internationales Fachseminar 5. bis 8. Juli 1999. Ybbs/Österreich, MEPA–Journal, herausgeber: Bundesministerium für Inneres)
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** Az államhatár rendjének jogi védelme az Európai Unióhoz való csatlakozás tükrében PhD koncepció (Nemzetvédelmi Doktorandorum 2002. évi 4. Szám 2. Kötet ZMNE Tudomány- és Kutatásszervező Koordinációs Központ)
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** A Határőrség lehetséges bűnmegelőzési feladatai a leendő belső határok térségében (Pécsi Határőr Tudományos Közlemények II. kötet pp.: 203-215. ISSN 1589-1674 MHTT Határőr Szakosztály 2003.
- **dr. Demus Mária:** Kézikönyv az emberkereskedelemlről III. kötet: Rendvédelmi szervek I. fejezet 1.1.pont; II.- III. IV. fejezet: Kiadó: 2004. IOM (Nemzetközi Migrációs Szervezet Budapesti Képvisellete, ISBN-92-9068-203-5
- Handbook on trafficking in human beings **dr. Demus Mária** Chapter I.,1.1; Chapters II-III-IV.) IOM, Budapest , 2004., ISBN 978-92-9068-229-5
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** Új kihívások a hazánkat érintő illegális migráció kezelésében. Ügyészek Lapja 2005. évi 3. szám pp.: 53-58.; ISSN 1212 7059
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** A Schengeni Határ-ellenőrzési Kódex, mint a schengeni határbiztonság egyik pillére. Társadalom és Honvédelem 2007/2 szám.
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** Megerősített bűnüldözési együttműködés az Európai Unióban. (Társadalom és Honvédelem. Tervezett megjelenés 2007. II. felében)

- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** A kishatárforgalom közösségi jogi alapja a schengeni rendszerben. (Társadalom és Honvédelem. Tervezett megjelenés 2007. II. felében)

1. 2. Participation in research projects

- Processing issues of legal theory for the project titled **“Reforming the system of internal regulations for the Border guards”** (2002)
- Elaborating on the legal bases of crisis and conflict management in the legal system of the Hungarian republic for the project entitled **“Developing the model of informational mission control of crisis and conflict management, creating an educational and research centre”** (2003)
- As part of the research “The prospective place and role of the Hungarian Border Guards among the EU border control institutions in the next 10 years” working out the subject of **“Harmonisation of Law with the European Union. Revision of the bi- and multilateral agreements. Harmonisation of Law in the control of inside borders.”** (2003)
- **For IOM (International Organization for Migration)** within the program unit against human trafficking: participating (as an expert, trainer of workshops and co-author of a reference book) in the **Governmental and Non Governmental Educational Project.** (2003-2004)

1. 3. Organizing scientific conferences

- **14th October 2004.** Organizing a workshop with the title **“The phenomenon of human trafficking and measures against it”** with the assistance of the Budapest Regional Agency of IOM for the students of Management of Border Administration and Defence of the ZMNDU.
- **10-12 November 2004.** as part of the events organized on the occasion of the **Day of Science** organizing a scientific conference at the ZMNDU with the title **“The phenomenon of human trafficking and the intersectoral measures taken against it”** (Other organizing institutions: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM, ZMNDU, the Scientific Council of the Border Guards)

1. 4. Lectures delivered at conferences and at other scientific fora

- **19-29 April 2004, Budapest.** Within the “ Program unity against human trafficking: governmental and non-governmental education trainer training workshop programme” a lecture with the title “**Cooperation of Sectors: Experiences of Sectors in Measures against Human Trafficking (Border Guards)**” (24th April 2004)
Organizer: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM
- **16-17 August 2004, Sopron.** Within the regional training of “Program unity against human trafficking” lecture given to representatives of NGOs with the title: **Experiences of the Border Guards in Measures against Human Trafficking.**
Organizers: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM, Baptist Charity Organization.
- **8-9 September 2004 Zirc.** Within the regional training of “**Cooperation for successful measures against human trafficking**” lecture given to employees of law enforcement, regional prosecutor’s and alien administration organizations. Organizers: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM, Police Headquarters of Veszprém County)
- **13-14 September 2004, Gyula.** Within the regional training entitled: “The refugee camp as the potential scene for human trafficking and human trade” a lecture with the title: “**The Directions of Illegal Migration in Hungary**” given to employees of the Border Guards, the regional alien administrating organizations NGOs and educational institutions. Organizer: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM
- **16th September 2004, Miskolc.** A lecture with the title “**The phenomenon of human trafficking, its reasons and factors triggering it**” in the frame of regional training given to employees of law enforcement organizations, NGOs and educational institutions. Organizers: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM, Miskolc Police Headquarters.
- **14 October 2004, Budapest. Two lectures in the workshop** entitled: “The phenomenon of human trafficking and measures against it”
 1. “Human trafficking in elation with international agreements and the Hungarian legal regulations. The reasons and the factors triggering it.”
 2. “The role of the Border Guards in the measures taken against unlawful migration”
 Organizers: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM, ZMNDU Department for Border Administration and Defence

- **10-12 November 2004, Budapest, ZMNDU** as part of the events organized on the occasion of the **Day of Hungarian Science** within the scientific conference with the title “The phenomenon of human trafficking and the intersectoral measures taken against it” a lecture with the title: “**The characteristic components of the unlawful migration in Hungary. The phenomenon of human trafficking, its reasons and social background**” (Organizing institutions: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM, ZMNDU, the Scientific Council of the Border Guards)
- **8-10 December 2004, Pilisszentkereszt.** Within the seminar organized for Hungarian judges with the title “ Fight against human trafficking” a lecture entitled: “**New challenges for Hungary in dealing with unlawful migration**” (Organizing institutions: Budapest Regional Agency of IOM, National Judicatory Council)
- **27 April 2005, National Institute for Criminology.** As part of a scientific panel discussion on current issues of human trafficking, a **presentation with the title: “New challenges for Hungary in dealing with unlawful migration”** in connection to the lecture given by Professor Lenke Fehér senior research fellow to the National Institute for Criminology.

2. PREPARING SYLLABI

- **Az államhatár rendszete és védelme** (University textbook) prepared by the collective of the Department for Border Administration and Defence, ZMNDU (**Tóthné dr. Demus Mária author of Chaptres 2 and 7**) Budapest, ZMNE 2000.
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** Fejezetek a szerződéses jogából (university manual) Budapest, ZMNE, 2002.
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** A közigazgatás a hatalmi ágak rendszerében 2.1. alfejezet, valamint A közigazgatás szervezetrendszere és működése 2.2.-2.3. alfejezet szerzője. Published by: Rendőrtiszti Főiskola, Budapest 2003. (In: Manual for specialised exam for administration)
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária (editor):** Közigazgatási és integrált rendészeti vezetési ismeretek I-II. kötet Kiadó: BM Nyomda Kft. 2005. (Manual for specialised exam for administration)
- **Tóthné dr. Demus Mária:** Közigazgatási és integrált rendészeti vezetési ismeretek I. kötet 2. fejezet 1-3. alfejezet szerzője pp.: 42-73. Kiadó: BM Nyomda Kft. 2005. (In: Manual containing the material for specialised exam for administration)

3. PROFESSIONAL PUBLIC LIFE ACTIVITIES

- **As a member of the Specialist Exam Committee for Administration , since 2002 I have regularly participated in the activities of the Integrated Administrative Subcommittee** (developing educational materials, examining, developing syllabi, giving lectures in preparing applicants for specialist exam)
- I am a member of the Border Guard Section of the Hungarian Society for Military Science, The Hungarian Society for Criminology, the Hungarian Society of Lawyers and the Szemere Bertalan Hungarian Society for History of Public Order.

Budapest, 20th May 2007

Tóthné dr.jur. Demus Mária