Guide to Authors

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**ANALYSIS-DRIVEN INFORMATION PROCESS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST
ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM**

PhD Thesis

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Introduction

The ever changing internal and external circumstances of the world influence sensitively the overall security situation of our home country. This special feature requites new types of cooperation forms and structures between law enforcement and defence as well as public policy oriented organizations in order to deal with such risk factor such as cross-border organized crime and international terrorism. The utmost aim of the thesis is to appoint how to organize different intelligence analysis systems into a sophisticated enough analysis tool, which can react as fast as possible to the most important risks and threats identified by law enforcement authorities in the field of security policy. Every situation is encountered in the modern world could influence security position of our country. These changes have a direct effect upon our current situation of social, political, economical, defence as well as our relations with the international organizations established and therefore, creating a new type of relationship is essential for example in the field of organized crime or terrorism as potential security threats. The author of the thesis focuses on the above mentioned two issues in terms of tasks should be fulfilled by the intelligence analysis organisations in the future. Mapping of intelligence analysis in its complexity and suggesting appropriate solutions to the problem observed in the last few years are also important pledges of the thesis.

Scientific problem

In today's world it is crucial to allocate how the challenges and risks act and what kind of countermeasure should be taken in a certain critical situation. In order to gain insight into the real nature of the problem, the author evaluates the concrete role of law-enforcement authorities and their responsibilities analysis nature in details. He plays an extra attention to changes happened in the world and their consequences to be able to produce adequate estimation.

Consistence amongst the different strategies is worked out in the various domains that requires a standardized intelligence analysis mechanism and a well-managed information policy, which is a solid basis for the whole decision making process in the field of security policy at all time. All the stages of a modern intelligence analysis cycle are clearly reported and underpinned by the thesis.

As it is stated by the author, a comprehensive intelligence analysis system, a well-managed intelligence cycle and a proactive approach to the problem oriented security policy are vital elements to ensure coherence amongst the law enforcement bodies' operational actions. Meanwhile, it is also an essential aim of each intelligence analysis structure to support decision making process by formulating adequate analytical findings on time. Many examples of this function are broadly presented in the annex of the thesis.

Organized crime and terrorism are two different topics to discuss professionally, even if a few direct links can be established between them. The thesis gives some perfect examples regarding to these objects as a pattern to demonstrate how to deal with complex security problems by taking all the advantages of modern intelligence analysis tools such as Analyst's Notebook or iBase.

According to **my research hypothesis** by developing and utilising more effectively the possibilities hidden in the convergence of the analysis-driven information processing to be used for the sake of the fight against the organised crimes and terrorism man can map out the components of the above mentioned threats, their changes, the relations between them and their surroundings more precisely.

For the sake of developing the information processing it is needful to analyse certain elements of the state system of the security policy improving such an information processing in one framework. Like

- strategic documents revealing threats and their coherence;
- the common strategic standpoint system required for defining them in favour of ceasing interpretation difficulties;
- analytical- evaluative methods applied for getting to know and interpreting the components of the threats correctly;
- the application of the information processing based on the information-fusion theory in favour of performing the analyses in high level;
- the necessity of developing the intelligence model helping the action of the professional organizations on the ground of common principles in favour of performing aims and tasks defined in strategies and information policy;
- the information policy of the government, which is the starting point of decisions of leaders, activities planning strategy, furthermore it gives another contribution to

forming strategic documents into one common framework the components of the security policy of the action against threats and the new elements of the analysis-driven information processing are also part thereof.

Research objectives

The author presents an entire information process directed by data warehouse to highlight the overall importance of interoperability of the different data gathering systems existing in Hungary. Suggesting possible solutions to harmonize and synchronize different forms of information and intelligence into a moderated and sophisticated enough special data basis for the purpose of analysis is one of the most important parts of the thesis. It can be evaluated as a new scientific result in the domain.

The primary objective of the thesis to outline solutions (models) regarding to information processing systems are used by clients of law enforcement organizations interested in risk and threats analysis in practice. Applying such model supports they to gain more useful intelligence and react upon concrete risks and threats faster and more adequate way than even before.

Identifying new requirements in order to verify scientifically the viability of the models is additional task for the research to create such awareness system that is able to provide secure environment for the flow of information between any kind of circumstances. It helps to control spreading of critical or emergency situations preventing aftermath. Specifying prerequisites I give opportunity to decision makers to create the necessary conditions.

I consider an important task to identify such organizations, which should possess central role in administering security threats and have responsibility to act regarding to proactive approach of the problem and create synergies between cooperation parties in the field of homeland security.

There is no doubt that services are active in homeland security through their international relations and experience can be combined their information processing mechanism with their counterparts' novel solutions. Presentation of the applicable analytical methods refers to the variable character of professional analysis and more proper forecast.

Transnational nature of threat demands very similar reacts especially creation of such data base that can support law enforcement organizations in their efforts inside and outside of

the country. In order to achieve this goal it should be created a specific data base (one possible solution) that useful for law enforcements in responding to critical situations or preparing for extraordinary challenge. It should be organised as a comprehensive intelligence cycle mechanism in that law enforcement organizations merged their data base managed separately from each other in accordance with their organizational culture or habits. This time consuming process calls for observing at least the most basic elements of the model structure.

Research method

Further improvement of the existing mechanism and data processing practice as well as formulate recommendations were the final goals during my whole research. The research work was complemented with development profile when I examined analytical methods used by law enforcements and professionals on behalf of national security professionals.

In my research work I combined the general research tools (analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction), with specific ones such as comparative technical solutions according to interests and strategies of security and defence policy.

Review, syntheses and critical evaluation of the relevant literature (scientific publications, statistical information, evaluations, studies of social sciences, law enforcement studies, documents of military intelligence) were crucial elements of my research method. Understanding of native and international scientific and professional community' results in the field of national security studies had paramount importance for me.

I used systematically the analytical way of thinking during the entire process of my research work, especially in terms of analytical methods that work was followed by synthesis of the relevant relations revealed. Analogy was the main method for drawing conclusions from specific features of my research subjects to a novel base of knowledge disseminated in my thesis. It was supported by inductive and deductive type of thinking as typical parts of analysis.

My preliminary research hypothesis formulated at the beginning of my research was based upon the in dept study concerning intelligence analysis habits of organizations of law enforcement, military and national security. I consulted with a wide spectrum of professionals from intelligence community of my home country such as analysts from military and home

security agencies and crime analysts on behalf of the Coordination Centre against Organized Crime.

Observing applied methods in crime analysis practice and used a heuristic model I strove for proving usefulness of introducing new analytical solutions offered by the research and multi-dimensional feature of the existing ones. In order to further expand my information gathered and underpin my analytical findings properly I also consulted with senior researchers have scientific degree.

Finally, I aspired to shape significant context of the thesis both vertical and horizontal by generating overall coherence of the original aims, methods and outcomes of my research.

Brief summary of the chapters

In my dissertation, presenting applicable analitycal procedures against organised crime and terrorism as well as examining analysis-based information processing possibilities I divided my essay into four chapters in order to overview and evaluate the issue and take account the possible solutions.

In the first chapter of my dissertation, I overviewed the most important theoretical elements of the security policy thinking and concepts related to it, particularly those associated definitions which together create the framework, from which we can understand the organized crime and terrorism' threatening mechanism. Subsequently, studying the security jeopardizing factors I have revealed the horizontal expansion of safety factors and the threats becoming more complex and multifaceted. In this environment fits in the organized crime since it simultaneously creates more and different sorts of criminal activity, so we have to deal with it both national and international context. The same conclusion can be drawn on terrorism but there is slight difference: terrorism might create the most dangerous sort of contact with organized crime, by simply taking advantage of its services.

For handling the abovementioned threats, there is – among others – a system of governmental tools, such as legislation, to form and operate the organizational framework, ensure the technological conditions for those who are interest in the implementation of protection measures. The strategic documents which determine the major goals, the basic principles, directions for the necessary actions and finally regulate the concrete tasks, are the most important elements of this system. These important elements must be based on the basic

values and interests laid down in the international security policy documents. The National Security Strategy is the main document which representing of these values. Further subdividing the goals listed in this document, the different part-strategies (law enforcement, national security, etc.) earmark the more concrete measures. Here the coordination, infocommunication and information management already as a demand appear. However, we must acknowledge that these documents themselves do not solve the above-indicated problems. A strategic system approach may help to implement into practice the theoretical goals. This strategic view of system should possess a uniform interpretation for all involved parties in order to lead them to think on the basis of common principles. This strategical view-system includes the planned and controlled informational and prognostic activity, i.e. overt and covert information gathering, analysis, evaluation, processing and utilization, as well as preparation of forecasts in order to ensure safety and security of Hungary.

Nevertheless, performing the tasks of the strategy, safeguarding our national interests and protecting our citizens is inconceivable without collecting and utilization of those information which could affect the processes. Mainly our law enforcement and national security agencies guarantee the information gathering. With their special analytical abilities they analyze, evaluate information then re-transform them in order to put the decision-makers into position to decide. Usually these analytical departments possess the conditions i.e. databases which can facilitate the development of the ability to react effectively to threats. The goal is maintain this ability to react and connect each separate analytical capabilities and information content to each other in order to be one step ahead of different organized criminal groups. The above-mentioned analytical abilities appear in connection with the law enforcement strategy like our strength. With their help the strategy-making process and the detection of the criminal activities - with criminal structure analysis - can be supported. With their peculiar methods they are able to meet the requirements (continuous analysis of environment, flexible adaptation, to elaborate adequate answers to the threats, coordination) defined also in (international) strategies.

Those task are achievable by using different methods of strategic analysis. Of these we consider important the risk analysis as helpful procedure to analyze the committed acts, the possible correlations, the conditions, trends, change of trends and to evaluate the forces, tools and methods used by the organizations. The SWOT and analysis of environment also provide the appropriate set of tools for exploration of the phenomena which may influence the activity, possibilities and modes applied by our organization against the threats. Moreover,

these analysis help us to understand how the criminals and criminal organizations operate and the context and environment they function in. Scenario analysis can also support the longer term planning, by grouping the future threats along the common influencing factors and by presenting their probability. In this case it is important to take into consideration those concepts which may have an impact on the intelligence as a whole and - based on experience - pave our responses to the future events.

In the second chapter I review - in European and national aspects - the areas of activity related to organized crime and terrorism, their mechanism effects appearing solely and collectively. From this chapter we can clearly identify those crime-infected regions which determine the European crime markets. It is also can be known what intermediary effects we need to calculate in certain regions. The appearance of organized-crime-type criminal acts and their ties to other criminal and background activities are also become identifiable.

I can not avoid the exploration and evaluation of the terrorist-like characteristics such as the violent nature, the planned implementation, the political motivation - although for other purposes - and finally the activities of international proportions. The financial motivations are also important, while on one side it is the means of power gain, maintain, broadening, on the other side it provides only the necessary basis for further acts. This is the connection point where the two crime-center - guided by mutual interest - find and help each other, forming a dangerous symbiosis-like status. During exploration of the topic, we can see the political-social and economic dimensions of these types of criminal acts. The most remarkable element was its ability to influence because - by their activities and at the same time changing the state functions - they are able to affects people's daily lives. An internationalization can be observed in their economic dimensions, mainly in earning, laundering and the use of money. And that is the point where nowadays the law enforcement agencies face the toughest challenge during their intelligence activity.

To be able to demonstrate the complexity of the problem and illustrate the difficulties of the actions against organized crime I overviewed the related national security aspects as well. First of all, the experience shows predominantly that a close cooperation is required between the services and their branches, both nationally and internationally. Moreover, it is indispensable to guarantee the free flow of information amongst the above-mentioned service branches. The administration must realize that the analytical departments can help most to achieve their goals against criminal organizations. Unfortunately, the administration and its

law enforcement agencies could not keep up with the technological development of the organized crime. Therefore, the combined use of now separately operating technological means definitely should be a step forward, so in that way more and more reliable data, information could be obtained, the data-processing could be modernized offering a rather more accurate picture of the possible risk and threats. It might cause a problem in the future if we do not connect the homeland law enforcement and national security agencies' internal and external intelligence capacities and we can not acquire such informations which enable us to disintegrate an organized crime or terror group operating internationally.

The operational analysis procedures can foster – by operational means - the elimination of the above-mentioned types of criminal activities. The operational analysis can provide us useful information on criminal gangs, their numbers, their activities, individuals involved in crime, and on possible link, connection between them. There is an other method at our disposal which allows us to evaluate information left out of sight by our intelligence during our investigative work in order to find still unknown links or context and to identify yet unexplored information sources. Even more complex analysis can be achieved by applying threat assessment. Together with other analytical methods (even supplement them) the threat assessment allows us to prepare more dynamic analytical evaluation in order to make projections or even forecast future activities of different organized crime groups. With PEST(EL) analysis can explore the surrounding environment having affects on organized crime. It can be supplemented by SWOT assessment, analyzing the structure and the activity of a particular crime group and define their strengths and weaknesses. A related information flow process - guaranteed in the criminal intelligence model (in bigger scale in the national intelligence model) – may assist the analytical departments to complete threat assessments. This flow of information on the one side it assists to take right operational decisions, on the other side helps to define the strategic priorities, the complex operational goals and activities.

Besides the description of utilization of analytical methods, I deal with the place and role of the analytical evaluation during the intelligence cycle. I clarified those elements which mostly define the special tasks of information processing and analysis. I consider important to demonstrate that the analytical evaluation bears the very same cyclic features like the intelligence cycle. The cycle of the analysis provide us the opportunity to continuously re-evaluate the information so it makes possible to prepare assessments on regular basis in longer run.

Having explained the features of analytical activity I have determined that the intelligence activity can be run the most effectively if we place our analytical capabilities to the command posts, because only this way can be maintained the direct contacts with the involved parties in an operation, included all national and international databases and analists' units. Having placed the analytical capabilities to command posts they are able to guarantee all necessary information to the decision-makers by providing the required background information.

After I made clear in the previous chapters that analysis based management is the key factor of the effective action against the various threats, in the third chapter of my essay I tried to highlight the main components of the law enforcement and national security agencies' analyst management and also tried to identify the hindering factors. Requirements originated from our NATO membership and our international criminal cooperation oblige us to provide a significant amount of information in appropriate format for our partners in order to be able to take common decisions. This alone can justify the development of data-communication and the transformation of information stored in our databases. However, the complexity of the threats may result lower efficiency use of information provided separately by each particular service than a possibly merged data content. Although the separate databases at the different agencies can still serve sufficiently our homeland law enforcement activities, the emerge of the different database contents would result a higher efficiency against internationally operating organized crime. Earlier the international exchange of data was partly blocked by the lack of unified information policy but it has been already organized around one single criteria.

Even today Hungary has a separate, stand-alone legislation on information transfer, and the information exchange is usually based on bilateral cooperation. Multilateral information transfer model supported by legislation is attributed only to the (SZBEKK) but it should be further developed to create a standardized law enforcement and security data-communication. In my opinion, with a unified information policy it would be possible to settle the legal basis of information transfer and the structured, across organization information collection. During its development is is appropriate to regulate the information exchange, the opportunities of data connection, the structure of information stored in the databases, formalization of data-communication capabilities. During this procedure naturally we can not violate the basic principles of respect of human rights, the rules of data-protection and use of information. The information policy must be in accordance with the principles

defined in other strategic documents, with the integrated strategic views and the organizations intended goals.

The analytical units – since the operate in the information nodes – are active makers and users of the information contents forwarded to them by the cooperating agencies. Since they work embedded in the information gathering process it offers the opportunity to connect them into the national intelligence model. To acquire the necessary knowledge basis it seems reasonable to study the European Criminal Intelligence Model (applied by Europol), coordinating the work of several nations. With the method designed to support the activities of actors involved in the threat management, the analytical units – by processing the information – are able to prepare such a value-added product which makes possible to draw up a high quality operational or/and strategic concept. Its most important element is the use of common methodological principles of threat assessment. My idea is that the National Intelligence Model should guarantee the professional framework, ensuring the achievement of the goals laid down in the strategies and in the information policy.

I devoted the fourth chapter of my essay to unfold the significance of the knowledge-based information processing and outline a possible theoretical structure of information fusion system. I approached the significance of the information management (and decision support system attached to it) from the angle of decision-making as a knowledge-intensive process. I highlighted the importance of online analytical process and its useful role in creating repositories. Its significance is reflected in the specific multi-dimensional data management and its ability to concatenate data in extremely large numbers of variation in accordance with the current information requirement. All organizations interested in threat management build such a database and knowledge-based contents which are converted into decision support information. I thought to be relevant to examine what information the different levels of decision-makers require most and what or how much information they feed back. All of them forward their data to the data "warehouse" where it is possible to perform additional analytical operations for later recovery. The multipurpose use of the data "warehouse" is the key factor to the fulfillment of the diverse information requirements of the law enforcement and national security agencies. Through this date warehouse may be achieved the data extraction form the different agencies basic databases, and here occurs the transformation of the extracted data into reports and making then available for the analytical units and decision-makers. I presented the model-like practical operation of a such data warehouse through the description of the police-used system so called ROBOTZSARU and its analytical services.

Understanding its structure, it became clear to me that in its segments are regularly formed so-called meta-datas which can be used later for structural data-transfer to other systems.

The meta-data currently separately managed at the cooperating parties may form the basis for establishing a so-called information fusion system. The data-structure organized into one single system based on the different agencies' information system (or above them) could enable us to react fast and coordinated to the threats. In the event of an emergency it saves time and may assist to the designated agencies in crisis management. The basic idea of the information fusion system was launched after US 9/11 when standardization of defense communication was considered necessary.

Two major trends were observed: the fusion of information in a joint coordination center, or share the received information with each other. In our country along the same principle, with extraction meta-data from the databases, sending those data onto a common fusion interface then building a new meta-database, a higher level of data restructuring can be realized. To build such a database – experience confirmed by SZBEKK practice – the iBASE data-managing program seems appropriate. Besides all these, the Analyst Notebook is part of this program package and it is used by numerous law enforcement and national security agencies all around the world for information processing. We could say it is the analysts internationally accepted common language. I think we can say that setting up inter-organizational information fusion centre fighting against transnational organized crime and terror groups and design a comprehensive information-sharing system with protected channels can be considered as justified. However, it only makes sense if a such database is not self-serving and it works as a part of an interactive network. Their creation is closely linked to the information policy still to be established, because the highest level of operation is necessary to establish such a centre and to decide on the provisions which require the cooperation, information-sharing of the cooperating organs. Based on the conclusions of my essay I suggest the following:

Tasks	Level of decision/drafters
Sub-strategies of National Security Strategy (evolving a strategic view) - Law enforcement and - National security substrategies To put law enforcement and national security strategic view on common platform. (To fit the referred documents vertically and	Government Ministries Law enforcement National security agencies

horizontally to each other and to the other strategic level documents) ***The first level of the governmental information requirements!***	
Evaluation of the information policy 　1. Legislation on information-sharing and on information gathering based on common interest; 　2. Survey of the international information requirements; 　3. Correction of the information deficit and the juxtaposition of the relevant datacontents; 　4. Examine the possibilities of the permanent connection of the database segments; 　5. Evaluation of the security protocols, assessment of the infocommunication systems. ***The second level of the governmental information requirements!***	Government Ministries Law enforcement National security agencies SZBEKK
Introducing the National Intelligence Model 　• Law enforcement and; 　• National defends and intelligence model; ***The level of the agencies' information requirements!***	Ministries Law enforcement National security agencies SZBEKK
Adaptation and development of the information systems 　• Revision of the agencies databases and information management; 　• Rebuild the information flow between the partner databases; 　• Establish access protocols; 　• Connection of the data-warehouses; 　• Introducing the information fusion technology at the designated units; 　• Designation of general analytical procedures, methods and technology. ***The level of fulfillment of the governmental and the agencies' information requirements!***	Ministries Law enforcement National security agencies SZBEKK TEKK

Findings of the research

In my field research carried out in intelligence analysis was based on senior experts and leaders of law enforcement organizations and security services as well as their documents and publications. Beside this, I used up a significant amount of German, Dutch, and American scientific papers. The wide spectrum of scientific knowledge was available in my theme I

tried to focus on the subject of organized crime and terrorism during my research work in order to create adequate model of an information fusion centre. As the former head of crime analysis unit of the National Police HQ I was in a position to examine my theoretical posing in practice, too.

In the first chapter of my thesis I used up the native and international professional literature published upon crisis management issues and security challenges relevant to my research subject. It was needed to study various strategic framework and method to evolve the most basic points of my strategic concept. Evaluating of the most important elements of policing strategy I did not only study the previous results but also published my observations. I put extra emphasize on adaptability of my theories in practice of law enforcement work to support strategic formulation and planning activity by presenting analytical methods and concepts. I had an additional aim to introduce special methods that are future oriented and applicable.

In the second part of the thesis I considered necessary to demonstrate the nature of the twofold threat is the mainstream of my theory. Demonstration of the ...most important components of organized crime and relevant forms of crime concerning the phenomena is based on my own experiences and the public documents of EUROPOL and INTERPOL cited selectively. Intelligence analysis method developed and used to threat assessment by EUROPOL is presented in its details in order to support the adaptation. I was engaged in compilation of such reports at national level from the very beginning and I tried to use up my experiences regarding that chapter of the thesis. Presenting of the process of nature of intelligence gathering activity and analysis I processed all the relevant literature available by Zrínyi Miklós Defence University and its professionals. The intelligence gathering and analysis cycle presented in the thesis fed by that scientific sources.

The third chapter of the thesis refers to information and intelligence management options of modern intelligence-led law enforcement organization such as EUROPOL. The internal data management policy of EUROPOL gives a unique opportunity to outline a possible way to follow. It also requires to analyse the most basic documents and process of the European Security Policy but mainly the Police and Judicial Cooperation of the EU. It was completed by the components of the European Crime Intelligence Model (ECIM) framework. International professional expectations of the intelligence community influence positively the native information policy of law enforcement and national security services regarding to

harmonisation and synchronization of common approaches. Adaptation of the best practice was promoted by threat analysis on indigenous organized crime carried out by me in accordance with ECIM model.

The final chapter of the thesis is about a comprehensive information system should be used to support decision making process that was developed through data gathering and test solutions. The management approach and decision making process and any other supporting mechanism vital in intelligence cycle require analytical, inductive and deductive way of thinking through the whole procedure as well as evaluation of the relevant literature. Providing an adequate model of information management integrated the ECIM model framework is presented via an existing data warehouse highlighted the most effective elements and starting point of a possible fusion centre.

New scientific results

1. In order to prevent the escalation of the crisis, with the combined use of the strategic environment (as well as the interest reflecting system view derived from it) and of the information policy (and its realization helping National Intelligence Model) I have formulated those requirements (legislative options, database construction and utilization trends, information-management processes, principles of information fusion center) which allows us to create the most important components of managing threats.

2. Having analyzed the most important components of the organized crime and terrorism I completed the examination of jurisdiction related to various phenomena, I pointed out the individual responsibility centers of the agencies and beyond that, the importance of establishing an information superiority along a coordinated action (National Intelligence Model).

3. Having evaluated the analytical procedures of our law enforcement and national security agencies and their international partners I have compiled those strategic and operational-analytical methods successfully applicable by all agencies which can provide a common analytical theme. These include new procedures also picked up (scenario analysis, threat assessment), which previously were not included in the methods, but are worthy to use because of their content.

4. Based on the operation of data warehouses I built up the most important segments of the theoretical realization of an information fusion system of which – with the contribution of analysis units - enables high-quality content-specific knowledge production and the more precise preparation and support of operations against various threats.

Suggestion and recommendations

The thesis can be used to inform the Law Enforcement, Defense and National Security Committees of the Parliament about the most important components of organized crime, futhermore, in order to carry out the political preparational and planning measures to be able to handle the outlined threats.

It can provide useful information to the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence - responsibles for strategy planning issues – in order to support their activity in determining the future directions of strategy development.

In the information management it can point to areas not yet covered which can support the analytical evaluation, information activity of Coordination Centre Against Organized Crime.

It can also provide useful information to all analytical units of the organizations interested in managing the challenges for understanding and testing the common methods of analysis.

It allows for the Police, the Constitution Protection Office, the Military Security Office, the Information Office and the Office of Military Intelligence personnel to start the elaboration of the National Intelligence Model.

The knowledge of this dissertation about the methods of analysis may assist the training of analysts officers, so it can be used in the analytical activities "presentation notes" for students participating in the basic and master national security courses at Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University.

The knowledge formulated in this essay in relation to strategies may help to lay the foundation of the theoretical parts for a single strategic view.

I suggest to use the conclusions of this essay during organization, preparation and implementation of training courses for peace operations in crisis zones, and/or in discussions

related to theoretical and practical issues of conflict prevention, crisis management and fight against organized crime and terrorism.

In my view, it gives sufficient basic information in the design phase of an information-fusion principled operating Counter-Terrorism Co-ordination Centre.

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Major scientific achievements of the author

The author was contributed to the formulating of the training curriculum designed for police patrol students between 1999 and 2004. In that time he was secretary of the Scientific Secretary of the Police Training School of Budapest and acted as editor of Methodological Pamphlets issued by the School. He supported the realignment of training schedule of crime analysis section of the Hungarian National Police Headquarters and took part in training activities. He was a member of the Club of Young Law Enforcement Researchers operated in the Ministry of Interior. He is a member of the Hungarian Association of Military Science and the Hungarian Law Enforcement Association as well as the Council of Scientific – Technological and Innovation of Police. His work was awarded by certificate of merit in 2009. His analysis based as background for many scientific publications. He was a co-author

of the book of "Theoretical and Practical Issues of Intelligence Analysis" used as a note by the Zrínyi Miklós University.

Professional Curriculum Vitae

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Professional Education:

2012	Ministry of Interior Law Enforcement Management Training and Research Institute, Trainer Academy Law Enforcement Training leader
2006-2009	Zrínyi Miklós National Defence University Graduate School of Military Sciences PhD Student
Theme of thesis:	Analysis-driven information process in the fight against organized crime and terrorism
2004	St. Stephen's University Management of distance learning courses
1999-2001	University of Pecs, Faculty of Science Faculty of Adult Education and Human Resources Development Human Resources (MA)
1999	Law Enforcement Secondary School in Budapest European Union experts
1998-1999	National Police Headquarters Law Enforcement Organizations Training Center Special Police Officer Vocational Training
1995-1998	Janus Pannonius University, Faculty of Arts Faculty of Adult Education and Human Resources Development Personnel Resources (BA)
1993-1995	Specialized training for law enforcement and national defense

Languages:

2001	English intermediate level „C"
2011	Esperanto basic level „C"

Work Experience:

2010   Organized Crime Coordination Centre

2009–2010   National Police Headquarters, Directorate-General for criminal
            Crime Analysis- Evaluation Department

2008   National Police Headquarters
            Analysis- Evaluation Strategic Planning Department

2004–2007   National Police Headquarters, Directorate-General for criminal
            Analysis and Coordination Directorate
            Operational Analysis and Coordination Department

1993–2004   Various law enforcement, criminal, operational officer positions

Other Assignments, Memberships:

2001–   Ministry of Interior Young Law Enforcement Researchers Club
2001–2004   Student Self-government tasks to help teachers
2001–2003   Law Enforcement Secondary School in Budapest Secretary of the Scientific
             Council
2000–2002   Participation in the development of quality management system (MSZ EN
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2003–2004   Law Enforcement Secondary School in Budapest Methodological Working
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2004– 2008   Analysis and Coordination Directorate crime analysts training organization
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2006– today Hungarian Military Science Society
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