



Doctoral School of Military Sciences

Thesis booklet

for the doctoral dissertation

Terrorism and Drug Trafficking in Latin America between 1980 and 2019

by

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Introduction

Since the end of the World War II. Latin America has been in the focus of public interest several times. The reasons are different: they depend from the changes of the subcontinent's role in the world politics, from the changes of interrelations between states from the internal political, economic, defense, social and cultural situation of each country, from the development concepts of the governments, from the opportunities for international cooperation and the possible partners for that. Beside the permanently existing unresolved problems of the subcontinent the changes have created new ones. The international political, economic, and media attention depends on how much the emerging challenges affect the global processes and relations between the key forces or perhaps the regional balance of forces.

Even before the World War II. In the 30-ies, there were signs the ideas of the Marxist theory of revolution had touched the subcontinent, mostly in Peru. The results of the Russian revolution of the proletarians and of the Chinese agrarian revolution also reached this country.

The asymmetric economic development of the countries in the region, the survival of the post-feudal conditions in the property ownership within some societies, the social and politico-economic changes following the World War II., the shifts in the global relations of the key forces strengthened the popular and rural movements and the organizations embracing them causing the growth of their political influence. Prevailing the political interests and the resistance of the dominant strata inevitably lead to the use of force, use of weapons and the local outbursts of armed violence.

With the collapse of the political, economic and military cooperation system led by the Soviet Union, the sources of support disappeared for the majority of the terrorist organizations. Many countries which had earlier considered that bringing financial, training, logistic, economic and political assistance to the so called liberation movements had been their international duty, were not in the position any more to share the support from the Soviet Union and the socialist countries with the with the guerilla movements, therefore they established contacts with different drug cartels. They shared the tasks: the terrorist organizations invigilated the cartels' production of narcotics they also produced it themselves on the territories they controlled getting involved more and more intensively into the international drug production, trafficking and smuggling.

The comprehensive and wide-range analysis of the historic, ideological roots of the relations between the international terrorism supported by political means, the international organized crime and as a part of it the drug-related crimes, the in-depth analysis of their practical tools can play an important role in increasing the efficiency of the struggle against these criminal

organizations and can be useful in the preparation and training of the armed and law enforcement services' personnel.

The identification of the problem of research

There are many publications of high scientific value both in the international and domestic literature on asymmetric warfare and within this field, on the guerilla operations, terrorism, on their characteristics, formation, history, general features, tools, perpetrators with special attention to the terrorism of the 21st century referring to the Islam as its ideological base. The same statement one can make in connection with the international organized crime and its most obtrusive field of the drug-related crimes.

Latin America is also a frequent topic for the investigations of the problems of the subcontinent in political sciences and history. It worth to see that how many higher educational institutions have committed and enthusiastic experts working on knowing better and making known the subcontinent in our country!

The comprehensive analysis of the fields, mentioned above, the research of the terrorism and its links to the organized crime and to the drug-related crimes and their evaluation from the complex points of views important for the national security and counter-terrorism services, has not been done yet. This kind of work discovering the basic connections, determining the possible ways of further development of the interrelated events and actions has become more and more urgent under the conditions of diversification and change of paradigm of the terrorism and eventual convergence of crimes of different types.

The aims of the dissertation

Ordinary people usually have general knowledge on Latin America not deeper than the stereotypic information treat the topics. It is also true the information on the subcontinent is limited thus it seems necessary to investigate the terrorism and the effects on each other of different social, political, economic a socio-psychologic factors related to the terrorism in the context of the subcontinent. The background of this investigation is the timeline of Latin America's development.

1. How shall we interpret terrorism? Is there only one terrorism, which has different forms of apparition, tools, the involved social groups and their goals, depending the peculiarities of the conflict zones? May be in each conflict zone there is an independent, separate from the others, terrorism? I would like to prove that the influence of the socio-historic roots of the Latin

American civilizations, essentially determines the forms of appearance and other parameters of the terrorism in Latin America within the global terrorism as a phenomenon.

2. I want to show that the most important role players of the global terrorism are passing through a change of paradigm closely linked to the perspectives of the future activities everywhere thus in Latin America as well. For this purpose, I will use the example of some countries.

3. I will intend to disclose the factors of historic state development of the Latin American countries determining the separate and unique way of development of these states toward the nation countries. I also want to highlight how far the peculiarities of the formation of the nation countries determined their situation concerning the features of terrorism in Latin America.

4. I will carry out a comparative critical analysis of the peculiarities of development of the Latin American leftist, revolutionary movements and terrorist organizations with specific emphasis on their incompatibility with the Bolshevik theory of revolution, to its consequences for the political movements of the subcontinent.

5. I will pay great attention to the state terrorism as a specific form of terrorism introducing examples of different countries for long decades.

6. I will also treat the background of the drug-related crimes including the economic and financial background of the cocaine production typical for the subcontinent and its importance for financing terrorism. From different angles, I will show the role of the drug-related crime and of the drug syndicates in the political and economic life of the subcontinent with special attention to the role of the Soviet Union and its allies and the supported by them leftist terrorist organizations and governments.

7. Using different examples, I will show in which country, which organization set up their network, how the Hezbollah appeared in Latin America, which countries are the most exposed to its influence, which are the economic crisis zones where the central power has weakened already. In the same way, on different examples, I want to show that in Latin America there already are countries where the penetration or infiltration of non-Latin American terrorist organizations has already reached the advanced state. Because of it, in these countries the terrorism is in the position of forming important political, economic, and social bases, necessary for gaining territory.

8. I also want to pay great attention to the new possible forms of financing terrorism and to the new logistic tools.

9. In the last chapter of the dissertation, I want to disclose the possible ways of development of the terrorism in the 21st century in Latin America.

The hypotheses of the dissertation

In harmony with the aims of research, I will investigate the following hypotheses in the dissertation:

1. The terrorism has specific, Latin American ideological and operative characteristics and other specific features of modus operandi determined by the cultural roots. The dominant and active presence in the subcontinent of a terrorist organization is a new phenomenon.

2. The terrorism passes through a change of paradigm. One of the characteristics of this change is the shrinking aggressive character and the subsequent increase of latent social menace. The other characteristic is the growing convergence of terrorism with the transnational drug-related crime. Beside of disappearing some Latin American terrorist organizations the change of paradigm materializes in reconciliation between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Nevertheless, in the north and northeast of the Southern Cone terrorist organizations interested also in drug trafficking still continue their activities.

3. As a consequence of the complexity of the first and second hypothesis, the role what the subcontinent may play for the international terrorism is not the theater of violent operations but the background subsumable by economic, financial and social means.

Investigating the first hypothesis, I introduce the analysis and assessment of the peculiarities of the terrorism typical for the subcontinent because of historic, dynamic and complex changes in the ideological, political, internal political, military and economic fields. Beside this, the introduction of the most important state and non-state actors also deserves attention.

When investigating the second hypothesis I present the organizational relations between the drug-related crime and the terrorism based on business interests, especially in Latin America, on the example of concrete cases.

The analysis of real cases plays an important role in the investigation of the third hypothesis. It visualizes the intromission in the socio-political, political, economic and cultural structures as a form of support of the terrorism in several countries as consequence of the weakened governability.

The methodology of the dissertation

The critical presentation and assessment of the ideological and cultural roots of the terrorism in Latin America and its forms and other characteristics, as well as the description of the possible

tendencies in the future, is an extraordinary and multiple challenge. The critical analysis of the sources and the characteristic features for the period in matter as well as the presentation of the possible deductions have basic importance. In connection with this the analysis of the cumulative impact of periods in matter on Latin American processes in general and also in specific terms and their influence on the continental processes as a whole has equal importance.

An applied one of the most common method, the comparative one. I used it when comparing activities of José Carlos Mariátegui and Víctor Haya de la Torre, and when analyzing the influence of the ideological roots of choosing the theater of operations by different Latin American guerilla movements. Being this method applicable not only for comparison of facts, processes and phenomena but for visualizing even tiny differences I used this method in other parts of the dissertation too.

The results of the research

The research has given positive answers to the questions. Investigating the first hypothesis:

1. It has become visible that the factors influencing on the characteristics of terrorism in Latin America are deductible from the ethno-cultural, political and economic development of the subcontinent including the global and regional correlation of forces. The struggle between the colonizers first, the wars for independence then and the expanding role of the United States in Latin America recently are the main factors influencing the whole region and each country as well. Amongst the anti-US attitude and the possible ways of development linked to it, the idea of the armed struggle as an alternative has already emerged in Cuba, in 1985. Later, beside of the Marxist and Leninist theory of revolution, the Maoist approach has also become popular in the socially and economically handicapped countries.
2. In the 60-70-ies, the organizations designing the revolutionary war using terrorist methods had frequently been receiving training, material, financial, logistic and operational support from the socialist countries, from the Soviet Union, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.
3. Due to the ethno-cultural and religious traditions, the Modus Operandi has always been different from the Middle East. In Latin America, there were no lone wolves or unipersonal perpetrators. The preferable mode was the grouped perpetration. There were not numerous victims because of chain explosions on markets. The primary targets were the military and law enforcement installations, facilities.
4. The terror aimed at the intimidation of the population or at the liquidation of political adversaries used by the state actors or their proxies has become characteristic in many countries, for example in Chile, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, El Salvador and in Nicaragua.

5. The presence of the Hezbollah guided by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard means a specific way for development of some Latin American countries. The silent and quiet infiltration in economic, financial, cultural and other fields has resulted that the Hezbollah and organizations and persons linked to it has gained growing and spreading political influence. During the past quarter of century, in spite of the two bombings perpetrated in Argentina by the Hezbollah is identified as perpetrator of violent attacks. Through proxy organizations and intermediaries, this organization has created a network of companies dealing with legal, semi-legal and illegal business in economic, financial, cultural and commercial fields, which support terrorism sending money to the Hezbollah.

To prove the second hypothesis:

1. I looked into the specific features of the terrorism in Latin America, the international tendencies of the terrorism and the factors generating it. It has become clear that while the strategic goals of the organizations using terrorism – seizing the power, appropriation of economic and financial resources – did not change, the way to achieve these goals, the tools and methods and the tactical solutions have changed. In order to guarantee the financial sources for their activities the terrorist organizations have become more and more participants of the drug business than implementers of revolutionary ideals. The international organized crime has been a business partner and supplier of the terrorist organizations. The cooperation based upon the common tactical interests and the complementing character of activities of both sides, has gained organizational frames. The convergence between the terrorist organizations and the international organized crime – primarily the drug syndicates plays an important role in Latin America.

2. Another field of convergence is conspired, carried out socially welcomed activities, helping the most peripheral social groups. These groups have no access to social benefits, thus they are exposed to radicalization. By creating institutions or granting services to these groups, the terrorist organizations and their proxy will have a real chance to influence on large masses especially during elections. This is the way that terrorist organizations can gain positions in politics. Parallel to this the activity of the traditional forms of illegal activities of the terrorist organizations will increase. Beside of the revenues from violent crimes and the enterprises helping the social acceptance, the yield from the drug-related crimes has received a major importance.

3. The reconciliation act signed by the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) mentioned in the third hypothesis is an eloquent example of the

change of paradigm. Thus, the FARC has a legal way to become a part of the power, to achieve their goals legally, by political means, without armed violence. Other organization like the National Liberation Army (ELN) in Colombia and the Sendero Luminoso (SL) in Peru are rather active role-players of the international organized drug-related crime than perpetrators of terrorist acts pursuing revolutionary aims.

When investigating the third hypothesis, it has become clear that the subcontinent plays the role of the background for the terrorism. The majority of the violent acts the grouped manslaughter against groups of individuals in the same time are related to pay-offs between drug cartels. To gain the political power because of a long and slow process is necessary to create a stable and reliable financial base of the terrorist organizations keeping their activities under the visibility of the public and the authorities.

The unique character of Latin America

The multiple ideologies of the 50-60-ies, the tension between Marxism-Leninism and Maoism, the victory of the Cuban revolution and the debates after that about the potential enemy, some organizations emerged as the result of this period and after further radicalization, some of them became terrorist organizations. The difference in amount of terrorist acts in Europe and Latin America truly depicts the dynamism, how the terrorism spread in in subcontinent supported by presenting the most important actions of the organizations in Argentina, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay. The state terrorism appeared also in the sixties.

The comparison of the theatres of operation revealed some specific features of the ideology of the terrorist organizations and their consequences. According to the Maoist theory, the social base of the revolution is the rural population, while by the Marxists and Leninists the base is the industrial workers' class. Thus, the Marxist-Leninist terrorist groups appeared usually in the cities and perpetrated their attacks there. It is important their leaders were not from the same class but from the intelligentsia of the middle classes. Another specific feature of the Latin American terrorism, the grouped perpetration also appears in their actions.

The next part of the chapter explains the lack of so-called "lone wolves" i. e. unipersonal perpetrators in Latin America. This phenomenon has its roots in the historic, cultural, ethnic, religious, demographic and tactical traditions, leading against the unipersonal sacrifices toward the grouped actions.

Although the state actors of the terrorism in Latin America usually did not perpetrate actions beyond the boundaries of the subcontinent, the Chilean military junta did it several times.

Latin America became theater of operation for foreign terrorist organizations twice. The Hezbollah in Argentina perpetrated both attacks. The first hit the Israeli Embassy and the second the Jewish Mutual Assistance Center.

This chapter presents the state terror in Argentina, in Chile and in Peru. The export of terrorism was an early prelude of the terrorism's globalization. Looking into the roots, the determinant role of the Marxist-Leninist, Trockist and Maoist theory has become clear what has made necessary to clarify some locally based ideologies, typical for Latin America. There are two characteristic factors: the revolutionary ideology propagated by José Carlos Mariátegui, based on Marxism and Leninism on one hand, and on the other hand the authentic Latin American ideology, searching proper answers for the subcontinent's problems, rejecting both the Us and the Soviet model, represented by Víctor Haya de la Torre. Another tendency, typical earlier for Latin America but spread all over the world actually is also presented in this chapter. This tendency is the populism, what has always been a specific local answer to the global international challenges. This tendency has been influencing Argentina's history during the last 80 years but it is also present in other countries as well.

In the same chapter also presents the independentism as an ideological base, showing some stages on the way to the independent statehood. In the struggle for national independence in Latin America, the countering the United States political, economic, cultural, social and military dominance plays a historic role.

Treating Latin American issues one cannot avoid to touch the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church as one of the most important key role players of the subcontinent's life. The changes in the approaches and considerations of the church in the 20th century accurately reflected the convulsions in the Latin American societies, their search for solutions and internal struggles.

Presence and activities of foreign terrorist organizations in Latin America

In Latin America, there is no permanent and violent inimicality similar to the one in the Middle East. Nevertheless, it does not mean that the Middle East based terrorism did not touch the subcontinent. The Hezbollah, supported by the Iranian Government and the Revolutionary Guard, by their intention to gain positions in the economic, financial, commercial, social, cultural and educational fields. Their activities embrace the "white", the "gray" and the "black" zones. They collect money through legally operating small and medium size enterprises and

transfer it through covert channels and multiple intermediate points to the Hezbollah, which has the capability and is ready to design, prepare and perpetrate terrorist acts worldwide. Expanding its economic and social influence, this organization is able to tamper with the opinion of the public under their influence, even in important issues, granting growing stability and participation in the decision-making process up to higher levels. Amongst their tools, the corruption is still very important. The Hezbollah is a very active participant and shareholder of drug trafficking toward different continents through its relations with a huge number of organizations of different kind. The Hezbollah has already acquired the necessary knowledge and practice to produce amphetamines, and other designer drugs in the Middle East where this organization is one of the biggest producers of illegal narcotics. One of the most important place of the black, grey and white activities in Latin America is the Three-Border Area, where the borders of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil join. The high level of corruption and the weak Paraguayan justice and counter-terrorism system make the Hezbollah's activities easier.

The expansion of the Iranian diplomacy follows the Hezbollah's expansion. Tehran tries to establish close friendly relations with Venezuela. As result of these relations, many persons linked to the Hezbollah used Venezuelan passports for travelling. The former vice-president of Venezuela, Tareck Zaidan El Aissami Maddah, who also was minister of interior and justice and governor of a province of the country, played an outstanding role in smoothing the relations. The Hezbollah and its allies used many banks to establish the firm financial background and the system of financing terrorism, amongst them there were the Banco Bilbao Viscaya Argentaria (BBVA), the Lebanese Canadian Bank (LCB) also banks of the HSBC- group. Although other terrorist organizations, mostly the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and its member organizations maintained relations with Cuba and Nicaragua, they did not establish permanently in the subcontinent. The penetration and presence of the Hezbollah – due to its high operative capabilities and combat value – could have made very risky the intentions of other terrorist organizations to establish their permanent bases in Latin America. Another reason of the lack of interests is that in the case of the other well-known non-Latin American terrorist organizations like the Al-Qaeda or the Islamic State, their strategy and tactics differ very much from those of the Hezbollah.

The relations of the terrorist organizations with the drug cartels

Between the terrorist organizations and the crime, syndicates there are many coincidences. Both use dynamic and asymmetric methods and tactics – although for different purposes – but always to prevent the intervention of the law enforcement and counter terrorism. Within the activities

of the syndicates and terrorist organizations, there is certain convergence. The terrorist organizations create the material, logistic and financial conditions necessary for their functioning, in cooperation with the international criminal groups, specializing by each phase and task. This cooperation is more than strong in the field of the drug-related crimes. The organized criminal groups help to reach the drugs the markets – beside of their own drugs – and actively participate in smuggling humans especially in the region of the Northern borders of Mexico and the Southern borders of the United States of America. The convergence between the organized crime and the terrorist groups may acquire specific forms when a terrorist organization diversifies its activities creating linked to each other networks of legally existing enterprises in order to penetrate and gain territory in certain places. In other terms, the organization colligates the entities carrying out partial tasks but does not unite them. The best example of this kind of convergence is the preparation of the terrorist attacks in 2015 in Paris and in 2016 in Brussels. Another example is the organizational cooperation between the Hezbollah and the Los Zetas in Mexico in smuggling humans. The networks run by the Hezbollah are present not only in Latin America but also in Africa, the Middle East and through their business interests and links they are present even in the European Union.

After September 11· 2001 the US and Mexican authorities searched for the traces of the Al-Qaeda's presence in the region but no proves were found. It is true that the Central-East-European criminal groups have business relations with the Mexican organized crime groups. On the European side of the list of contacts, there are countries from South Europe, Central Europe, the Balkans, the Caucasus and Russia and Ukraine.

Summarized conclusions

The authentic terrorism having roots and motivation in the subcontinent has become outdated for the 21st century as the Marxist revolutionary enthusiasm has cooled down and converted into business attitude. The complex of the political, economic, international and social phenomena reproducing the poverty has change as its elements changed by the time but their accumulated impact has remained the same: no hope, no outcome burnout. The prestige and authority of the Roman Catholic Church has shrunk, its social role has increased but its capacity to make its interests prevail has shrunk also – on one hand due to the internal conflicts of the Church and on the other hand, due to the scandals that became publicly known. The democratic principles did not become real practice either in the everyday life or in exercising power. The socially short time between the cyclic economic crises do not allow the creation of the financial and productive structure necessary for the stable economy impede the achievement of the

social, economic and political balance. There is no struggle between dominant ideologies in the subcontinent. There is either dominant ideology any more. The nationally based populism is characteristic for every country but its influence can locally differ. This populism is also a reason of the lack of the successful Latin American integration. In the 21st century the Latin American terrorism as an independent, politically motivated, organized activity to squeeze the reigning government or ruling social group off the power using violent methods, has no interpretation. Nevertheless, the ideological vacuum, the political, economic, social and moral cataclysms in several countries make possible the penetration of non-Latin American terrorist organizations spreading their influence in almost all fields of life of the societies. Thus, the vulnerable and defenseless subcontinent, which exported earlier the examples and methods of terrorism, can become the logistic and financial base for the new terrorist organizations ideologically completely outlandish from the subcontinent, a “safe haven” for the terrorists and possibly a commanding center of terrorism.

New scientific results

1. The dissertation presented the formation and development of the terrorism in Latin America as a phenomenon and a tool in a complex historic context.
2. I proved the terrorism has authentic Latin American ideological, operative peculiarities and specific features of the Modus Operandi deductible from the cultural traditions.
3. I proved the direct link between the specific features of operations of the leftist guerilla groups and terrorist organization and the theory of revolution in their ideological base.
4. I proved that beside the Russian and Soviet political ideas, the authentic Latin American populism also influenced the terrorism in the subcontinent.
5. With examples I proved that in Latin America, there were not and there are conditions neither for the terrorist organizations of the Middle East type to emerge in the subcontinent nor for terrorist acts of that style. In this context, I set forth why in Latin America “lone wolves” could not exist in the past and cannot exist even these days.
6. I switched the international successes in the global struggle countering terrorism, the changes in the global correlation of forces with the diversification of the terrorism, with its change of paradigm and its forms of implementation in the subcontinent during the period in matter.
7. I proved that the general tendencies related to the change of paradigm – the shrinking violence and the growing latent social threat parallel to the convergence with the transnational drug-related crime are also tangible in Latin America.

8. I analyzed the perspectives and the calculable impact of the penetration of the international terrorism after the change of paradigm in countries hit by deep, social, political and economic crisis on the future of the subcontinent.
9. Showing examples of some countries in crisis I proved the national security and terrorist risk of the multilevel convergence of the international organized crime, the drug cartels and the terrorist organizations based on their similar interests and practices.
10. I proved that the subcontinent is a background for the international terrorism achievable by economic, financial and social means.

Practical applicability of the scientific and research values of the dissertation

The researches related to Latin America and embracing multiple fields are applicable in the national security, counter terrorism, intelligence operative tasks countering economic crimes and politics.

Beside the analysis of the relations between the state and non-state actors of terrorism the comparison of the Marxist and Maoist theory of revolution is important from the point of view of the dissertation's value of the theory of practice. I paid special attention to the influence of the differences between the mentioned theories on the international terrorist organizations, on the guerilla tactics, on the theaters of operation and other characteristics. This analysis makes possible to present the history of philosophy of the 19-20th century in a complex way.

From the point of view of the applied researches one of the most important fields is the further investigation of the activities of the terrorist organizations, interested in financing terrorism, seizing the economic and political power by taking positions slowly in the societies. It is not less important to investigate the activities of international organized crime groups and drug cartels in Europe with special attention to the Central and Eastern European region and the European geographic periphery.

The dissertation is also applicable in the education, formation and training the staff of the national security, counter-terrorism and law enforcement bodies. It is also applicable to determine the criteria of the analytical and assessment tasks with higher level of accuracy, and to prepare decisions – including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – of the competent governmental institutions.

The dissertation prepared at the Doctoral School of Military Sciences of the Ludovica University of Public Service is applicable in all faculties of this institution to support the work of every researcher and student of the University.

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Professional-scientific biography of the person submitting the doctoral dissertation

Dr. Zoltán György BÁCS Lt. col. (ret). graduated from the Faculty of Diplomacy of the Moscow Institute of International Relations in 1982. Between 1982 and 1988, he was Desk officer of the Hungarian Peace Council. By the recommendation of Prof. Ádám Anderle he joined the research program on Latin American problems at the Department of Medieval and Global History of the University of Sciences Attila József in 1984, where he specialized on the religious life of the Hungarian diaspora in Latin America and on the Roman Catholic Church of the subcontinent. His doctoral dissertation “State and Church in Chile in the 1970-1980-ies” received the qualification „Summa cum Laude” in 1988.

Between 1988 and 1998, he was Desk officer at the Consular Department of the Ministry of foreign Affairs. Until he was posted to the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow, Russia in 1990. In 1992, he was posted to the Hungarian Embassy in Kiev, Ukraine a Head of the Consular Section. He was responsible for the Latin American affairs. In 1996, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany he graduated the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies His major was “the Democratic Defense Management and the democratic Defense Economy”. Due to his achievements in his studies the U.S. Secretary for Defense, William Perry and the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, U.S. General George Joulwan received him in a private audience. Secretary Perry and General Joulwan also handed him the “Medal for Excellency”.

After five years in the private sphere, he continued the diplomatic service in 2003, at the Department of Internal Control of the MFA. Between 2004 and 2008, he was the Deputy Head of Mission at the Hungarian Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina as first Class Counsellor, accredited to Montevideo, Uruguay and Asunción, Paraguay as well. His duties included the support of the Hungarian community life and the maintaining the relations with the military and law enforcement institutions.

Until his posting to the Hungarian Embassy in Baku, Azerbaijan, he was the Head of the Supply and Support Department of the MFA. In Azerbaijan and later in Belarus he was responsible for the issues related to the European Union and the local Government. In Baku, he established promising relations with the Academy of Science of Azerbaijan and several universities.

From 2011 to 2015, he was the Head of Procurement, Quality Management and Security of the Trenkwalder LLC first and the Head of the Foreign Students’ Secretariat and Department of International Relations of the Semmelweis University’ Health Science Faculty. During this period, he successfully continued his Latin American researches.

He was invited to join the Department of Counter-Terrorism of the National University of Public Service in 2015. Beside his publications registered in the MTMT, he played an important role in the redaction of relevant parts on terrorism of the Law Enforcement Encyclopedia.

Since 2015 he is an expert of the Counter-Terrorism Center He often delivers classes and hold conferences in Zagreb, at the South-East European Cooperation Center (RACVIAC). He is a frequent participant of international conferences on global security challenges. He also taught some semesters in English at the Miskolc and the Kodolányi University.