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Reconciliation and implacability: narratives of survivors from the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Basic, Goran

2013

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Basic, G. (2013). *Reconciliation and implacability: narratives of survivors from the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. 8-8. Abstract from *Place and Perspectives of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies in Contemporary Settings*.

Total number of authors:

1

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Plenary session

STRATEGY OF THE RESPONSE TO BANK ROBBERIES

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Robberies in today's society are the offenses whose negative impact, as well as the characteristics of the perpetrators of those acts force security systems, and the entire society to resort to ever more successful combat against this negative phenomenon. The basis for the determination and implementation of the necessary measures of protection from robberies of financial institutions is an adequate response strategy. Response strategies used to build a part of the security system in financial institutions. Selection criteria required and determination of their significance for each specific branch are the conditions for the application of effective strategies for determining the optimum security measures. The paper presents research results of banditry in the Republic of Montenegro along with a comparative review of research conducted in the Republic of Croatia and some other countries. By doing the analysis of typical robberies, profile of an "average" (and "expected future") perpetrator is given as well as possible response strategies to the bank robberies. The main objective of this analysis is to give proposal for the measures that will allow the development of effective strategies and optimize the necessary protection measures, which as a goal have increasing the level of safety of employees and clients in bank branches.

Keywords: strategy, robbery, ban, profile, risk, victimization

THE POLITICAL DIMENSION OF MOBING AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE TRADITION OF VIOLENCE IN A POST-SOCIALIST SOCIETY

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Socialist societies, as very closed, were ideal environment for political mobbing. Mobbers made their victims additionally, and mostly, guilty, by making up political quilt, marking them as political enemies for life, and sometimes even their families for generations. Formally reshaped political practice of post socialist societies shows political consciousness and habits change hard, and that tradition, even when it is pathological, survives for long, especially in politics. Since political mobbing and democracy, at least formally, do not mix, mobbing in post socialist societies becomes formally less political, but even more perfidious. There are more than enough indications that this kind of perfidious repression sustained in post socialist societies that are not truly, but only formally democratized. In those states mobbing frequently exceeds companies and starts to spread across other spheres of the society, becoming much more a brake than a flywheel of democratization.

Keywords: political mobbing, post-socialist society, tradition of violence, batterers, rule of law, Serbia

EXPLORING FEAR OF CRIME—IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF POLICE EDUCATION EXPERIENCE

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The fear of crime has been one of central topics in the history of the NCS (national crime survey) and the BCS (British crime survey), criminologists explored what is meant by the term of fear of crime, measurement methods, influence factor analysis and how it influenced human's behavior and social functioning, etc. from domestic criminal investigation data. In general, Chinese scholars thought that "feeling of security (FOS) " is the same or similar concept to "fear of crime (FOC) " adopted by western researchers, so the similar survey known as "social security survey". As a theoretical analysis, research exploring FOS and FOC from the context and connotation, divergence situations, and views of practical departments to contrast. As a empirical analysis, research designing questionnaire, inquiring more than 500 college students (including students in police colleges) fear of crime, and determine the condition of college students' fear and impacts of police education experience on fear based on the statistical analysis of variables. Police education experience (PEE) cannot make one has lower frequency of fear of crime, opposite, first-year police college students have a slightly lower frequency. Fear of crime will influence respondents' behavior, those who has the police education experience are more bold , higher than the first-year police college students(prior police education experience, PPEE), and higher than ordinary university students(without police education experience, WPEE).

Conclusion: FOS and FOC are not the same concepts, Chinese and western studies on this topic are controversial, it also means that China has not yet started in the subject of fear. This research belongs to the ice-breaking trip, although the content of the data is not large, research method is the foundation, try to a further study about fear of crime from a new angle of view——police education experience. The frequency and duration of fear will change a little after PEE, but behavior will change a lot. The former phenomenon is related to respondents who were young (existing research suggest that young people have a relatively low fear of crime) , and the latter phenomenon shows PEE does increase the respondents ability and confidence to deal with crime or emergency. So, we can do something.

METHODOLOGY OF CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS AND ANALYTICS OF MEDIA STATEMENTS

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In modern society, mass media communication institutions take the role for constructing conflicting paradigms, by conducting not only informative but, in addition, a certain security, psychological as well as propaganda features and tasks. Risks, crises, disasters, revolutions, violence and conflicts are becoming part of the global everyday life, but media information of their intensity, such as depth, goals, causes and consequences, define the character of interventions and determine the methodology of a particular activity. European environment clearly emphasizes the cognitive-institutional approach that focuses on the security analysis activities of many individuals, groups, networks and institutions, sensual perception and cognition of people who are primarily engaged with the crisis, as well as the group and institutional framework within which decisions are made. By the analysis of media statements and sources, those related to the prevention and public preparation for the crisis, identification of the actors of crisis management, crisis perception and management, political and organizational cooperation, crisis communications (collection and information processing, digital information transfer systems, communication with the public and the role of the emerging media in crisis management), the internationalization of the crisis, time effects and costs of the crisis, as well as gaining the publicity and public agreement are observed. Statistical data analysis, deduction and comparison in accordance with the analytical stages, topics, variables and indicators, allow the creation of complete overview of the crisis nature, resolving risks and the action priorities. Modern era and the changed character of conflicting paradigms suggest the need for specialized information-communication teams within the critical security services and institutions that would be trained, by their mobility, educational and

¹ The paper was written within the projects No. 47017 and No. 179045 implemented by the University of Belgrade Faculty of Security and the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.

² The paper was written under the Project No. 179008, implemented by the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Political Sciences, and the University of Niš – Faculty of Philosophy, which is funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.

team acting, to takeover crisis communication in practice and identify certain problem, create and direct it to the civilian public, also offering an actual resolution.

Keywords: methodology of crisis communication, media statements analytics, information management, security

DOES LOW SELF-CONTROL PREDICT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG A SAMPLE OF BOSNIAN ADOLESCENTS?

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Purpose: This study examines the robustness of Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) general theory of crime by examining whether or not low self-control predicts juvenile delinquency among adolescents residing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is hypothesized that Bosnian adolescents with lower levels of self-control will be more likely to have engaged in juvenile delinquency (risky behaviors, property violence, and violence perpetration) than Bosnian adolescents with higher levels of self-control.

Design/methodology/approach: The current study relies on self-reported survey data from International Self-Report Delinquency Study 2 (ISR2). In Bosnia and Herzegovina, students from seventh and eighth grade from 37 primary schools across the country were surveyed (N=1756).

Findings: Results from a series of multivariate statistical analyses indicate that low self-control predicts juvenile delinquency among Bosnian adolescents after controlling for important opposing

theoretical and individual characteristics. Theoretical and practical implications stemming from these results are discussed.

Keywords: low self-control, juvenile delinquency, criminological theory

ROLE OF THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY IN BUILDING OF POLITICAL AND SOCIETAL SECURITY

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If we approach the discussion of security from a more thoughtful point of view, it becomes obvious that it is more than just the epistemology attributed to the Scholar community - it is political potentiality, because there is no theory of society that is not politically motivated. In the case of epistemology of national security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in terms of political and societal security, huge political stakes are in question. The authors explore ways of learning about the security by asking important questions: Just how righteous are we in the creation of the framework of belief for which we hold is correct? How do we determine the domain of what we call knowledge about security? What separates the real knowledge from common beliefs or guessing? This paper advocates that the science is real in everyday life and notes that two conditions must be fulfilled, namely: The acceptance of the essential unity of theory and practice and, second, the academic analysis and generalization are political tasks. The authors emphasize that those scientists who are concerned with security are directly related to the real world regulated by conditions of relative security or insecurity, so that the ideas of the academic community can contribute to recycling or changing of conditions of existence in the specific circumstances and that is the duty a scientist must accept. However, the main aspect of this paper is a call for caution regarding assertions and allegations that scientists advocate because the governments of states are primarily interested in power and not truth.

Keywords: academic community, security, political security, social security, politics, power

RECONCILIATION AND IMPLACABILITY: NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS FROM THE WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

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This article analyzes retold experiences of 27 survivors from the 90's war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. One aim of the article is analyzing markers for reconciliation and implacability, the second is describing conditions for reconciliation which are actualized in those stories. Interactive dynamics which prevailed during the war associate post-war reconciliation with the war time. These stories of reconciliation, implacability and conditions for reconciliation, are not created in relation to the war as a whole only but also in relation to one's own and other's personal actions during the war. These stories on reconciliation become a forum for confrontation between us and them – not least through dissociation from others war actions. In the interviewees stories implacability is predominant however reconciliation is said to be possible if certain conditions are met. These conditions are, among others, justice for war victims, that the perpetrators' recognize their crimes and display strong emotions (for example remorse and shame).

Keyword: reconciliation, implacability, narrative, emotions, condition for reconciliation, shame, remorse

MODERN ASPECTS OF OPERATIONAL CRIMINALISTICS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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The development of operational criminalistics as a theoretical system of knowledge, attitudes and principles determined by the dynamics of the development of criminalistics and global scientific - technical and technological development. Integrity of the development dimension is also determined by the practical need to build an effective model of preventive and repressive activity of law enforcement in the fight against contemporary forms, particularly organized crime. In the Republic of Macedonia, there is an obvious upward line in the process of modernization of criminalistics procedures, developing new policies and optimization of operative against criminal activities. The influence of the new trends in operations in Macedonia have criminalistics and modern regulatory framework, reform of the security sector, modern security threats and challenges.

Keywords: operational criminology, criminalistic procedures, operational activities

CRIMINAL JUSTICE I

POLICE PROFESSION AND STANDARDIZATION OF THE CAREER AND QUALIFICATION

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Croatian Qualification Framework as an instrument of the qualification system in Croatia enables established acquisition, mobility and quality of qualification, and connects the qualification levels in the Republic of Croatia with the qualification levels of the European Qualification Framework for Lifelong Learning (EQF) and the Qualifications frameworks in the European Higher Education Area (QF-EHEA) and indirectly with the qualification levels of the qualification frameworks in other countries. CQF recognises sets of learning results as qualifications and builds foundations for recognition of previously acquired formal, informal and non-formal competences. The model management of the public administration sees HR management as a complete function integrating all measures and activities related to public administration. Ensuring strategic and planned prediction of needs in relation to the needs of workplaces becomes the key point of the management system. A functional map which would provide an overview of types of job activities within a sector must be made, e.g. the police (e.g. prevention of law violations, removing dangers, responses to law violations and criminal investigation). The typical functions of the police are the following: gathering, checking and spreading information; responses to incidents and taking part in activities, operations; traffic management and traffic control; managing and conducting criminal investigations; enforcement of anti-terrorist measures; enforcement of power with the use of force continuum, including the weapons; prevention and procedures in relation to IT crime; conduct and assessment of inspections and processes in relation to people, vehicles and goods at the customs. The functional map represents the base of the future work and enables the making of the national career standards. The professionalization can be defined as the totality of procedures and actions enabling the control over the work situations of a

job post, job or career. This ensures assessment of a qualification. It is mainly conducted through a diploma, or a certificate or acknowledging competences experience acquired competences.

Keywords: police, qualifications, competence, professionalism, Croatian Qualifications Framework

SAFETY OF THE ROAD TRAFFIC AS FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT IN TOURISM

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Contemporary tourism is considered to be the biggest export industry. Incomes that contemporary tourism achieved in the world, had led many states to look in this service activity to increase net financial income and to increase population employment. One of the significant preconditions for development of tourism is safety of the road traffic and supporting infrastructure. Although the development of air traffic enabled expansion of tourism and accessibility of far destinations, for travelling to surrounding countries but also for travelling to far destinations, road traffic still has significant importance. Road network that has quality, supporting infrastructure, traffic and touristic signaling represents one of the first relevant elements that are noticeable by the travelers that are in transit as well as the tourists who have determined concrete touristic destination, which can provide significant comparative advantage for that concrete touristic destination compared to another. On the other hand, numerous circumstances that create increased risks to all participants in road traffic, especially for tourists, decrease competitiveness of destinations that are otherwise tourist attractive. Considering that the development of tourism affects many spheres of economical development, touristic companies and governments of countries that see possibility of economical development in this service activity, strive to do as much as possible to secure road traffic for all, as well for the tourists. In this article, we will look into significance and correlativity of connection between road traffic and development of tourism, with special review on situation in Republic Serbia.

Keywords: safety, road traffic, development of tourism, Serbia

REFORM OF EXPERTISE IN THE NEW MACEDONIAN LAW ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE - NEW, MORE EFFICIENT WAY OF PROVING OR ONLY COSMETIC CHANGES TO THE OLD SOLUTIONS

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Passing a new Law on Criminal Procedure represents a new line starting point in the development of the Macedonian criminal procedure, in which the Law presents a new type of procedure which basic characteristic is complete waiver of the judicial paternalism in the proving the guilt for the criminal act and the traditional approach that court may impartially and objectively establish material truth. The procedure gains adversarial physiognomy, with a tendency to gain complete integration of the principals of contradictory and procedural fairness. Changed role and authorization of the subjects in the new criminal procedure conditioned important reform of the rules of evidence, especially the rules concerning expert witnesses. The changes of these rules are in the implementation of standards, put in article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the corresponding jurisprudence of the Human Rights Court in Strasburg, especially for the equality of arm. For this, Law on Criminal Procedure presents a new institute – technical advisors as expert witnesses from the forensic experts’ registry, which are used by the parties when they have need of expertise opinion in a particular area. On a demand of the party, the role of these experts is to participate in formal forensic probing and to provide suggestions or objections in the manner of the expertise probing is preformed, which are registered into a formal expertise report which is later used as evidence in the criminal procedure. This work examines the possibility of efficient appliance of the new rules concerning the use of forensic expertise, for revealing and proving aspects of the criminal act, in the present arrangement of relations between the actors involved and what that will mean for accomplishing more effective suppression of crime. Furthermore, this work also offers different ways that are deign to improve the efficiency in use of the new concept of forensic expertise as independent means of evidence in the criminal procedure.

Keywords: forensic expertise, reform, technical advisors, rules of evidence, procedural equality

NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK OF MONITORING AND EVALUATING OF QUALITY OF EXPERT WORK

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This paper deals with normative definition of monitoring procedures and estimation of quality of expert's work through the actual solutions in criminal proceedings and the other relevant legislation in the countries of the region (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro). Recognizing the inevitability of more frequent use of expert testimony in determining of relevant legal facts in criminal and other proceedings and the attitude that the quality of expertise largely depends of expert competence and the fact that it, at the first, provides appropriate defining of expert election procedure, the authors pay attention to different modalities of continual encouragement i.e. maintenance and testing of this competency. This is done, primarily, through the presentation and analysis of defined legal framework for keeping a file on involvement expert for the evaluation of an expert work, for the submission of objections to his work and for his punishment and dismissal. Comparative analysis of solutions in present legislative framework shown that there are numerous similarities in the part that defines the rules and procedures for monitoring and evaluating the work of an expert, but there are distinctions, also. Critical review of authors was used for preference of advantages and disadvantages of individual elements in solutions present in national legislation in each country. All this is done with an idea that these solutions, which are in function of permanent review and improvement of the competence of appointed experts, will promote a standard of "good practice".

Keywords: expert, evaluating of expert's work, punishment of expert, dismissal of expert

CRIMINALISTICS INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS IN CORPORATE SECURITY - STATUS AND PERSPECTIVES

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Criminalistics intelligence analysis has emerged as an important component of modern principles of action within the corporate security, of course, not in the Balkans, which is not new. Protection Corporation, its internal and external resources to the interests of quality data is the prospect of criminalistics intelligence analysis. Located in the paper indicate that the application is not only practical knowledge of criminalistics intelligence analysis, but her scientific knowledge, provides a critique of traditional epistemology-oriented techniques that are undertaken in corporate security in connection with an analysis of the challenges, risks and threats. Whether it can and should be understood only as a form of corporate espionage, any aspect of such a new concept in the theory and practice of corporate security, as well as competitive intelligence activity, or as an activity involving a range of different methods and techniques of cost-effective and expedient activities integrated and continuously applied within corporate security. The privatization of intelligence activities as an irreversible process, which is a few decades ago engulfed the western hemisphere, in the first decade of the third millennium was accepted in Europe, in the sense that corporations in national and multi-level system using criminalistics intelligence analysis, not only for your safety but also because of competition, and nothing less for growth and profit. It has become a resource that helps corporations to control their managers to make timely and appropriate decisions.

Keywords: criminalistics intelligence analysis, corporate security

THE NOTION OF OPERATIONAL CONTROL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH CRIME CONTROL

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The literature dealing with the discipline of criminalistics, and in the work and practice of police officers to combat crime, often used the term "crime control and operational control". Very rarely, the real difference in meaning - the contents of the two. Meaningful distinction between operational and control crime based on a rule essentially defined the concept of operations and other criminal-operating actions that are included in the definition of the content of criminal operations. Defining crime and operational control leads to the conclusion that the basis of the existence of general crime control suspicion of committing crimes or other socially dangerous activity and an activity which consists in observing and studying crime and other socially dangerous phenomenon in a certain area at a certain time, and particular sphere of life and work in order to open the prerequisites for rapid and efficient detection of offenses and offenders. While the basis of operational control, there is also a general suspicion in relation to the commission of criminal offenses or suspicion that a particular person commit offenses, but in contrast to control crime in the criminal taken technical and tactical actions and measures to be taken operational control criminal exclusive operational actions and measures included in the content of criminal operations, and that its specificity on a special operational character, which distinguishes them from the criminal investigation and is a fundamental difference between criminal and operational control.

Keywords: operational control, crime control, the relationship, crime

FORENSIC ACCOUNTING AND FORENSIC ACCOUNTANT: NECESSARY SKILLS AND SOLUTIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ACCOUNTING FRAUDS

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Abstract: No company in the world is immune to accounting frauds regardless of size, success in business, history, location or activity. The recession significantly increases the risk of financial reporting frauds. The best fight against frauds, in general, is considered to be a struggle that prevents the occurrence of fraud. Unfortunately, the fight against accounting frauds in BiH, is lead by supervisory authorities in accordance with their domain of action, but the practice around the world has shown that it is still insufficient prevention. Namely, modern world research projects are seen the consistent use of forensic accounting techniques, knowledge and skills of a forensic accountant who should be the key player of the activities in the fight against accounting frauds as the most efficient tool to fight against this type of frauds. The research goal of this paper is to analyze the characteristics and extent of accounting frauds by analyzing official statistics of the judicial institutions in BiH, with the presentation of relevant characteristics of forensic accounting as a relatively young scientific discipline, but really useful practical skill, and the comparative view of the role of forensic accountant as a new accounting professional title and other stakeholders in the fight against accounting frauds.

Keywords: forensic accounting, forensic accountant, external auditor, supervisory authorities, accounting fraud

PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF WITNESS PROTECTION

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In contemporary criminal proceedings, regardless of the type of the proceedings, there is a need for witness protection, since, notwithstanding the advancement of the technology, witnesses have remained an irreplaceable information source for the purposes of the criminal proceedings and very often the only 'support' that the prosecution can rely upon, from the moment the crime has been committed and up to the time the Verdict has been rendered. Irrespective of the numerous changes in the area of the procedural criminal law, many academics, and practitioners alike, refer to witnesses as 'forgotten souls', since little has been done in this field, and the saying that "the witnesses are the eyes and ears of justice" has been overlooked. With the strengthening of various 'new' forms of crime, particularly organized crime, as well as 'classical crime' especially violent crime, and crimes of human rights violations, witness get intimidated with the purpose of avoiding to report criminal offenses or, if such crimes have been reported, preventing the witness from giving his/her testimony, all with the ultimate goal of avoiding the punishment of the perpetrator. Apart from the above, certain categories of persons, due to their psychological and physical characteristics and the effect of the crime itself, have the need for intensified protection and differentiated procedures towards them by criminal prosecution authorities. Certain measures for witness and victim protection in the criminal legislation are known as general measures of procedural discipline (custody) or special measures for interviewing witnesses (e.g. children, rape victims, persons with communication problems, etc.), whereas some other measures of direct protection are of newer date and include measures called procedural measures of witness protection, and measures of protection of witnesses outside the criminal proceedings- witness protection programs. Mutual differentiation of witness protection procedures, although they represent a single unity, stems from the differences in the particular 'threats' to individual witnesses. Witness protection, as a general term for all activities, is provided in accordance with the principle of proportionality.

Keywords: witness, witness protection, procedural measures, witness protection program

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF TRAFFIC TECHNICAL EXPERTISE

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The subject of this paper is traffic technical expertise. Traffic technical expertise is the professional opinion of an expert in the field of traffic and the basis for determining the proper and adequate qualification of failures of participants of an accident. The expert forms findings and opinion based on available documentation whereby is important for him to carry out all necessary preceding analysis on the basis of the performed analysis and to present conclusions and his position on the occurrence of traffic accidents and the possibility of avoiding them. In order to make a proper conclusion it is necessary to follow a certain procedure and the procedure for carrying out the data analysis, so it is also necessary to determine the proper procedure in the traffic technical expertise in order to obtain highly qualified expert evaluations. This paper is based on the fact of how important and necessary is to conduct expertise as best as possible in order to get better quality of the findings and opinions. The relevance of the data is also emphasized as an essential fact without which successful traffic technical expertise could not be imagined. Incomplete and imprecise initial data, incomplete documentation, etc. should be paid special attention. The results of the previous practice indicate that expertise is often based on insufficient data quality, but also that the use of such data is inadequate, so as their presentation in the report of experts.

Keywords: traffic-technical expertise, expert, traffic accident

ABUSES IN FIELD OF INSURANCE AS A SPECIAL FORM OF FRAUD

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In this paper authors discuss characteristics of abuses in the field of insurance that have influenced the formulation of prevailing opinion that those abuses represent a special form of fraud, which is also reflected in legal regulation of this phenomenon. Particular features of insurance abuse as a fraud are analyzed from the criminal law and civil law perspective. Abundance of frauds in field of insurance has provoked a detailed examination of the correlation between their frequency and specificity of insurance contract as the uberrimae fidei contract. Furthermore, in this paper a special attention was paid to clarify the relationship between the insurance industry and competent state authorities in the context of detecting and sanctioning of fraud in the field of insurance, with a special emphasis on identifying current problems and proposing possible solutions.

Keywords: fraud, insurance abuse, insurance fraud

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The Treaty of Lisbon, in Article 86 provides the possibility of establishing the European Public Prosecutor's Office. The aim of this study is to target the necessity of such office, having in mind that most of the member-states are tightly connected with national sovereignty matters, but have the need of adopting legislation designed to fight with the cross-border crime. Designated with unanimous Council decision and Parliament's consent with the task of investigating, prosecuting and bringing to judgment, in liaison with Europol, offences against the Union's financial interests, the frame for this institution is determined wide enough to create a body with certain authority, but in addition to have in mind the differences in the EU member-states regarding the position, status and competencies of the European Public Prosecutor. The study explains several results about the possibility of creating such office. Firstly, while there is a possibility under the treaty, there is no obligation to create such a body. Second, it is not the ordinary legislative procedure, but the special legislative procedure. Third, the solution of what kind of a model: centralized or decentralized. Fourth, Article 86 remains open whether the jurisdictional issues are to be governed by European or by national law. In order to achieve practical progress, two questions must be resolved: the legal and political issue regarding the relations between articles 85 and 86, and the issue which is more focused on the effective use of investigation and prosecution resources. The conclusion puts forward the author's considerations regarding the future establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, accepting that the most probable solution is through creation of a separate entity that has the need of coexisting and cooperation with Eurojust.

Keywords: European Union, Treaty of Lisbon, Prosecutor, Eurojust

CRIMINAL JUSTICE II

MONITORING BY TECHNICAL MEANS AND THEIR EVIDENTIAL AND OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE REALIZATION OF CRIMINAL AFFAIRS

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Technology progress in all areas, especially in the electronics and telecommunications, new solutions that are present in criminal and other relevant laws of the Republic of Serbia, including those that predict the monitoring and locating of persons suspected of the commission of certain offenses by using of technical means, is opening the possibility of using systems for intercepting, locating and tracking the movement of persons/objects. This, both in a purpose of gathering information relevant to the prevention and suppression of crime, so also in order to provide the evidences of the importance for clarifying and proving specific criminal cases. Unfortunately, the national normative framework does not include elaborate set of provisions which, more precisely regulate numerous issues, which, when is a word about a practical use of some system impose a daily basis, and whose neglect causes more or less reasonable dilemmas and doubts. Besides others are omitted provisions, which, when predicting a possibility of locating persons/objects, during the implementation of measures of covert surveillance and monitoring, defines the meaning of the term locating. With the analysis of the normative basis and framework of application of different technical systems for monitoring, in this paper attention will be paid to a numerous other issues regarding to their use when it is conducting the criminal investigation of specific criminal cases.

Keywords: global positioning systems (GPS), Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), locating, covert surveillance, human rights, the evidence

CORRUPTIVE CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND THE EVIDENCE PROBLEM WITH REFERENCE TO SOME SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES

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The authors are dealing with the problem of corruption and repressive anticorruption reaction- criminal offences prescribed by the Croatian Penal Code. Paper provides the overview of the changes in this area that are brought by the new Penal Code, which will enter into force on 1. January 2013. These changes are made with the aim of harmonizing Croatian and international anticorruption legislation, to set a more efficient basis for reporting and prosecuting the perpetrators of these crimes. Regarding this, the attention is given to the specific problem: difficultness of proving corruption. For this purpose, a special investigation techniques are used. Two of them have significant value: the use of undercover investigators and simulations of giving and receiving a bribe. However, there is an issue of entering into punishable stage by undercover agents abetting to commission of the offence separating this abetting from actions under investigator`s authority.

Keywords: corruption, criminal offence, evidence, undercover investigator, simulation, abetting

CRIMINAL AND FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CRIME, ILLEGAL OBTAINING AND CONCEALING PROPERTY

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Crime act, illegal obtaining and concealing property is a changed incrimination in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Macedonia in 2009, and previously was introduced in 2004 with the title, concealing the origin disproportionately acquired property. It's about provided in law criminal behavior which are carried out by official and responsible entity in a public enterprise, public institution or other legal entity that has a state capital, contrary to the statutory duty to report the property or its change, to give false or incomplete data on its property or the property of members of his family, which is of significant value, or the value of large-scale which exceeds his lawful income and when the official or responsible person in a public enterprise, public institution or other legal entity with state capital, in the legally regulated procedure it is established that during the performance of the function or duty, or a member of his family are acquired the property in substantial value, or the value of large-scale which exceeds his lawful income, gives false information or conceals his real sources. The burden of proof is on the suspect who has a legal obligation in the proceedings before the court to give an acceptable explanation for the origin of property. Property that exceeds revenues the offender that lawfully he exercised and for which he given false or incomplete information or does not given data or conceal its true sources are confiscated, and if its confiscation is not possible, of the offender shall be confiscated his other properties that match his value. Property is confiscated and from the family members of the offender for which is realized or on which it is transferred, if it is obvious that not given compensation that fits its value, as well as from third person, if you do not prove that for the object or property given compensation that match of their value. It's about a specific criminal offense by which execution perpetrators are with acquiring unlawful gains, while carrying out more criminal activities that are specific by way of executing time, space and methods of criminal activity by utilizing of the special position in society. For full clarification of criminal cases it is necessary to conduct and financial research aimed at finding, the provision of criminal proceeds and enabling their confiscation. In the labor will be analyzed the legal provisions with which the measures and actions in criminalistic and financial investigation are provided and will be given the directions for building a strategy for research on these criminal behavior.

Keywords: official entity, responsible entity, criminalistic investigation, financial investigation, unlawful gains

USE OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE IN CIVIL PROCEDURE

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The Civil Procedure Act does not explicitly mentioned evidence that would be relevant to establish certain facts. Pieces of evidence that were provided by the Civil Procedure are: expertise, documents, investigation, hearing witnesses and hearing of the parties. All the above pieces of evidence, on a case by case basis, have a greater or lesser role in proving the truth of what we are trying to prove. The Court finds free probative evidence means, and that means that, even if initially, all evidence has the same probative value.

There is a rebuttable legal presumption that public documents proving the truth of what is in them confirmed or determined. Witnesses as evidence are also not the safest means of proof. Digitalization is the process of converting some data in digital form; it is possible to digitalize all types of material, from text to audio and video. Textual material can be digitalized in several ways, such as rewriting, scanning or photographing with a digital camera. Expert evaluation performed by experts who determined the trial court, in a situation where in order to establish or clarify any facts necessary expertise which the court does not have. It is necessary to make legislative changes in order to give to the expertise finding a legal force even outside of litigation in which it is certain expertise, and would substantially accelerated numerous procedures. To give a probative force to each expert it is necessary to take expert opinion produced an objective, in accordance with the best expertise of each expert. We should think about the use of modern electronic equipment, and digital technology in litigation. Amendments to the Civil Procedure Act enabled the party that proposed expert opinion evidence may suggest a person an expert. It shall be notified to the opposing party in a way that it may comment on the proposed expert. The court will determine if the proposed expert opposing party objects to the proposed expert. The court has the ability to determine if another expert assessment of the complexity of expertise to the request, or if the assessment that it is necessary to prevent parties that have requirements that cannot dispose of. Hereby it is achieved a larger trial principle, as the dominant principle of procedural systems in a way that enabled the party that proposed

expert opinion evidence to suggest the person an expert. Digital Forensics has developed mostly in part of the criminal law, but we believe that the future is in civil law where it can also be taken as evidence of digital recording, but it opens up some other problems that need to be addressed in parallel, such as data protection, authentication text as well as an entity that is possible digital recording done. Digital forensics can be divided into computer forensics, mobile forensics, network forensics and forensics database. As a science, digital forensics aims to collecting, storing, retrieving, analyzing and documenting the digital evidence. You should consider the further development of electronic signatures and protection thereof, to maximize the authenticity of digital records.

Keywords: digital, evidence, forensics

THE CRIMINAL-PROCEDURAL AND CRIMINALISTIC PROBLEMS OF USING REGULAR INFORMANTS

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The use of regular informants (collaborators, operational connections) is one of the most common, and by many features, most precious methods of countering terrorism, espionage, organized crime, corruption and other severe forms of criminality. Besides that, this traditional “instrument” of criminal police is literally concealed in our professional literature, which, according to some opinions, is a result of “the notion of one era that it is taboo that should be avoided in textbooks made for a wider audience”. In the meantime, professional discussions on criminal essence and disputed aspects of this operational method, that would, by their content and quality, exceed the consultations on informer, covered investigator and agent provocateur held in Ohrid in 1993, were not yet organized. Moreover, in the part of the theory, there is an idea that advocates for complete elimination of the use of informers. Although these kind of ideas, considering the importance and presence of covert police methods in present and future, represents complete absurdity, we will in our Paper address the national and comparative legal solutions of engagement and the use of regular informers and point to the observed weaknesses of (sub)legal standardization of this method. Finally, we will offer and answers to some specific dilemmas regarding the use of regular informers in the Republic of Serbia and beyond (provocation on offense, conversion of operational documentation in process valid, protection of informants, etc.).

Keywords: police, detection and probation of criminality, informer, agent provocateur, covered investigator, criminal-procedural law, criminalistics

PROVING WITH CLUES - TRUTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

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Circumstantial proof is the traditional institution that has its value, but also disadvantages in practical application in the process of discovering, clarifying and proving the crimes and their perpetrators. Police activity starts from the first elimination of orienting facts that have significance for further circumstantial forensic operational and investigative work. The quality of the first indications content, will often direct further course of criminal procedural activities. Theory and practice of criminology constantly indicates that the circumstantial facts should be "elevated" with law material quality. With that in mind, obtained ground for suspicion will successfully be transformed into a reasonable doubt. This paper will analyze the scientific and practical features of indications content and circumstantial evidence through context of theoretical discussion and practical application. It will particularly point out positive and negative examples from investigative practices, by constantly observing and clearly defining the actual "evidence" circumstantial value. By doing that, this paper will avoid unnecessary mistakes and adverse consequences for the quality of discovery and proof in the particular criminal matter. In the context of theoretical and practical discussion this paper will give an overview of the institute "in dubio proreo" as a kind of negation of the probative value of the evidence in the court's decision.

Keywords: indications, detection, explanation, proof, reasonable doubt, the truth

CRIMINALISTICS AS A FIELD OF STUDY

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Modern society and constant rise in the scientific-technical and technological developments suggest that the fight against crime, are increasingly using many fields of science, where criminalistics has the primary role. Criminalistics as a field of study is the basis of preparation, or it should be, to any person who enters into a process of action in society in general. Democratic processes, privatization, transition and globalization increasingly put further demands on police officers, customs, inspections, the judiciary, banks, insurance companies, businesses, educational institutions, and every person for knowing criminalistics. Any student, who intends to engage in the fight against crime immediately at the beginning of his studies, sees the relationship between criminalistics and his future career. Criminalistics is a multidisciplinary and modern science, that on the scientific and professional-practical basis using modern methods, finds, examines, adjusts and improves current ways, procedures and methods to detect and resolve criminal offenses, reveals the actors if they are unknown. Criminalistics as a science and practice using modern methods and means in the current conditions, collects, analyzes, and provides evidence (financial and personal), all with the aim of determining the actual facts. All that is necessary to successfully start, manage and complete criminal proceedings, and also to prevent committing criminal acts. The author will give an overview in this paper on preventive and repressive criminalistics methods and will highlight the importance of criminalistics in theory and practice, criminal procedures and a review of the need to distinguish the subject of science and criminalistics research object. Besides reviewing the structure of criminalistics, it is important to give an explanation of the need to study the division of criminalistics on heuristic and syllogistic. Conclusions and recommendations will initiate a need for more intensive study of criminalistics at different educational establishments and institutions.

Keywords: criminalistics, crime, cases, objects, research, science, preventive and repressive methods, criminalistics procedure, heuristic and syllogistic

FORMS OF SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE POLICE OF BRCKO DISTRICT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Modern democratic society increasingly requires from the state, as an entity and the holder of the domestic and international law to establish systems and mechanisms through through which it, in the extreme, supervises and controls the work of the police. Here it is necessary to bear in mind, that, especially in recent times, the country is torn between respect for human rights and the guarantee of individual freedoms and rights of citizens and effective protection of state interests. All of the above is the need to establish clear procedures through various forms and mechanisms of control over what authorization holders who, in their work apply coercion-force in order to lawfully, properly and professionally applied and how they were responsible for the illegal unprofessional actions and abuse of their authority. Certainly, such mechanisms should not interfere with the operation and effectiveness of police to be at any given moment in a lawful, proper and professional way to oppose all forms of threat to security in the country. Lawful, proper and professional execution of police duties and tasks and responsibilities for the execution of a basic question of the present structure and organization of police and law enforcement agencies. In this paper we will show the forms of supervision and control of the Police of Brcko District BiH, which are conducted and established on strategic, operational and tactical level of work and activities, i.e. conducting police duties and tasks.

Keywords: police, human rights, monitoring, control

SECURITY STUDIES I

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION AND METHODOLOGY OF CRIMINALISTICS IN THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

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With the changes in the understanding of the concept of national security and the perception of security challenges, risks and threats, there is a need for a critical review and analysis of national security in contemporary conditions. The authors point out that in this day and age as a key threats for national security arise certain forms of criminal manifestation, i.e. that crime is primarily a political crime and organized crime in the field of classic, economic, political or environmental crime, one of the key threatening factors, and its holders are key subjects of endangering national security. In this regard, the authors conclude that the fighting against these types of crime, i.e. their prevention and control, is one of the key activities in the field of protection of national security, and to that end, special attention should be given to the application of criminalistics methods, measures and means to protect national security. In this sense, the authors analyzed how the use of criminalistics methods, measures and means reflects the national security some country, i.e. the desired state of national security, offering concrete suggestions for improving the organization and methods of application of criminalistics in the national security system.

Keywords: criminalistics, security, national security, the prevention, repression

DILEMMAS ON NAMING AND DEFINING OF SCIENCE OF SECURITY (ASPHALIOLOGY)

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This work deals with some issues related to the constitution of asphaliology (asfalia-security; logia-science), i.e. science of security. Namely, if the science that deals with the study of society is called sociology, politics, political science, for economic phenomena- economy, for war – polemology, of defense- defendology, then how is called the science that studies the security features, processes and relations? Can it be named securitology, security science, security studies, asphaliology or something else? The work actualizes debate about distinguishing security as a business, as an area of scientific interest and naming the science that deals with scientific methods and researching scientific laws and principles in the area of security. For these two things are usually used the terms security and security science or sciences in plural.

Keywords: security, security sciences, asphaliology, security studies, philosophy of security, methodology of asphaliology

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL STATE'S CAPACITY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF ITS MANAGEMENT CRYISIS

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The basic essence of current global proces is aimed at removal of the main institutional capacities of temporary national state. In this task the main analysis will be directed at process of decomposing and removal of security of national state's capacity. Process of globalization became comprehensive and intensive to the extent, particularly during the last two decades and it hadn't left aside almost any segment of our collective and individual existence. One of the most powerful sector of devastation and national state's degradation affected its institutional sphere, calling into question radical legitimat basis of state itself, as well as its democratic capacities. Concept of temporary national state (constitutive and democratic state) had already been made in XIX century in order to experience a peak in the model of so-called „State of welfare“ in the second half of XX century. Model of contemporary state like this will be attacked and disputed in process of globalization and radical imposition of neoliberal economy organization's concept and political state's structure. Current trends of globalization have proved their strength, most in the process of denationalization, both economic-financial character and deterritorialization, seizing sovereignty of the state and blocking of its security sector. The process of deindustrialization and depopulation, and even the process of depersonalization of individuals will also join it in a significant segment. Ideology of globalism started from the attitude that the concept of traditionl state is overcome and it should be replaced with new forms of trans-national and regional association and structure. that opened a problem of so-called national state management crysis. In order to make some space for influence and action of international problems (terrorism, crime, climate changes, economic and financial crysis, etc). They encouraged process of removal and degradation of institutional capacity of national states which were brought into the position of incompetent, efficient action, but sometimes into total blockade. This concept aimed to achieve so-called delegitimization, both institutions (with removal of its organizational and functional capacities) and political elite at the national level (which wasn't capable of responding to the needs and accumulated problems of citizens). On the one hand, political elite on the definite national level was losing its electoral legitimacy because it wasn't in a position to fulfil electoral promises, thanks to devastated institutional capacity of state. On the other hand, law standards weren't achieved and they were still binding volume of its acting. It was a period of fast decomposing of legitimat basis of political power and creating needs for worldwide power order. Once it was standardly good institutional framework of a state. In the

first step it collapsed with financial and economic crisis and also with process of accelerated industrialization. The second step considered an opened crisis the efficient management at the national level. National state became so ruinous community that it wasn't capable of fulfilling citizens' basic needs, not only including their security (inner and outer aspect of security). Institutional blockade and inefficiency were usually solved with requests of transnational structures, which they were looking for to take responsibility of one part of the state sovereignty and to take the initiative how to solve incurred problem. The difference in practicing methods such as these ones depended mostly on the objective areas-regions and state of dearrangement of state itself.

Keywords: national state, security, institution, globalization, management crisis

THE ROLE OF THE GENDARMERIE POLICE FORCES IN THE SAFETY OF SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Along with other core functions of government in every state union, the defensive-protective function guarantee the normal development of life. Without realizing this function there is no security of society and the organization of the defense of the state becomes immanent to all security systems. Security systems in modern society are characterized by complex and diversified organization, where a special place belongs to the security services. The subject of the security system that is historically most commonly changed its organizational forms of the police system and the scientific process, among other topics in this area, it is interesting to look at the place and role of the gendarmerie services within the different police organizations on the continent. Today, the gendarmerie units are elite units of the police in France, Italy, Spain and Belgium.

This paper attempts a modest contribution to detect some specific gendarmerie forces in some countries, such specialized police units and various parts of the police system.

Keywords: security system, police, gendarmerie, organization, functions

SPECIAL DEFENSE-SECURITY NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE-SECURITY NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF ITS MEMBER STATES WITHIN NATO

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NATO and the European Union are two totally different associations of countries. NATO is defense and security organization of states of the Euro-Atlantic region. The European Union is a political and economic association of European countries, which is about to be transformed into a solid states alliance of confederal, and later federal type. There is no doubt that the Union has its special defense and security needs and interests and it will have them in the future even more. Union, for their realization will certainly build its defense and security system. Then it will go away the need for the participation of European countries in NATO, as global defense and security system in which the main role have the United States of America, as a global superpower. Each EU country has its own individual defense and security needs and interests that are more compatible with defense-security needs and interests of the Union than the defense-security needs and interests of NATO as a whole. The paper analyzes the defense and security needs and interests of the European Union and its Member States in relation to NATO, as a defense and security association of the Euro-Atlantic region of the states in terms of the dialectical relationship between the general, special and unique and in terms of the dialectical principle of development, with an aims to look at defense and security structures of the European Union in the future and the future of NATO, regarding to the future development of integration processes within the Union, in relation with the development of its defense and security needs and interests.

Keywords: defense, security, needs, interests, system association

IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION AND MODERN POLICE SERVICES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ALL FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIME

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In the presentation entitled: "The importance of international cooperation and modern police forces in the fight against all forms of international crime," a criminological viewpoint on some factors of criminality that influence the creation of an enabling environment and facilitate crime increase in serious forms of international crime is expressed, which largely affects faster development and economic prosperity of many countries, particularly those in transition, such as our country and environment security violations. In an effort to respond to this challenge, the fight against international crime would have no significance without the participation of contemporary police services whose scope of work starts at the local, and ends at the international level and the effective international cooperation. The presentation discusses the role of Interpol and Europol in the context of modern police forces, which have the purpose of combating serious forms of international crime, with the emphasis on the application of modern information and other technologies and methods, and the importance of international police operational cooperation is pointed out. The presentation uses the statistical-analytical method, comparative method, content analysis and method of introspection. A comparative analysis done on the basis of available material showed that the transnational organized crime, particularly crime of the mafia type is stressed in the structure of the criminality. The presentation ends with a conclusion that refers to the fact that the concept of the fight against serious crime, is characterized by a new strategy, which has a strong emphasis on analytical work and the concept of long-term collection of information by the modern police services. In this context, the modern police service through analytical work have the opportunity to come to the realization of new forms of crime, and something of the same concrete structure. Consequently we come to the main conclusion that only continuous or more intense international operational police cooperation, using the institute joint international investigations, new police methods and information and other technologies, can create effective mechanisms for prevention and reduction of all forms of international crime.

Keywords: modern police services, international police cooperation, international crime, strategy

FOCUS AND LOCUS OF INTELLIGENCE STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS

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Intelligence theory is a fundamental part of the structure of intelligence and security studies. Intelligence theories have a fundamental role in everyday life and in science. Intelligence theories attempt, among many tasks, to answer the question of how intelligence could contribute to the prevention of threats and risks, and provide appropriate and satisfactory safety standard? It is important to point out the way in which the Intelligence studies progress through the overcoming of the old and the emergence of modern theories of intelligence. Intelligence theories arise in time, i.e. in the given historical circumstances and represent the benchmark for understanding the surrounding world in given socio-historical circumstances at the certain level of scientific development. The process of intelligence theory replacement is not necessarily progressive, and certainly not irreversible. Intelligence theories are sometimes abandoned; however, they could be revisited and become scientifically relevant again. The author of the article gives an overview of several contemporary intelligence theories. Each of them is based on different assumptions and offers a different perspective on the phenomenon of intelligence (capital). Knowledge of these theories is an advantage in a fuller and more adequate interpretation, in the strictest sense, the intelligence process, and in the broader, social, political and security relations.

Keywords: security, intelligence studies, intelligence, and intelligence theory

UNFINISHED BUSINESS – NATO LEAVES AFGHANISTAN IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF INSECURITY

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World is an everyday witness to terrorist attacks, explosions and news about the dead in Afghanistan. While this complex state and its fragmented society is being devastated by violence, corruption, lawlessness and the atmosphere of insecurity, NATO is retreating vast majority of Alliance's forces and is drastically changing its role in that still very unstable country. Strategy set in Lisbon in 2010, planned in Chicago 2012. is to transfer responsibility on to Afghan forces to provide effective security across the country, and retreat most of NATO forces by the end of 2014. Afghan army is being trained by NATO professionals. A significant equipment, arms and air support will be left for local forces. However, along with great security issues. While transition is in progress, NATO is looking for best ways how to retreat from Afghanistan. Retreat will cost between five and six billion dollars and is not simple. There is no direct ocean approach. NATO is analyzing the retreat of Soviet forces out of that country in 1989. In this paper, I will analyze current situation in Afghanistan, an unstable young democracy on an constant edge of conflict escalation, with a strong insecurity atmosphere, almost everyday terrorist attacks, and related deaths, corruption, and lawlessness which make serious law and order enforcement difficult to implement – all in the context of the retreat of NATO forces and questionable readiness of local army. NATO officials themselves confess that no one can predict what can happen in Afghanistan after NATO leaves the frontline role to local forces, and certain reports do not hide an concern about the possibility of civil war outburst if local forces are not able to maintain order in that country. In my work I will rely on multiple research methods, especially normative, historical, comparative and sociological method, with the support techniques such as methods of description, analysis and synthesis, classification and systematization, inductive-deductive method, etc.

Keywords: Afghanistan, NATO, retreat, ISAF, Chicago summit, terrorism, security

"INVISIBLE" EFFECTS OF THE SIEGE (1992-1995) AND DEFENSE OF SARAJEVO (1992-2012)

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The aim is to show the problem of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and suicides in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a focus on traumatic story of Sarajevo 1992-1995 (2012) and invisible wounds of that story.

Results of scientific research show that anyone who was in Sarajevo has a certain consequences (with moderate symptoms which are controlled), fewer have some manifest symptoms, but, there are those who have a complicated form of PTSD. On the other side, those who kept Sarajevo in siege, according to entrusted stories, have nightmares followed by hard and long sleepless nights and screams of the victims, and according to results of research most of them were suffering of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), causing many suicides. Suicide rate in Republic of Srpska 1992-2005 are high and critically high, which is alarming information, not only for the Bosnia and Herzegovina's society and country itself but also for the World's health organization. Answer to high and critically high suicide rates in Republic of Srpska, especially on critically high suicide rates on demobilized soldiers from Republic of Srpska Army (37,2 %) should be sought in the fact that members of Republic of Srpska Army were responsible for planning, ordering and executing numerous of war crimes (they got 1.761 years of prison in total) , and 19.473 of them for genocide crimes on Bosnians. The most illustrative example of how man can descend in the act of war crimes is an order of criminal Ratko Mladic, issued at the beginning of May 1992 to his subordinate officers, from whom he asked to constantly bomb residential areas of Sarajevo until the residents "get out of their minds"! During the period of aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be more specific from 01.01.1992 to 31.12.1995 on territory of Sarajevo during its siege 176 suicide cases were registered. In a postwar period from 01.01. 1996 to 31.12.2005, on territory of Sarajevo canton 468 suicides were registered. However, Sarajevo has less suicides than it was scientifically expected. To be more accurate, there is disparity between the volume and complexity of trauma which people of Sarajevo passed through during the siege and the number of suicides committed.

Keywords: siege, defense, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicide

NOTION AND DEFINITION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME

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This article deals with the definition of transnational organized crime. For now, there isn't a comprehensive and universally accepted definition of transnational organized crime. The reason for this is the dynamism and complexity of the phenomena that are constantly enriching its manifestations, going a step ahead of those who try to define and suppress it. The author investigated and analyzed attempts to define this phenomenon in international criminal law literature and the relevant international criminal law documents. Doctrine of international criminal law seeks to identify some of its common characteristics. We are talking about the criminal activities that make up the organized crime group in order to acquire financial gain and works which have in some way cross-border effects. The United Nations Convention on Combating Transnational Organized Crime also does not contain a definition of transnational organized crime, nor does it contain a list of crimes which fall into this group. Instead, it defines an organized criminal group and define the conditions that must be met in order to be act of a transnational nature. This article is a small contribution to understanding problems and identifying common elements for a comprehensive definition.

Keywords: organized crime, transnational crime, the criminal group, serious crime, profit, money laundering

CRISIS OF MIND AND METAETHIC DISCOURSE OF SAFETY IN BIH

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Why think about good, liberty, safety? Absence of thinking in everyday life in which every other, otherness and difference are being perceived as threat towards personal existence becomes a model of functioning on a personal and global level. It becomes a common experience in the time of crisis, inexhaustible will for power of existing subjects of our ideologized reality in which safety can be talked about only as an idealized object. Does the problem of good and evil, as Hanna Arent thinks, our ability to estimate if something is good or bad link with our ability to think? Is that activity, activity of thinking necessary to be able to enjoy the spheres of safety and feel safe?

Keywords: crisis of mind, metaethics, safety, BiH

STRATEGIES OF COMBATING TERRORISM: EXAMPLES FROM USA, EUROPEAN UNION AND REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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In contemporary conditions global terrorism has won a high ranking on the list of the priorities of national security. The geo-politics of terrorism is global and even if a country does not wish to deal with terrorism, terrorism will certainly wish to deal with it – directly or indirectly. Globalisation has created almost ideal conditions for easier flow of people, goods, financial means and, particularly important, maximally increased flow of information. This has facilitated the development and operations of terrorist organizations. However, the governments and international organizations have become aware of the dangers to which modern society has been exposed by the activities of the organized terrorist groups. The international community, and especially USA and EU, as well as the Republic of Croatia have developed an extensive and above all complicated system to combat terrorism. There are numerous documents that constitute legal, political, and action basis for efficient fighting against terrorism. The subject of this paper is a short comparative presentation of the methods in which the USA, European Union and the Republic of Croatia have been treating terrorism in their strategic documents: National Strategy for Combating terrorism – USA, European Security Strategy – EU, and National Strategy for Prevention and Combating Terrorism – the Republic of Croatia. The intention is to analyze, determine, and present methods in which strategic documents define and treat the terrorist threat, its contents, and meaning, as well as the causes and consequences for one's own and global security. The aim of the paper is to discover, analyze, and determine whether the mentioned strategies differ and in what. Qualitative analysis of the contents of the mentioned strategic documents as well as with their comparative analysis, the authors will indicate the security consequences of different strategic responses to terrorism.

Keywords: strategy, terrorism, national security

SYSTEM OF SANCTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING OF SAFETY IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FOR COMMERCIAL SALE OF GOODS

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After the Second World War, the continuous increase in volume and intensity of commercial trade, both domestic and international, resulted in a bigger need for dynamic delivery without losing the safety of legal transactions. In international trade, often company from one state needs to trade goods from company from another state registered and operating under the law of the other state and because in seller's and buyer's state exist different legal systems, and the validity of the sales contract depends on which law will be applied, as well as the content of the contract of commercial sale gets a different meaning depending on which law will be applied. In this context, in case of breach of contract rises the question of which institution is responsible and what kind of sanction can be imposed? The problems and issues are analyzed at numerous scientific conferences and seminars in order to find an appropriate solution and create system of sanctions to the breach of the contract in order to strengthen safety in trade, by unifying different solutions and making them universally applicable. Furthermore, many important questions are opened such as: the distinction what is significant, and what is ordinary (irrelevant) breach of contract? Whether partial delivery is a significant violation of the contract and what sanction can be imposed? Therefore the interest of science to analyze and study the system of sanctions as most important problem which arises in commercial sale of goods and inappropriate fulfilling of the obligations of the seller and the buyer is of concern to many prominent lawyers and Professors in their works: Ernst Rabel, Andre Tunc, John Honold, Jelena Vilus, Vladimir Kapor, Slavko Caric, Aleksandar Goldstein, Mladen Draskik, Jelena S. Perovic and other. Consequently, many international acts for improving the safety in commercial sale of goods are adopted: Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods, 1964, United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1980, UNIDROIT Principles of the International Institute for the unification of Private Law, Principles of European Contract Law. Their objective is to establish a system of uniform rules and a system of uniform sanctions which will facilitate trade between traders and companies from different states. The work provides a comparative review of the measures for improving safety in international sales through analysis of the system of sanctions in

international acts for sale of goods, given that in contemporary settings international sales gets more importance.

Keywords: system of sanctions, international trade, Commercial Sale of Goods Contract, safety, uniformity, unification

TERRORISM AS A FORM OF SECURITY THREAT

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Given that terrorism in recent years has grown into a global threat to security and alarming form of violence in the modern world, the determination of its structure, content and causes, is one of the aims of political, legal and security studies. Terrorism is essentially an historical phenomenon that is as old as the state itself, although it is often seen as a phenomenon of human society. However, the current forms of terrorism are completely new dimension arising from different historical, socio-economic and political reasons, as well as the development of science and technology. Although scourge of terrorism is a modern civilized order, there is not yet a generally accepted and universal definition of terrorism, as the notion of terrorism is not easy to define. Terrorism has many forms, and it is, except the complexity, characterized with variability of the features. The meaning of terrorism changed the course of history, in order to accommodate the risk of any subsequent period, so it is not surprising that it is very difficult to determine the lasting definition of the term. Also, one of the reasons is that the politics of the powerful states has a double standard, and some of them even use terrorism to avoid potential conflicts and instability in a particular region, but without the involvement of its own military forces.

Keywords: terrorism, violence, endangering the safety, conflicts, instability

HYPOTHESES IN RESEARCH AND REALIZATION OF SECURITY ACTIVITIES

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The starting point of security activity is this hypothesis: people, and the human society, are at risk and they need protection. The organized (democratic) society needs a systematic protection as an activity, because it is threatened in all spheres by this hypothetic danger. All interventions against compromising of security begin with a set of hypotheses, the number of which decreases during the process of intervention - until its completion. In scientific research, hypotheses establish a proper system of relations with the system of activity.

Keywords: hypotheses, scientific research, security, endangering

POLICING IN POST-CONFLICT MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETIES – THE CASE OF SERBIA

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During the wars that followed the dissolution of SFR Yugoslavia, in Serbia as multiethnic society, raised on a wave of nationalism in the context of the fight on the borders of the state, very serious ethnic tensions arose in Serbia. In this circumstances a number of non-Serbs police officers, and managers, were excluded from the police, only because of their national origin. After democratic changes in October 2000, the reform of the police was launched. Police is still not representative to the population of Serbia in terms of ethnic structure, although it was one of reform goals. Achievements in this field are critically analyzed in the paper.

Keywords: multi-ethnicity, policing, democracy, tolerance, transition, Serbia

SECURITY AND STABILITY AS GLOBAL CHALLENGES

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Security challenges – challenges of security and social security are numerous and very diverse, ranging from level of local community to global society, continuous and continuously present in all areas of social life and human endeavor and creativity. Important feature of the historical development of the human society, its very development any survival - even its disappearance are security challenges. Approach to scientific research and scientific research of safety challenges (threats, basis and sources of dangers compromising people on our planet, their material and spiritual goods) can vary having in mind various and different points of departure which are grounded in the process of observation of presentation - opinions with the function of defining the occurrence, the notion of reality and its proper understanding and interpretation. Although the findings suggest deductive and inductive approach, and adequate actions in relation to security challenges, we favor the combined deductive-inductive approach because the two have a common complex subject (security challenge) but their approaches and procedures are opposite as they are based on analytical and synthetic approaches, their relationship and affiliation. In the scientific research of security challenges it is important to keep in mind the relations of general-particular-individual, quality and quantity, holism-individualism. For the research of safety challenges conceptualization is necessary of research and project development which shall contain the following: (1) identification of problem; (2) theoretical and operational determination of the problem; (3) scientific research and social goals; (4) hypotheses and indicators; (5) Methods research will include: (a) approach to research (b) general scientific methods (c) basic special methods (d) methods and techniques for obtaining data (e) methods of data processing (6) Justification of research - Scientific and social. The realization requires research and preparation of plans for the research: timetable, human resources plan, and plan of material, technical and financial resources. In the survey of safety challenges, within the framework of the project research, for developing research inventory we rely on inventory model of standard generally accepted research as well as the general inventory model of research in methodology of social sciences and thus in methodology of research of the security phenomenon.

Keywords: safety, security, stability, the challenge, global challenge, access, deductive approach, inductive approach

NEW ACTORS IN THE SECURITY SECTOR: THE POSITION AND PERSPECTIVE

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Security has always been a fundamental value of the state, as it presents a major responsibility. Most of the security subjects are starting to think about it only when they start losing it. As new forms of security risk increase, so do the discussions about new actors in the security sector, all in order to increase the level of economic, social and health security. Early in the 21st century, these activities start to gain importance, as the nation-state monopoly over the armed forces starts to fall resulting in the emergence of a market containing private armed forces. Does this kind of engagement of new actors in the security sector endanger the vital interests and values of national security? What is the relationship between these actors of security with traditional ones? How do new security actors act when offered to protect national interests and in turn achieve the objectives of national security? Are they the solution or the problem? These are some of the questions in this the research.

Keywords: security, private security, national security, privatization

PROBLEMS OF CONCEPTUALIZATION AND DESIGNING PROGNOSTIC RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THE METHODOLOGY OF SECURITY STUDIES

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Security studies are recognized as an independent science that has its area and methods of research. Therefore, there exists a specific methodology of security studies that is adapted for researching specific problems of the science of security: from the problem of defining the security phenomena to methods and techniques of acquiring and analyzing the data, their interpretation and presentation of applicable scientific findings. These basic postulates lead us to following questions: (1) What are the security phenomena which are the subject of research in security studies? (2) Is there anything specific in the research of security phenomena which would make the methodology of security studies in any way specific? (3) Why is a special attention being paid to prognostic research? Security phenomena which are the subject of research of security studies are the actual relation between endangering, protection and protectedness from being endangered. Two questions follow from this: what is endangering and what is security? Answers to these questions and their operationalization are important components of the conceptualization of research. *Endangering* can be understood as a collection of different events or possible activities, both human and natural, that can damage human body, human psyche or human emotions or human intelligence and the human perspective, as well as do damage to their material property. Endangering is a process, either natural, social or combined. *Security* is the state of affairs in which the subject or the object is preventively or curatively relatively protected from being endangered. So, it is a relative, and not an absolute security, and there we need to differentiate the "individual security" from the "security of the collective", or "institutional security". These definitions are a sufficient basis for initiating the conceptualization of the scientific research of security, since the general relation with endangering and the connection with the areas of real life in specific time, space and norms of normal and deviant allow for an easy derivation of themes and subjects of research. The phase of conceptualization has three key moments: (1) assessing the initial idea by reviewing the existing fund of knowledge (2) formulating scientific research tasks (3) formulating the research project, with individual and group consultations. Conceptualization is an important component of scientific, and especially empirical scientific research which creates the most favorable conditions and a valid basis for the formulation of an applied scientific research project. So far, theory and practice of formulating research projects has indicated that the following model of research projects is particularly useful: 1.

Problem formulation; 2. Research subject – theoretical and operational; 3. Research goals – scientific and social; 4. Hypothetical framework that is made of: a) general hypothesis b) specific hypotheses c) individual hypotheses with indicators 5. Type of research which consists of: a) methodological approach to research b) general scientific methods c) basic specific methods d) methods and techniques of data gathering e) methods of data processing 6. Scientific and social justification for the research. The scientific research project also sets out the plans for the realization of the research: 1. Timetable 2. Human resources 3. Financial resources. In political sciences, and in social sciences research in general, a general model of research subject has been developed, and it consists of: (1) The conditions under which the phenomena being researched appeared (2) The subjects of the phenomena being researched (3) Goals and interests in the research of the social phenomenon, or the subject of that phenomenon (4) Participants and the activities of the participants in the social phenomenon (5) Methods and tools used by participants in constructing the phenomenon and (6) effects – results and the consequences of the phenomenon as a whole.

Keywords: endangering, security, conceptualization (reconceptualization) of research, designing of the research project, research project, research, scientific research, prognostic research, science, security studies, methodology of security studies

ORGANIZED CRIME IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Topic of organized crime is recently very present in Bosnia and Herzegovina and as well all over the world, and as such, it does not leave anyone indifferent. Organized crime is in many ways a specific criminal phenomenon that besides terrorism and corruption, is a major threat to the legal system and institutions of each and every country. It exists both in countries that are in transition as well as in those who are in the post transitional period. Countries of former Yugoslavia are very exposed to various activities of organized crime, and there in particular should be kept in mind entire area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, because of the war troubles that occurred there, which helped criminal groups to strengthen and develop. In this context, the author defines organized crime, with special emphasis on Bosnia and Herzegovina, analyzes specific issues of organized crime that require a different approach compared to the standard solutions in this field. The author concludes that it must be done more in the fight against organized crime, while care should be taken in the creation of the relevant normative-legal framework, in order to avoid numerous negativities, which can be influenced by its creators.

Keywords: crime, organized crime, criminal organization, crime prevention

A DECADE OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PRIVATE SECURITY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Genesis and blossoming of service of protecting people and property from agencies that are not under the jurisdiction of the State, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is starting to happen in 1995. At the beginning of development in the field of private security there was no adequate legislation that would appropriately regulate this area. Gradually, however, the situation changes for the better, even though the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who due to specifics of the Dayton Constitution and constitutional order of Bosnia and Herzegovina, didn't adopted regulations governing this area at the State level. Instead both entities (Federation of BiH and Republic of Srpska) and the Brcko District brought up the laws and regulations governing the functioning of the private security field. With the Law of the agencies to protect people and property in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (15 10 2002) and the Law on Agencies for securing persons and property and private detective activity Republic of Srpska (22/11/2002) into force, the history of a completely new activity begins. Although these issues were partially regulated with the Law on Basic Social Self-Protection Act 1986. The partially treated, the solutions that were offered were not sufficient for contemporary security challenges and needs of the market today. As part of the protective mechanism in the community, there is a security business. Its activity is primarily focused on the protection of persons and property that runs through the physical, technical or combined (integrated) protection. Behind us are 10 years of institutionalized private security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, years that were marked by controversy about the effect of new established private activities in the area in which the state had traditional monopoly status. After a decade that is behind, the authors of this paper make scientific and professional effort in summarizing the results, evaluate what has been done and indicate possible directions of future development activities of this area in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Keywords: institutionalization, security, private security, Bosnia and Herzegovina

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME AS SECURITY THREAT IN CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT (CASE STUDY: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)

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Beginning of 21st century has been characterised by new forms of international politics in creating of new national states, regional and global ideas, movements based on principles of economy, security, policy, culture, and other forms of unification. In post cold-war era new challenges and threats to global and regional security appeared. In past period most of threats was from other countries, but today non state actors are important in creation of security discourse. Transnational organised crime in contemporary international relations is one of primarily security threat to national, regional and global environment, destabilizing basics in societal, economical, political and human values. In global and open environment crime activities actors are cross linking and becoming „actors without sovereignty“ that used defects in national and supra-national security systems. This means that all countries are exposed to this threats but especially post-war and post-conflict countries in transition that are trying to fight back with traditional security instruments. Within this group is surely Bosnia and Herzegovina because its system of inner security is divided and complicated which gives a big chance for development of activities in transnational organised crime.

Keywords: organised crime, security threats, security, Bosnia and Herzegovina

CRIMINOLOGY I

NEW DRUGS IN EUROPE

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Author in this study provide basic analyses in a specific European area from aspect of drugs abuses. Problem is widely known and presented as a specific antihuman crime with high profit. Effect of drugs using and abused, is usually analysed in different terms of solving, especially in criminology, and as the problem of detecting and documenting crime for process of evidence. Study provides orientation on aspect of regional, global and specific European threats from drugs. Drugs trouble is known as social problem, with forensic and criminalistics ground for investigation and punishment this crime. Author tries to analyse the development of stream new drugs to the Europe, partly as economical crime. Any actual information for Study is based on the information from the signaling drug warning system and new information from cooperated local experts. Author analyse the needs of evidence this new drugs, as a new part of criminalistics – forensic knowledge, especially for their high dangerous. They are abnormally dangerous for their unknown effects on human health. Conventional drugs are less hazardous than the unproven new products, because for classical one are more or less known actions on human health and effects associated with their use of. This is typical for crime connected with high commercial gains, and interest regardless of the consequences for the health of the users. This study is the result of the project implementation: Centrum excelentnosti bezpečnostného výskumu kód ITMS: 26240120034 supported by the Research & Development Operational Programme funded by the ERDF.

Keywords: drugs, health, security, evidence, types of drugs, parameters of drugs

VIOLENCE AS A SUBJECT OF STUDY OF THE CRIMINOLOGICAL SCIENCE

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The growing trend of violent and aggressive behavior in the world knows no boundaries of space or other characteristics (gender, race, religion). Crime of violence today in the world annually kills 1.6 million people. The violence that occurs in the context of political developments in the institutional setting or in the family and intimate relationships, has complex causes and factors that contribute to its manifestation. This paper is concerned with the theoretical analysis of the causes and factors of violence over the corpus of criminological science. A special research effort is focused on the factors and forms of interpersonal violence, the most common forms of aggressive behavior. Under these considerations, the theoretical constructs should contribute to the understanding of domestic violence as a form of manifestation of dominance and power in the family environment.

Keywords: criminology, violence, interpersonal violence, the causes

SOCIOLOGY OF CRIMINALITY - SOCIOLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF CRIME AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

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The development of sociological theories that became the basis for theoretical arguments in the case of most social sciences, as well as numerous empirical studies of specific social phenomena that are studied within the general sociology is the central problem of special sociological disciplines. More recently, a need for specific, sociological study and research on crime as a negative social phenomenon, the influence of social phenomena, change and relationships on the growth and variety of crime and criminal and sociopathological behavior. It would be mature, scientific attempt to constitute a separate (special) sociological discipline - Sociology of Criminality, that despite the social determination of criminality as a social phenomenon and legally unacceptable; and will study and research the relationship between sociopathological occasions (deviations) and crime and social reaction to these actions.

Keywords: sociology, criminality, sociology of criminality

DRUG ADDICTION IN NOVI PAZAR

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The general assessment is that in today's conditions drug addiction not be completely eradicated but that, a good strategy of confrontation, may be reduced and brought into the framework of control. The amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Serbia provides for the special head: special investigative measures and actions aimed at combating organized crime. This paper discusses the results related to the methodology of detecting and proving the crimes related to drug abuse, with the previous introduction to some important etiological and phenomenological, bearing the signature drug addiction.

Keywords: drug addiction, crimes related to drug abuse, crime method, the police, prosecution, courts, discovery, evidence

STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF BUGGING IN SERBIA

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In accordance with contemporary efforts to preserve privacy in various aspects of social life, analysis of the procedures for collecting, retaining and processing personal data of citizens are made and noticed numerous shortcomings. Problems due to bugging cause public attention especially if it's not done with the approval of the court, but in the so-called prevention purpose. There are some discrepancies in the existing legislation at different levels, the lack of supporting documents and under-specified procedures for collecting, processing and maintaining personal data of citizens which contribute to numerous abuses.

The purpose of this research is to reach students' attitude towards eavesdropping in Serbia. The data were collected by *PRISE Questionnaire on Security technology and privacy*, part on bugging and data retention. Sample was consisted from the students of University of Belgrade (N=269), the faculties where they study criminal law and criminology (Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Law Faculty and Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies). Results of the research suggests that mostly students are positively oriented towards bugging (94%). They mostly agree to the use of bugging in the purpose of prevention and investigation of terrorist attacks (85,1%) and crime (84%) with a court order, then in the purpose of prevention and investigation of terrorist attacks (30,5%) and crime (25,7%) without court order. Insignificant number of students (1,5%) support bugging in commercial purposes, and further retention and processing of data (2%). In relation to the subject of eavesdropping students are more positive oriented towards bugging the suspect (81%), followed by bugging of people from suspect's contact list (63.6%), and bugging of all lines in order to find a conversation that may be of interest (20.8%). There are some differences among students of different faculties. Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation students are more positive towards the statement that only information about communication via telephone and the Internet that is essential for billing should be retained ($F(2,266) = 8.797, p < 0.01$) and Law Faculty students towards the statement that government institution

should store all data they find necessary for security reasons for as long as they consider it necessary ($F(2,266) = 6.723, p < 0.01$). These findings are interpreted considering similar world research results and in the context of their importance towards sensitizing the public on the importance of the improvement of personal data protection in accordance with the actual situation in Serbia.

Keywords: eavesdropping, personal data, perception, students, Serbia

**PREVENTIVE POTENTIALS OF MULTISYSTEMIC
PSYCHOSOCIAL PROGRAMS – EXAMPLE OF THE CENTER FOR
PSYCHOTHERAPY AND EDUCATION, FOUNDATION WINGS OF
HOPE**

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This study describes activities of the Center for Psychotherapy and Education, Foundation Wings of Hope, and indicates the potential for prevention of juvenile delinquency inherent to multisystemic model applied at the Center. Furthermore, it provides suggestions as to how to better employ the potential of such programs as a part of overall efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency in BiH. Support provided at the Center fosters individual, multisystemic psychosocial approach, which includes professional assessment, counseling, psychotherapy, support in mastering the school curriculum, and support in the increment of the employability. Although the prevention of juvenile delinquency is not the sole, or even the primary focus of the Center, results of empirical research indicate that the work on problems such as unemployment, poor academic achievement and the presence of mental disorders, which are the primary focus of the Center, as well as the use of a multisystemic approach, are often essential determinants of successful prevention programs. Preventive potential of programs with these characteristics can be employed and developed, without forcing a change in their primary focus, through better mutual cooperation between current and possible implementers of such programs and through improved cooperation between them and state institutions, primarily on promotion of multisystemic approach, empirically-based development of individual aspects of programs and organizational capacity building for their more efficient implementation.

Keywords: multisystemic psychosocial programs, juvenile delinquency prevention, preventive potentials of psychosocial programs

PREVENTION APPROACH TO CRIME

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The paper discusses the paradigm change in the approach to crime on an imaginary continuum of social control towards prevention concepts and practices. Social control is a regulatory fact or response of interactive system on disorder of existing balance. Situational prevention approach to crime and to antisocial behavior hypothesized that the criminal event is the result of delinquent's choice and opportunities to implement that choice. Prevention approach promotes community, and the ultimate goal is to increase the quality of life, and thus the neutralization of motivation capacity for committing the crime that is generated by inadequacy of social capital in a given community. The empirical part of the research examines the relationship between the effectiveness of the police sector and certain epidemiological parameters of movement and occurrence of theft, robbery, murder and abuse. The resulting insights are interpreted through the (none) existence of trust in the police, as a component part of the social capital in the context of instructional data for constructing the models of prevention in the community.

Keywords: prevention, social capital, crime

CRIME AS A SOCIAL PATHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

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Speaking on the chosen topic Crime as social pathology phenomenon, I tried to explain the existence of relationship between social environment and the crime. The crime can be seen as distinct social phenomena and explain throughout social relationships. If we start from the viewpoint that the crime as event in the life of one person explains over the individuality and secondly crime as the social phenomenon are explained as consequence of social relationship, then neither one of these two points of view for themselves cannot solve the problem of crime. If we want to oppose efficiently the crime, than is necessary to start from the cause of crime, because it is the easiest to overcome all evil in the "root". It is always better to be safe than to be sorry.

Keywords: crime, social pathology, social problems, criminality, society

CHILD ABUSE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - DETECTION AND REPORTING

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Modern social communities are almost daily is caught between respect for family integrity and privacy, on the one hand, and the need to protect the child from the other side. When we talk about child abuse in general, public often thinks of visible physical injuries expecting final epilogue and a certificate for a possible report to the police, centre for social welfare or to prosecutors. The problem of physical, emotional and sexual abuse of children exists more or less in all communities, but it is hidden and kept as a “family secret”, and more and more as a “secret” of other social groups such as schools, sports clubs, etc. And why keep it a secret and hide it? In this paper, we analyze the next steps in the process of protecting children from abuse and neglect in Bosnia and Herzegovina: identifying child abuse and neglect, reporting of suspected child abuse and neglect; risk assessment of situation and needs of the child and family; urgent intervention; planning and provision of services and measures to protect the child; monitoring and evaluation of child and family.

Keywords: child, violence, detection, reporting

THE IMPORTANCE OF APPLICATION OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN SELECTION OF HUMAN POTENTIALS AND RESOURCES INSIDE THE POLICE

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The human factor has the most important role in every police strategy. Therefore, it is crucial to explore physical and functional abilities, morphological characteristics, health status, psychological and sociological characteristics, as well as knowledge and skills necessary for the members of the police. The use of physical and psychological tests as an instrument to determine human potentials and resources in the police, enables us to define the level of the necessary skills and abilities. Some other methods that are used to determine the level of the necessary physical and psychological characteristics can be the basis for the improvement of already existing human potentials and resources. Since there is no exact research to evaluate physical and psychological abilities in order to select human potentials and resources, hypothetical model is being used. It consists of physical abilities related to strength, speed, coordination, balance, precision and endurance. When it comes to psychological assessments in police officer selection, the diversity of assessment methods allows for an examination of a variety of psychological characteristics, and consequently the identification of candidates with undesirable and those with desirable characteristics, but also those who are most suitable for the police job. Since each of the psychological measures either measures different characteristics or has certain methodological advantages and disadvantages compared to another, similar measure, a more complete assessment in police officer selection would require an application of a wide variety of different types of assessment, which is why its chief constraints are related to time and funding.

Keywords: physical abilities, psychological characteristics, selection, police

CRIMINOLOGY II

RESEARCH OF THE SECURITY GUARD WORK IN OPEN LARGE-SCALE SPORTING EVENTS

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Recently, Boston Marathon bombing case has become the focus in the world. The security guard work of large-scale sporting events like Marathon which is held openly is very important. This paper introduces form and characteristics of open large-scale sporting events, the possible security problems during the sporting events. In this paper, it discusses the operating method of police deployment, scene control, information intelligence collection .In the security guard work of large-scale sporting events, it is important to have a scientific and standardized way which can handle the problem efficiently. This paper would inquire into the model of security guard work through investigation and study.

Keywords: sporting events open, security guard

DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLICE SCIENCE IN CONTEMPORARY SETTINGS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

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The paper aims to outline the significance of the scientific and empirical research in the development of police science. In particular, research related to the: Study of police - citizens relations and levels of interaction; Assessment of community policing and policing in multiethnic communities; Use of police powers and upholding human rights and freedoms; Conflict of interests in the police and police corruption; Police public relations and management of public information's available to the police; Citizens' participation in policing; Development and implementation of preventive programs; Quality of human resources management; Assessment of system for rewards and accountability of police officers; Reforms aimed at euro-standardizing of police performance.

A brief historical review of the development of scientific and research practice in countries with a long research tradition in the field of police science (USA, England) is presented in the paper for the purpose of providing answer to the question: "Whether and to what extent scientific and empirical research in the field of police science in the Republic of Macedonia are considered as basis for qualitative improvement of police work; public relations and development of the police organization (professionalism, efficiency, de-politicization and service oriented)?" This paper has another scientific and social goal: to encourage higher education and professional educational institutions in the region engaged in the education of students for Ministries of the Interior, through joint and coordinated research activities in the field of police science, to contribute towards exchange of theoretical and empirical knowledge about policing in the region, and thus, to contribute to development and promotion of police science as the foundation for reform of police organizations and their integration in collective security systems.

Keywords: police science, police, scientific and empirical research

PEER VIOLENCE VICTIMS

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In their paper, the authors suggest that peer violence is a global problem that permeates all societies, all cultures and all regions of the world. Millions of children suffer violence on a daily basis. Violence against children is a gross violation of the children's rights. It causes suffering of the child, seriously threatens development, welfare, and the child's life itself, and the consequences are often severe and long-lasting.³ *Bullying* among students is a specific form of aggressive behavior, a process in which each participant can be led to serious and far-reaching consequences both physical as well as in the social and emotional life. It is considered the most widespread form of the unacceptable behaviors in school, which can escalate into an extremely serious form of antisocial behavior. Particularly aggravating circumstance is that it takes place in the school environment from which it is impossible to escape or which cannot be circumvented, and which for every child should represent a safe environment that will allow full development of its potential. Depression, anxiety, loss of self-esteem are just some of the psychological effects that daily exposure to this phenomenon can cause. This kind of violent behavior is the basis of many problems associated with violence among people.

Potential victim of this sort of violence is a child that is submissive, defensive, introverted with low self-esteem. Such a child will respond to the most innocent remarks by crying, pulling out and isolation from the society. This timid, quiet and withdrawn child is a favorite target for those who prefer to demonstrate their power over others, either physically or mentally. Violence occurs equally in major cities as well as rural areas, and regardless of the social status.

Keywords: peer violence, victim, forms of peer violence, prevention

³The right to protection from all forms of violence is the basic right of every child established in the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and other documents of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other international organizations, which the state of Serbia has accepted as a member of these organizations.

HOMICIDE CLASSIFICATIONS AND OFFENDER TYPOLOGIES: CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

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Homicides represent a constant challenge in criminology and criminalistics and hence are always current issue. Today homicides represent the “umbrella term” for different types of homicides (in terms of manifestation and motivation). Contemporary criminology within this area is developing a kind of "subspecialization" regarding different classifications. The criteria used in the classification varies from age (children, adolescents, adults, elderly) and the gender (of the offender and the victim), the number of victims (individual, serial and mass) to the relationship between the offender and the victim (no previous acquaintance, acquaintance, friendship, intimate relationship, family relationship). The main motive of scientific research in this area is to find significant correlates of certain types of homicides that could serve as a valuable indicators in the detection of the perpetrators (in cases of unknown offenders), and the scientific basis for the creation of preventive strategies. The aim of this study is to review current knowledge of classifications and typologies of homicide offenders, with particular emphasis on their practical value.

Keywords: homicides, classification, typology of the offender, the offender detection, prevention

CORRUPTION AND MEDIA: BETWEEN TURNING IT INTO SHOWBUSINESS AND ETHICS

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Corruption is the problem all the countries in the world, ever since the beginning, have been confronted with, though in different forms and degrees. Its causes are numerous, also its expression, consequences and traces are visible in almost all social segments and are reflected primarily in institutions distrust, disturbance of the value system, disorientation and insecurity. On Western Balkans, corruption is exceptionally present ever since Yugoslavia disintegration. Today it may be claimed that it is almost integral part of economy and social life in this part of the world. At the top of the most corrupted people are politicians, powerful business people, but also members of judicial and police authorities, therefore all who are expected to be active in reduction of this social evil. Expectance that in the fight against corruption mass media will play significant role, for the time being is not fulfilled, because transition from the time of one party and multi party system have not changed media into authority controllers but in real obedient of new authority. So, it often happens that this fight turns into show business hunt on opponents who are accused, investigated and judged prior to any legal proceedings. Journalists in this way betray ethic principles of the profession they belong to. In this work based on several researches on corruption and media it is analyzed almost unexpected "symbiosis" of corruption evil and those who are supposed to fight against it. The author proves that media instead of having control function in society are actually the link in the chain of corruption. At the same time the need for further reforms in the society is pointed, especially in the media field where all kinds of monopoly should be abolished, the ownership make transparent, stop media concentration and bring back lost integrity and dignity to journalists.

Keywords: corruption, media, transparency, ethics, monopoly

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING

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Money laundering, as one of the most sophisticated and severe forms of organized crime, has a strong international component because it occurs not only within national borders, but goes far beyond. The transnational aspect of money laundering makes it easier to prevent the true source of funds and other property derived from serious criminal activity. Therefore, the problem of money laundering is both, a national as well as an international problem. It is very common in the countries where money launderers attempt to legalize the illegal proceeds and then transfer it into the stream of commerce and finance in order to control certain economic and political processes. Money laundering is an international crime leading the international community to establish common standards that countries around the world should adopt. Having in mind the great difficulties in fighting against organized crime using the traditional methods focused upon the perpetrators, the international community decided to shift its focus towards the other important component of money laundering – the proceeds derived from criminal activity. In that sense, the international community decided to strike where the consequences for money launderers are the most prominent – the money. The prevention of money laundering lead to creation of the whole new set of institutional apparatus; many conventions have been organized, and many articles, directives, recommendations, guidelines were created. The prevention of money laundering has lead to changes in criminal code legislation and dissolution of bank information secrecy. Sometimes, however, this war on money laundering sacrifices some basic human rights. The range of strategies, interventions and international agreements developed to prevent money laundering is broad and very sophisticated. Money laundering is a large business which is not easy to regulate by way of international agreements. Of course, while these agreements and strategies are necessary, the question about their effectiveness, however, still lingers in the background, especially considering the number of final criminal convictions and the amount of illegal proceeds forfeited. In that sense, I provided an overview of the most relevant and the most important international institutions whose job is the prevention of money laundering, namely the UN, Council of Europe, Financial Action Task Force –FATF, Egmont Group, European Union, The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, The International Monetary Fund and World Bank. I would like to mention that I will cover in more detail only those organizations I find the most relevant.

Keywords: money laundering, international organizations and institutions on prevention of money laundering, criminal offenses, organized crime

LEGISLATIVE MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTING AND FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Nowadays corruption is present in both undeveloped and developed countries, while the extent of corruption depends on the general conditions of the social values on one hand and the level of efficiency of the legislative mechanisms for preventing and fighting corruption on the other hand. Legislative framework for fighting and preventing corruption often appears to be inefficient due to failures of the legislative framework to properly address all forms of corruption, vague provisions of the existing legislation or the absence of political will to fight corruption. The creativity of those involved in corruption often annuls the efforts of the legislators to put this dangerous phenomenon under legal control by introducing comprehensive legislative provisions. Domestically, there was no any significant progress toward more efficient response to challenges of corruption. Over the past few years, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been considered as a European country with the highest level of corruption. Over the past few years, some solid conditions for fighting corruption were created through introduction of consistent legal and institutional framework. Anticorruption legislation was improved through enactments of some key laws, however weak implementation mechanisms, asymmetries and the lack of harmonization of the legislation targeting corruption at the different levels of government as well as subservience of the institutions toward certain informal power centers and the absence of positive results that could improve the lack of trusts in those institutions remain the main challenges. This paper analyzes relevant legislative tools that our country has at its disposal to fight corruption; it also introduces mechanisms for fighting corruption including mechanisms for removing causes for corruption, prevention of corruptive act and mechanisms for detection and sanctioning of corruption. The paper also reviews the role and importance of the basic anticorruption laws in prevention of corruption and finally identifies certain weaknesses of the legislation and offers recommendations for improvement of the legislative framework.

Keywords: corruption, strategy, action plan, agency, prevention, financing of political parties, conflict of interest, public purchases, free access to information, corruptive crimes, criminal sanctions measures, prevention, reduction, fight against corruption

THE POSITION OF CRIMINOLOGY IN CREATING OF STATE GUIDED BY RULE OF LAW AND A WELFARE STATE

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Many countries in transition are facing specific social phenomena, that I called »freedom without responsibility«. Democracy as perceived by EU or UN, is based upon free elections. Yet, after it, democracy turns to tyranny of one party or coalition. Next elections may bring changes as political parties are concerned but tyranny remains. Its basic feature is state capture accompanied by adoption of repressive legislation. Wealth inequality is a permanent source of criminological research. Those who have money, though minority of population, decide upon rules and legislation in order to preserve financial and political power. Legislation is influenced much more by lobbyists and less by independent experts. Repression of a judiciary system is in line with the poverty, if we measure it with Human Poverty Index. The number of people in prison reflects the social margin in a manner quite new to us. Research from 2000 shows that there is a surprising correlation between the poverty and the number of prisoners within the EU (the level is 0.58). In spite of the warning, this number has risen up to 0.86 in 2006, including new member states. Repression is also noticeable when we speak of human rights within criminal procedure. European bureaucracy seems to willingly adopt American standards, although torture, preventive killings and preventive ethnical cleansing are not yet welcome. What should be the role of contemporary criminology? Is it just to observe or even to support the decrease of human rights standards?

Keywords: poverty, repression, presumption of democracy, human rights

SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS CONSEQUENCE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATIONS

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According to the World Bank data concerning the region of BiH approximately 1,5 million, or 38% of total population migrated. One of the main reasons for being so was the war (1992-1995) which caused flee of over a million people from BiH, as well as internally displaced million people, which represents over 50% of total population. According to the UNHCR data, approximately million people returned to their pre-war homes. One of the consequences of migrations is the issue of social inclusion of poor groups of displaced persons and returnees. Their exclusion, according to each of the relevant indicators, is over 70% (Petrovic, 2011). This figure is well over the social exclusion rate in BiH, which is 22% (UNDP BiH, 2006). Over 80% of displaced persons and returnees have no employment, more than 70% are facing health issues, over 90% do not participate in political decision making processes, over 80% do not participate in cultural life of local communities, over 70% express powerlessness, and 90% have needs for social welfare interventions. Turbulent migrations, in combinations with economy transition and poverty have placed another problem before social work – human trafficking. Social exclusion is analyzed as one of the fundamental determining factors and suitable basis for victims' recruitment, as well as consequence of traumatic experiences, repatriation and inadequate re/integration into society. The significance of social exclusion issues in BiH reflects from few factors mutually entangled: transition of the social-political system, social disorders caused by the war, increase of poverty rate followed by non-adequate social welfare system and traditional prejudice towards certain social groups. This paper presents the main findings of the empirical research that was carried out in BiH, including results on participation level of the social welfare institutions and services in the process of providing help and support to the victims of human trafficking during the phases of identification, rehabilitation and resocialisation, and re/integration. Therefore, this topic represents two topics of social work at the same time: scientific and practical-applicative.

Keywords: migrations, social exclusion, human trafficking, social work

THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCT OF SUICIDE

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The work refers to the culture and sociology of death, but suicide is only one variant of this phenomena. We try to discuss suicide through trends which suggest that Durkheim's approach is still valid and actual, to which we add functionalist way of suicide, which he did not use in his interpretation. We think there is a need to include this kind of suicide as well, because it is obvious that some actors experience feeling of „uselessness and “redundancy”. This approach is more present in anthropology with recognizes this phenomena and the meaning of act of suicide as ritual. The work will present the interpretative theory of J.D. Douglas, then Jean Baechlor's approach who understands suicide as an act of “problem resolution”, and finally J. Maxwell Atkinson's view which insists on explaining suicide as a social construct- actually a form of symbolic text. Empirical data cannot completely explain different approaches in the understanding of suicide, and we think that new social complexities are a new frame of explanation of that phenomenon.

Keywords: suicide, anomy, ritual, rational choice, solving problem, rationale interpretation

YOUNG SCHOLARS

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE DEATH PENALTY SUPPORT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Purpose: This study examines what factors predict death penalty support among university students in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is hypothesized that specific individual characteristics (e.g., sex), experiences (e.g., fear of crime and prior victimization), and philosophical attitudes pertaining to punishment (e.g., deterrence and retribution) will predict favorable attitudes towards capital punishment.

Design/methodology/approach: The current study relies on self-reported survey data collected from 440 university students enrolled at the University of Sarajevo in 2009.

Findings: Among the students surveyed, roughly half (52.7%) indicated they were in support of the death penalty. Results from a series of multivariate statistical analyses indicate that sex and philosophical attitudes predict death penalty support after controlling for important individual characteristics (age, major) and individual experiences (fear of crime, prior victimization). Theoretical and practical implications of these findings will be discussed.

Keywords: death penalty, attitudes, corrections

PRIVATE SECURITY SYSTEM IN BIH – MISCONCEPTIONS, CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

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Today, almost every country in the world has a segment of its security system that is operated by the private sector which, organizationally, exists as an autonomous entity. Cooperation and links between private and state security systems that arise from the needs and demands of the state institutions in charge of the security system in BiH are clearly present, and their legal framework is defined in accordance with those demands. The current condition of the security sector in BiH is in constant need of updating and adaptation that is imposed by the legal framework, but also the problems in the relationships and cooperation between the private and the state security sector, inadequate organization and functioning of the professional private security operators, and many other detected problems, all in the service of better adjustment to overall political, legal, cultural, social and other challenges. Although there are efforts on behalf of the state in resolving some of the evident problems in the private security sector, it is necessary to change the focus and the methodology of those efforts. Above all, it is necessary to completely redefine and redesign the governing structures and the system of management in almost all private security agencies in BiH because they are the reason why the work of those agencies, especially their human resources management, is conducted in a way that is partly illegal and in unprofessional manner.

Keywords: security system, private security system, public – private cooperation, private security system reform

WORKPLACE BULLYING IN THE FEDERATION BIH: EXPOSURE AND THE STRUCTURE

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The question of mobbing (workplace bullying), as a socially unacceptable behavior, has been recognized as a topic of scientific research in the various fields in the last ten years. But, the awareness of the harmful effects of harassing on the work place, increases, not only for the individuals, but also for the wider community. Because of that, more attention is given to preventive programs worldwide, as the most effective way to prevent the occurrence of this phenomenon. Accordingly, the main aim of this work is to point at the possible consequences of mobbing, and the importance of the strategic approach to developing, implementing and evaluating of the prevention programs of mobbing, and also efficacious modules of the repressive action. The results of the research implemented in the Federation of BiH (n = 271), which are presented in this paper, show that 38.7% of people have experienced some kind of mobbing (of the total number of the males, which were surveyed, 31% had experienced some form of the mobbing (45/144), while the result of surveyed women is 48% (60/126)). On the basis of it, the conclusions and specific recommendations were created.

Keywords: mobbing, consequences, victims, prevention

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE INCREASE OF THE VALUE OF GOLD IN THE CANTON OF SARAJEVO

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We are all witnesses to the frequency of attacks on persons and their property with one main goal, stealing gold. The reason for attacks could be the simplest way to monetize the stolen property and the increase private earnings and become richer. The paper points to a sudden rise in the value of gold and its impact on the increase of crime in the last 10 years in the Canton of Sarajevo. Increasing the value of gold can be traced back to 2003 when the price of gold at the Bosnian market where totaled price was € 10.34 / g, and already in 2011.price has exceed at € 33.20 / year. The basis of this article is the statistical data on crime trends provided by the report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Canton of Sarajevo. In following separate section we will present the results of interviews with owners of certain gold stores who gave their opinion about the price movements of gold and how it affects the security of their stores . In the discussion we point out the need for greater protection of gold stores, preventive actions guarding gold jewelry, and a certain dose of caution on the streets.

Keywords: gold, theft, property crime

ABUSE AND TORTURE OF ANIMALS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – A CRIME WITHOUT PUNISHMENT?

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The basic idea of this work is presentation of actual situation concerning animal welfare in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The initial hypothesis is that existing laws [Animal Protection And Welfare Code, Criminal Code Of Bosnia and Herzegovina (including Criminal Codes of two Entities and CC of Brcko District)] are just „dead letter“, which I am going to confirm by official data of reported cases of animal abuse in Sarajevo Canton and Brcko District as well as number of condemning sentences. I will draw attention to the fact that competent institutions (police, judiciary, prosecution, ...) are obliged to enforce the listed Laws and that this growing problem is not just a problem of NGO sector and individuals – animal rights activists. Likewise, I want to look back at psychological profile of types of persons who abuse and torture animals and point out the similarity with abusers and torturers of humans.

Keywords: animal protection and welfare, animal abuse, laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina, competent institutions, psychological profile

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE OFFICERS IN THE ZENICA-DOBOJ CANTON

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Police officers in the Zenica-Doboj Canton encounter a number of problems that hamper day-to-day operational work. A survey we conducted in four police departments in the area, and interviews conducted with the Cantonal Police Commissioner and Chiefs of police confirms that. Problems are many, and some of them stand for many years unsolved. Material and technical equipment of the police is not at the optimal level, means of communication and coverage areas also; IT equipment is not in accordance with the needs of modern police. All this is accompanied by insufficient personnel training. Currently, police officers in the Zenica-Doboj Canton have no permanent, mandatory physical training. The geo-strategic position of the Canton serves only to make the task of maintaining a favorable security situation more complex. Its size, population and contiguity with three other cantons in the Federation, shared border with the Republika Srpska (RS), as well as a total road length, are all contributing factors. The problems described in this article are just some of those faced by police officers. The research results indicate severe difficulties for cantonal police in ensuring a favorable security environment and effective protection of people and property in the examined area. Our aim is, at first place, to point to deficiencies in the operational problems faced by police officers, and we firmly believe that identification of problems is the first step to their solution.

Keywords: operation problems, police, Zenica-Doboj Canton