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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**RESEARCHING SECURITY -
APPROACHES, CONCEPTS
AND POLICIES**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

02-03 June 2015, Ohrid

МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА

**БЕЗБЕДНОСТА КАКО ПРЕДМЕТ НА
ИСТРАЖУВАЊЕ - ПРИСТАПИ,
КОНЦЕПТИ И ПОЛИТИКИ**

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Dear,

With the scientific contribution that will be made, and in a debate, the Ohrid 2015 conference will answer the questions that are of interest to the scientific and social public. One of those questions addresses the issue of defining security science as a concept, which is related to the concept of security. For this concept different language systems use different terms. Also, one of the principal problems is the naming of the science which deals with researching security. Namely, security is a phenomenon which is the subject of research of philosophy and science, but it is also the subject of interest of other forms of knowledge as well, such as religious, common-sense and artistic ones. But it also denotes a state, activity and certain social creations which, one way or the other, fill human life or are in the function of meeting human needs. It deals with searching for the answer related to the nature of the destructions, the risks and prerequisites for setting up the conditions and the environment for the creation and improvement of human life, and also with the values: a) whether these values are threatened, to what extent, what from and why; b) how to improve and promote the values and eliminate their threat, who from, with what measures and against whom?

Topics

- Approaches and methods in researching security
- Contemporary security – problem of the state or the society
- Security as a public good and its transformation in the spirit of the new generation of security risks and threats
- Classification of security – types of security
- The concept of security system reform
- Security neutrality versus European and Atlantic integration
- The concept of securitization
- Place and role of intelligence and counterintelligence services
- Expanded approach to security
- Parliamentary control over the security system
- Security law
- Corporate security – new type of dealing with risks
- The “public’s right to know” and the security system
- Prevention of violence at sports events
- Energetic security in Southeast Europe
- Comparative experiences and latest mechanisms for preventing corruption
- Types of corruption in the security system and the judiciary
- Participation of citizens in the fight against corruption
- Practical policies for police reforms
- Police integrity yesterday, today and tomorrow
- Forms of cooperation between police forces and police organizations
- Structure of international police cooperation
- Contents of international police cooperation
- Forms of ad hoc institutionalization of international police cooperation
- Educational systems and profile of police profession in the Balkan states
- Forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area of dealing with crime, trafficking in humans, narcotics and psychotropic substances

- Institutionalization of regional cooperation in dealing with crises and other security problems
- Is the formation of joint Balkan police forces?
- Is the formation of Balkan network of criminologists as well as networks of individuals coming from particular specialties possible?
- Approaches in cases of domestic violence
- Contemporary forms of trade, legal regulations and relations between states
- Cooperation of economic subjects between legal security and security threats and risks
- Regional cooperation and regional economic policies
- Democracy, legal state, human rights, their enhancement and forms of protection
- International standards for the protection of freedoms and rights of persons and citizens and the policies of the Balkan states
- Forms of protection of freedoms and rights – experiences and perspective
- Strengthening the rule of law and the responsibility of the institutions
- The role of international organizations in the promotion and implementation of international norms for the protection of human rights in the Balkans
- Democracy, stabilization, integration
- Inter-state and inter-institutional cooperation in the protection of human freedoms and rights
- Contemporary forms of crime and ways for their suppression
- Contemporary forms of cyber crime (electronic: frauds, misleadings, threats, id thefts and other forms of electronic frauds and crimes)
- Forms of crime related to the Internet and cyber services and manners for their detection
- Criminalistic experiences, achievements, methods, means and manners for the suppression of contemporary forms of criminality
- Gender perspectives in security
- Relationship between criminological and victimological sciences and security as a science – independence, complementarity, distinctiveness, delimitation, subject of study and research methods.
- Relationship between criminal law science and security as a science – independence, complementarity, distinctiveness, delimitation, subject of study and research methods.
- Relationship between criminalistics and security as a science - independence, complementarity, distinctiveness, delimitation, subject of study and research methods
- Classical (conventional) criminality – (un) justly neglected topic
- Homicides and other crimes against the person – a worrying upward trend
- Capital punishment – pros and cons (reasons for reconsideration)
- Frauds – unjustly neglected criminality (phenomenology, etiology, prevention, penal policy)
- Victimization of vulnerable groups (women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities etc.) and their protection
- Reform of the criminal material and process law
- Contemporary risk management methods in socio-pathological phenomena
- Modernization of criminal justice
- Contemporary challenges to criminology
- Prevention of juvenile delinquency
- Contemporary responses to criminality suppression

- Sexual abuse of children
- Assistance and support to crime victims
- Problems relating to the statistical recording of criminality
- Gender perspective of criminality
- Women and criminality
- Stress and victimization in penal institutions

Through an open and well-argued debate the Conference should make topical the discussion on the difference between security as an activity and the science which deals with it, i.e. the scientific deliberation and the discovering of scientific laws and rules in the social field of security. These two concepts are most commonly referred to as security and security science or sciences, respectively. Yet, no clear distinction is drawn between them. Most commonly, when talking about security science the discussion revolves around security and its structure. In that sense the concept of security is currently being used with several meanings. As far as security at national or global level is concerned, we should bear in mind the fact that its contemporary concept and basic contours date back to the period after the fall of the Berlin Wall, i.e. after the Cold War. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 mark a new era in the studies and the practice of security. As a result of globalization and the processes which led to the change in the structure of the world power, the phenomena encroaching security are perceived as challenges, risks and threats. The ranking of these concepts and phenomena depends on the level of their impact on the encroachment of security, and for this reason they represent latent, potential or factors of immediate encroachment. In scientific and expert debate security and security science are being disputed. Thus, instead of science, the notions of state (integral security), field (security sector) or a specific system are used. There are no doubts that security encompasses all of them. It is an important human activity in which numerous processes, subjects and relations are interwoven. That sphere is characterized by specific occurrences and phenomena which are challenges for numerous individuals, organs and organizations, and above all, for the state. Security is a complex phenomenon, a controversial concept which has very often been one-sidedly and narrowly defined through history. Security is a complex phenomenon, and, is essentially a disputable concept not only because of its elusive nature and contents bearing in mind the time and the place in which it has been discussed, but also because of the fact that discussion on security is inevitably related to other categories: fear (for physical survival), absence of structural violence, peace, well-being and stability. In international relations, security is defined in various ways, and very often in literature this concept is used without being more closely determined.

As a political concept, security is evidently a pre-condition for the existence of life - individual and societal, and refers to the absence of threats and protection from threats. The understanding of security as an innate interest of every individual and broader human collectivities – family, society, nation, state, international system, points to the need for broadening the concept of security towards such approaches. Therefore, in theory concepts are formed such as national and international security, and, in more recent time, human, individual, societal and global security, which indicates an important expansion of new dimensions of security.

The paradigms and the institutional models of security have a historical continuity. They have been changing. Security is inseparably related to the state and its organization, organs and function. Contemporary debates on security are expanded to the social and political sphere. Although the very mentioning of the concept of security, is, above all, associated with internal peace and peaceful life of the citizens, i.e. as freedom from threats, it

also denotes a state of defence from an external enemy and encroachment of sovereignty.

Therefore, the central interest of the concept of security is the state, which can be jeopardized by internal turmoil, economic and social disturbances, particularly in communities lacking the feeling of endangerment of identity and social cohesion. Hence, it can be concluded that “freedom means nothing without security” and that “the test of the freedom is the security of the minorities”. For that purpose the Faculty of Security will organize an international conference in Ohrid in the period 2-3 June 2015 on the topic: “Researching security – approaches, concepts and policies”. This will mean that the Faculty of Security Skopje will continue its orientation towards giving contribution to the development of scientific thought by organizing international conferences in the area of security, thus helping the decision-makers at regional, national and local level, to overcome practical problems they face in a faster, simpler and timely manner with the help of the findings and the research results.

Country	Original scientific paper	Review-scientific paper	Professional paper	Negative reviews	Total work papers
Italy		4			4
Hungary			1		1
Russian Federation			1		1
Ukraine		1			1
Sweden		1			1
Portugal	1				1
Serbia		12	13	2	27
Czech			2		2
Albania		2			2
Croatia		1			1
Slovenia		1			1
Bulgaria	1	2			3
Montenegro			1		1
Bosnia and Herzegovina			6	2	8
Macedonia		40	28	5	73
Total work papers	2	64	52	9	127

Organization committee of the International Scientific Conference

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REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS LAW IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC - ONE OR MULTIPLE CRIMINAL PROCESSES?

Abstract

This paper approaches the issue of adjusting the criminal process to specific forms of criminality from the legal point of view on the background of planned re-codification of the basic statute of the criminal law in the Czech republic.

The Czech republic is to adopt a new code of criminal procedure, which is motivated by the legislator's opinion that the current code of criminal procedure, adopted in early 60s and amended numerous times in the past, no longer suits the needs of contemporary criminal policy. Some of the main problems of it resulted from the complex changes in the society after the year 1989, which brought also new specific forms of criminality [esp. the white collar criminality]. As the social, political and also technical development has advanced, needs of adopting fitting regulation of criminal procedure, allowing the state to react properly to new criminal threats, have occurred.

On the brink of adopting a new code of criminal procedure there are many vital questions about its conception and principles and one of them is the extent and boundaries of legal instruments, that will be given to the bodies of criminal investigation to flexibly react to specific conditions of discovering, investigating and solving certain crimes [economical, cyber, drug-related, those streaming from the anonymization of the society etc.]. The diversity of contemporary criminality namely raises the question whether a uniform criminal procedure can lead to the best result for the society in each case as well as where are the limits of adjusting the criminal process to it.

This paper thus focuses on the topic of the possibilities of the criminal process legislation in the field of making the criminal policy of the state as efficient as possible regarding the great plethora of the forms of criminality. It considers the nature and division of the criminality that needs special procedural treatment, the coherence of such treatment with basic principles of the criminal law with regards to the continental legal tradition, legal comparison with other European countries, as well as to the protection of human rights under the Convention of Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Key words: criminal procedural law, forms of criminality, adaptation of the criminal process, basic principles

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**POSSIBLE IMPACT OF THE JUDGEMENT IN THE CASE MUSLIJA
V. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ON THE REFORM OF THE MINOR
OFFENCE LAW IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA WITH SPECIAL
EMPHASIS ON DELICTS WITH VIOLENT CHARACTERISTICS**

Abstract

In this paper we analyze the judgment of the European court for human rights made in the case of Muslija vs. Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which Bosnia and Herzegovina is sentenced for violation of the article 4 of Protocol No. 7 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which guarantees the application of the ne bis in idem principle. The authors provide special references on interpretation in case-law of the European Court for Human Rights when the sentence pronounced in a minor offense proceeding is considered as a criminal offense, when the offenses were the same (*idem*) and when there is dualism of the proceedings (*bis*). Since Bosnia and Herzegovina is obliged to analyze all laws which prescribe minor offenses and determine whether there are some similarities between the characteristics of minor offenses as well as criminal offenses, it is necessary to change the existing law which prescribes minor offenses on state and entity level, as well as to conduct harmonization with the criminal law, whenever it is determined that there are some similarities. In this manner the authors assess the existing state, with special reference on minor offenses and criminal offenses with violent characteristics in the law system of Republic of Srpska and suggest further measures for harmonization of our penal system with requirements from the above judgment and the mentioned practice of the European court for human rights regarding the application of the principle ne bis in idem.

Key words: ne bis in idem, criminal and minor offenses law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, harmonization of penal system

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COMPUTER RELATED CRIME - GENERAL LEGAL DEVELOPMENT IN SERBIA

Abstract

The significance of information and communication technologies has created the need to establish worldwide measures and mechanisms for the protection of society and the individual against abuses in this area, through adopting appropriate legislative solutions and improving international cooperation. The result of these efforts, among other things, the adoption of Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, which has established minimum standards that are necessary, in the opinion of the international community to meet the national legislation in order to effectively combat the abuse of high technology. Criminal-law solutions in this field in Serbia can be classified into two groups. The first group makes a substantive provision which stipulates that actions are socially unacceptable behaviour that violate or infringe certain protective structures. It's a Criminal Code. The second group consists of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Electronic Communications (as well as certain by-laws) that establish a procedural framework, but the framework provided by the Convention and without procedural nature, which have provided mechanisms and powers of state agencies in the detection procedures, evidence collection, criminal prosecution and trial of offenders cybercrime.

Significant concerns in this segment was created on the issue of the organization of the judicial system of the state towards creating conditions for successful combat and combat new forms of criminal activity. Specifically, whether to opt for a comprehensive systemic change, or change a number of regulations in order to create an adequate legal framework, or be oriented towards a partial amendment of certain legal provisions in order to create conditions for the timely and adequate response to new forms of criminal behaviour, that is the question each state has solved or is dealing in accordance with their capacities. The first method is without a doubt very effective, but also very demanding, since it requires a high degree of political and social consciousness of the necessity of changes that should be followed, while the second method is more economical and less demanding method, as it does not impinge on the basis of the system, but who can leave behind a series of unresolved issues such as the question of jurisdiction for certain crimes, the collision of new and existing legislation, and so on. In accordance with the resources available, Serbia, with the aim of criminal law protection of new forms of computer crime, opted for a different way of organizing its judicial system, oriented for partial changes of certain legal provisions and the adoption of new laws, establishing new state authorities for procedure in criminal cases in this area.

Key words: cyber law, EU, Serbia, cyber-crime.

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CRIMINAL POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract

The article analyzes the criminal law policy of Russia, which has for more than 20 years been subject to continuous reform. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation has been constantly amended but without the existence of a conceptual framework for the adopted amendments. Furthermore, some crimes are for a time excluded from the Criminal Code, but in a short time come back (for example, smuggling, slander). And while punishment for certain crimes is seemingly increased, the Russian legislator, in fact, is doing everything possible to protect the economic criminals (excluding the confiscation of property as a form of punishment, introduced preferential article for fraud in business, and the introduction of fines for crimes of corruption for which the actual payment is only 1%). Reforming the criminal law policy in Russia is dominated by postmodern thinking, characterized by the concept of rhizome formulated by Gilles Deleuze, where thinking, existence, and actions are in different spheres without a center, the fulcrum of the ontology. The authors have studied more than 500 judgments relating to the application of the new criminal law, and 1540 Constitutional Court judgments on criminal law policy. The results confirm that the continuing reform baffled courts which either did not understand how to apply the new laws, or applied the new laws arbitrarily. In such circumstances, the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation have become very important, as these decisions adjust how the criminal law policy of Russia is applied.

Key words: criminal law policy, Russian Federation, reform, Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

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ON THE PATH OF SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BUSINESS: MACEDONIAN CASE

Abstract

The beginning of Arab spring and permanent war conflicts since December 2010 made Republic of Macedonia one of mostly “visited” countries by illegal migrants. Using criminal groups help, illegal migrants are travelling through Macedonian territory and making efforts to get to the European Union. The increased numbers of smuggling of migrants’ cases is one of many indicators showing that the Macedonian path is one of the most often used on the way to “promised” European Union. The paper makes an overview of the most important phenomenological characteristics of this crime in the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: criminal groups, illegal migrants, organized crime, Republic of Macedonia, smuggling of migrants.

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RADBRUH FORMULA RIGHTS AS BASIS FOR UNDERSTANDING FAIR TRIAL

Abstract

Famous German theorist, Gustav Radbruch, has successfully refreshed the area of European legal thought with original ideas on how to resolve the problems, which seemed to us at first glance almost insoluble. Tripartite structure of the relationship between justice, legal certainty and legal expediency, established the formula of the damping of the tension between principles; if their relationship is inadequate from the standpoint of harmony, it appears as a large load for positive legal orders. The paper Radbruchov model for solving these relationships separately record the term "unjust law" as acceptable (and perhaps only) way to reconcile natural and positive law in the states of revolutionary and transitional processes that occasionally can find state-legal orders. The historical experience of major criminal trials after World War II, and after breaking the undemocratic regime before the end of the twentieth century, are striking testimony to the attractiveness of a legal formula which is dedicated to the theme of this paper. Putting them in a logical connection with the principle of a fair trial, the formula appears in the function parameter for credible in content, and valuable assessment of the quality of the principle of a fair trial.

That's why he performed a functional analysis of the relevant legal regulations in the field of human rights and freedoms in modern European states, as well as analysis of European documents devoted to this area. On the other hand, the author seemed interesting to systematize the basics of understanding the principles of a fair trial, which is based precisely on the idea of the German theoretician shown. In this regard, it is important to handle primarily relevant jurisprudence of the German federal judiciary, in the same direction moving and attention regarding the jurisprudence of other individual European, national legal orders. To be intellectually rounded hypothetical architecture work is particularly pronounced and attitude of understanding of European standards for fair trial in the context of Radbruchovih ideological messages. Final reasoning highlights the vitality of this part of the contemporary European legal theory from the previous century. Final conclusions points out the important warning about the real importance of the indicated legal approaches, especially bearing in mind the cautionary pastnm which led positive law to the collapse of the border point in its existence.

Key words: Radbruch, " unjust law", fair trial, Human Rights, guilt.

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CRIMINAL DIMENSION OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN CRIMINAL CODE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Abstract

The fact is that collectively commission of criminal offenses experiences full expansion, within which is particularly evident participation of several persons in the commitment of organized crime. Organized crime is the most dangerous form of crime, which is characterized by participation of several persons which, on the basis of a previous agreement, commit offenses, with the aim of obtaining tangible or intangible benefits. The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina regulates this matter in a distinctive way. In addition to definitions of general terms related to the participation of several persons in the realization of criminal acts, it is a model in which, in a separate chapter (XXII), participation of several persons in realization of the crime is incriminated through the following criminal acts: Preparation of the offense, Agreement to commit an offense, Association for the purpose of criminal offenses and Organized crime. The author analyzes the provisions relating to the criminal law dimension of organized crime in the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: organized crime, criminal offense, Criminal Code, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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UNDERCOVER AGENT – STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES ENGAGEMENT IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

Abstract

For long time organized crime, due to its characteristics, is one of the most dangerous sources of threats to the state. Therefore, it is subject to reaction at both national and international level, where there is an attempt to consolidate the front of action through a high degree of mobilization of all social forces. Especially important is the organized approach to combat organized crime, through professional and thorough implementation of appropriate procedures, with particular emphasis on those opposing means to which, until recently, not much attention was given, or there were no legal means for their application, but can achieve good results. In this respect methods of infiltration have particular importance, as the only ones whose implementation, through acting from "inside", can get to the top of the criminal organization. Using undercover agent in this regard is of particular significance.

Starting from the actuality of organized crime as a phenomenon, the paper stresses the importance of engaging the undercover agent, as a special investigative method in the detection, prevention and proving criminal acts of organized crime. Undercover agent is viewed as a participant in undercover criminal operations, and the standards and procedures of his involvement are considered. Special attention is paid to the methodology of selection, preparation, training and "infiltration" in a criminal organization, as well as ways of acting in the organization. The problem of data gathering and securing evidence, the possible (safe) ways of communicating and receiving orders, and acting in case of sudden need to change methods is pointed out. In particular, the importance of protecting the undercover agent at all stages of engagement is highlighted.

Key words: organized crime, undercover agent, special investigative methods.

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APPLICATION OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL METHODS IN THE FORENSIC INVESTIGATION OF FIRE ON THE MOTOR VEHICLES

Abstract

The absolute increase in the number of fire accidents on the motor vehicles and increasing number of accidents as a consequence of proved intentional arson activities (90% of cases), are strong indication that the security services have to increase the efficiency of determination of origin of the fire. It is considered that increasing in efficacy of unambiguous determination of fire origin in motor vehicles should have a positive effect on general fight against arson activities and preventive role, equally. The forensic expertise which makes distinction among intentionally provoked fires, as a consequence of flammable liquids use, and self-ignitions due to faulty electrical installations is, naturally, of utmost importance. In this report we are informing about a case of forensic expertise of fire accident on city buss which was completely burnt down, with unambiguous determination of a fire origin, as a final result. Samples from the fire-scene were taken into laboratory for testing in order to verify the possible presence of flammable substances in order to eliminate possible arson. Results of the analysis eliminated the presence of micro traces of flammable hydrocarbons e.g: petroleum products or other organic solvents, so the possibility of arson was excluded. Physico-chemical analysis was performed on gas chromatograph coupled with a mass spectrometer (GC/MS), and infrared spectrometer with Fourier transform (FT-IR). Proper implementation of Physico-chemical analysis of fire scene and trace analysis lead directly to definite conclusions on cause of fire origin. Namely, the use of X-ray structural analysis and examination of the microstructure of the disputed samples using Debye-Scherrer methods, led to credible determination of fire origin. The analysis of obtained Debye-Scherrer diagrams pointed to the fact that the location of electrical conductor interruption was reach in oxygen, revealing ordinary short circuit as a primary cause of fire.

Key words: Fire on vehicles, forensic expertise, laboratory research.

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ISSUE OF DIGITAL (ELECTRONIC) ANALYSIS IN THE PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE IN SERBIA

Abstract

After the introduction of new legislative concepts for hi-tech crimes and creating new environment in Serbian policing practice, through founding of new subjects and complementary jurisdictions for them, initial euphoria has gone. We have faced new questions and new obstacles in tackling of new crime, cybercrime. In that concept we are addressing issues of police power to process the crime scene and to search and seizure digital – electronic evidence. This area is very laterally defined in contemporary Serbian criminal procedure legislative; moreover there are bylaws especially in Ministry of Interior of Republic of Serbia which deal with some aspects of this area more thoroughly than any legal act in Serbia. That is very understandable because of the impact that omissions in this field made by police can produce more problems than any other mistake. In this paper authors are critically oriented to existing legal concepts and practical problems arising from known issues, while trying to present some solutions to existing problems and issues. This is done by comparative analysis and scientific research of content analysis of legislative efforts, practical implications and implementations with common and known problems and issues.

Key words: hi-tech crime, cybercrime, search and seizure, processing of crime scene, digital evidence, electronic or digital space

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THE EVIDENCES AND NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Abstract

The authors in this work deal with the particular questions of the complex issues of proving in the criminal procedure, according to the new Criminal Procedure Code of Republic of Serbia. Namely, Serbia was adopted a new CPC in 2011, which entered into force in 2013. The main novelty that brings this legal text is moving from the concept of judicial investigation to prosecutorial investigation. However, it brings some changes in the field of proving. Since the area of proving is extremely tight, the authors pay attention to the specific changes in the already standard sphere of proving, while they emphasize completely new solutions. Among them, particularly stand out certain types of expertise and taking of samples. Taking of samples was not, regulated in Serbian legislation before. Now, the legislator regulates three types of this form: taking biometric samples, taking samples of biological origin and taking samples for forensic-genetic analysis. After the main part of the work, the authors give final, concluding and critical remarks on the new solutions.

Key words: evidence, expertise, taking samples, Serbian Criminal Procedure Code

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THE TERM OF CRIMINALISTIC STRATEGY

Abstract

It is a fact that the development of modern society brings positive and negative consequences with itself. The expansion of various forms of organized crime and corruption, represents a challenge for the entire international community, i.e. the problem that cannot be easily solved. Hence, a certain number of Western countries leaves the traditional methods of combating crime and starts to deal with this problem with a different approach of preventing and combating contemporary forms of crime. Thus in Germany during the eighties comes to the development of criminal strategies while at the same time in America and England criminal intelligence is being developed. In all scientific and especially in the social sciences the term "strategy" occupies a very important spot. When we talk about this term within the field of theory and practice, there are differences and disagreements that need to be analysed. In this article, the authors will primarily consider the concept of strategy, the concept of criminal strategy and will point to the importance of different strategies of criminalistics used for fighting various forms of crime.

Key words: strategy, criminalistic strategy.

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**CRIMINALISTIC AND FINANSIAL INVESTIGATING CRIMINAL
ACTS ABUSE OF OFFICIAL POSITION AND POWER AND MONEY
LAUNDERING AND OTHER PROCEEDS OF CRIME IN REPUBLIC
PF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

In the Republic of Macedonia in most cases the economic-financial crime is performed a criminal act “Abuse of Official Standing and Authority”, and that crime in most criminal act occurs as a predicate offense of “Money Laundering, and other proceeds”, according to the analysis of practical cases in the period 2007 - 2013 year. Perpetrators of abuse of official position and authority persons who abuse their office, employment or performing work in the public interest aimed at the acquisition high yields and criminal treasures that use every luxurious life, but part of the treasures den in foreign banks or purchase real estate or other investments in foreign countries. Criminal investigation of these criminal acts is a complex proceedings which included law enforcement agencies that have police authorizations - the Ministry of Interior, the Financial Police, the Customs Administration under the leadership of the public prosecutor, in cooperation with other state authorities and institutions.

Therequisite for financial investigation of these criminal acts is to track down, providing and confiscation of criminal proceeds that perpetrators have acquired with abuse of power and authorization and they have managed to legalize or launder through domestic and foreign financial institutions. In this paper analyzed criminal situations connection of these criminal acts and organized manner of criminal actions of the perpetrators in the part of performing of abuses and in the process of money laundering and other criminal proceeds through the application of the method “case studies”.

Key words: abuse of official position, criminal investigation, financial investigation, money laundering, confiscation.

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PHENOMENOLOGICAL AND ETIOLOGICAL APPROACH FOR RESEARCHING TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND ACCIDENTS ON THE ROADS

Abstract

Traffic safety is a state of optimal and normal traffic and the protection of participants in traffic and material goods by eliminating possible sources of danger or their control in the preset frames.

Traffic delinquency represents a special form of criminal behavior, which is specific in criminological (etiological-phenomenal), criminal justice and penological view. Phenomenology of accidents is the scientific discipline that deals with the study of issues of manifestations, scope, structure and dynamics of traffic accidents. Etiology of traffic accidents is the scientific discipline that deals with the causes, conditions and other factors due to which accidents occur.

In this paper, the authors at the beginning point to the specifics and multifactor impacts of traffic delinquency, and then through the analysis of some phenomenologic and etiologic features of traffic accidents in road traffic in the Republic of Macedonia aim to detect the current situation and problems in order to propose measures in order to improve and promote the safety in road traffic.

Key words: traffic safety, traffic delinquency, phenomenology, etiology, prevention

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PREVENTIVE ROLE OF MEDIA IN MAINTAINING THE LEVEL OF SECURITY AT SPORT EVENTS: THE CASES OF SERBIA - ALBANIA, GALATASARAY - CRVENA ZVEZDA

Abstract

Media are important segment and factor in the process of preventive action for decreasing violence on sport fields. But, at the same time some texts and headings in media provoke condition of intolerance and further lift atmosphere. Recently media give much more space and time to incidents at sport events, then to the actual sport games and analysis of it.

The necessity of objectivity during reporting is a must, because in such way prevention will be at first place and it will help in prevention of unwanted situations during sport events.

To support theoretical claims in this paper, we will also make an analysis of football match from the qualifications for EURO 2016 between Serbia and Albania, played in Belgrade; and the basketball match from the Euro league between Galatasaray and Crvena Zvezda played in Istanbul.

Key words: media, prevention, security, sport violence.

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SUPERVISION OF STUDENTS' PRACTICE FOR WORK WITH CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

Abstract

Experiential learning during their undergraduate studies, which is realized through the student practice, plays key role in the education and training of students for their profession as helpers. The process of supervision seeks student to understand relationships and causes of risky behavior of children. Student gets advice from supervisors for directing and supporting the child in conflict with the law. Supervisor uses difference techniques to assist the student in order to better perceive himself, to become more patient, dedicated and ambitious.

The student with the support of the supervisor enhances the knowledge and skills for supporting the child. During his work with children in conflict with the law, becomes positive model for the child, good mentor for his leading through process of growth and positive integration in the environment.

The purpose of this paper is to highlight the importance of student practice, experience, and opinion of students on this educational activity and ability of the field instructors, who have the most important role in the road from incompetent, unqualified student to create competent and qualified practitioner.

Key words: Supervision, Supervisor, experiential learning, children in conflict with the law.

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THE VICTIMS OF BLOOD REVENGE – SPECIAL KIND OF RUTHLESS REVENGE

Abstract

Everything that is discussed and also happens about blood revenge remains a secret. Motive is unusual, inexplicable persistence to solve the set objectives, chose of victims, method of execution and consequences of the execution of such an act – are some of the main characteristics of this patriarchal phenomenon. We can say that the blood revenge privilege minorities, and those who are doing it are persons with “holy” obligation which primary mission is only that and nothing else. Maybe? But maybe it’s animal thirs for blood, as specific form of unnatural desire, like horde of hunters who attack defenseless animal. Special charm is in danger, and if the slightest thing anticipates the victim will be spared. The interest that is much more important is the one who warns that this phenomenon has not disappeared, contrary. According to that, there is no need to magnify the value of this phenomenon but also there is no need to underestimate. Criminologist would have to observe this phenomenon as all others and not to engage in qualification, especially from the law or moral side, because it will lead him to the “misunderstanding”. Confusions about blood revenge still persists, and here’s why. From many of law qualifications that can be find in the literature, two thing remain controversial. First of all, is the blood feud simultaneously and reckless (cruel) and second, whether this murder was murder for base motives? The fallowing questions come to mind with justified cause: what is with revenges directed at innocent people, those who did not give reason for doing that act of violence; what about revenges where reason for blood feud is not equivalent to inflicted injuries; what about the murder of childrens, head of the families, mostly dozens of them, even the killing of the old ones? The main task of this piece is focusing on legal aspects of vendetta, criminological aspects that indicate the criminology of this phenomenon as the victimological aspects directed to the victim of the offense

Key words: murder, revenge, blood revenge (blood feud), ruthless revenge, victim.

Tereza Konečná

**SANCTIONS FOR SPECTATOR VIOLENCE – IMPOSING A
SENTENCE OF PROHIBITION OF ENTERING ON SPORTS,
CULTURE AND OTHER SOCIAL EVENTS**

Abstract

A lot of people like going at sport events. I also sometimes go at sport event to support my favourite team. We can see very often families with small children at stadium. However, people are worried about their safety. Some groups of fans go there to fight and destroy stadium equipment. Our joy of sport disappears and organizers, police, courts have a lot of work with these people. It is a problem of modern society but I have to ask if we have not been returning to prehistoric times. In this article I am going to focus on some solutions and procedures to improve situation at sport events.

Key words: Spectator violence, sentence of prohibition of entering on sports, culture and other social events, Law of sport support, detention, necessary defence, Probation and Mediation Service

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FEMICIDE IN CROATIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Abstract

Starting from the definition of violence against women, as well as the difficulties in defining the term femicide, the paper provides an overview of the trends in the number of female victims of homicide in Croatia in the period from 1999 to 2012. Based on the official statistics of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Croatia on reported crimes, time series method and relative change rates, determined were the trends in the number of homicide victims in Croatia in terms of gender over the period under investigation. It was shown that, annually, the number of women who were victims of homicide significantly fluctuated on average. Research has shown that women are relatively more frequently the victims of completed homicides, especially in cases when the perpetrator is their intimate partner or another close male person.

Key words: femicide, violence against women, trends, victims and gender

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PEER VIOLENCE: FROM CHILDREN'S AGGRESSION TO DELINQUENCY

Abstract

Violence among peers is a growing social phenomenon, which is becoming more brutal from year to year and directly threatens children's human rights. There is the entire range of unacceptable behavior among young people, from threats, giving derogatory names, gossiping, ignoring, depreciation to physical violence which, not rarely, lead to serious physical injury. Aggressive behavior of young people towards their peers is a serious violation of human rights and represents every act that causes physical, psychological or sexual injury, suffering or social harm. Peer violence constantly increase in recent years, with a high probability to become a delinquent-criminal behavior. Aggression among peers is only one of the developing phase of aggression and violence toward others. Violators towards peers become delinquents, in a considerable number, who use violence in committing criminal acts and achieving criminal aims.

When studying the problem of peer violence, this must be taken into account: socio-political, socio-cultural, family, educational and individual factors. The responsibility is on everyone and without reviewing all the aspects of the problem, it is realistic to expect drastic forms of violence among peers in which life itself does not represent any value. What kind of contents and negative influences young people face with is perhaps the best described in the words of Dušan Kovačević: "Children born and grew up watching live broadcasts of death", or "enduring the terror of mad parents at home, because of politics, or because of sorrow and misery, detonate these days, weeks, years, kill those close to themselves, known and unknown"¹.

Key words: peer violence, verbal violence, psychological violence, physical violence, aggression, delinquency.

¹ Kovačević, D. (2008), 20 srpskih podela (Srba na Srbe), NN i Novosti, Beograd, pp. 192.

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SELF-REPORTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG PUPILS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract

This paper explores the question about the use of self report method within the criminological research about juvenile delinquency. The subject of this paper despite a brief analysis of the self-report method, in the same context present part of initial results of an international survey conducted in the Republic of Macedonia in 2014, which is based on the use of this method. The international study is related to self-report juvenile of committed offences and their victimization. It also provides analysis of the types of crimes and offences most commonly committed by juveniles, as well as their possible victimization both inside and outside schools. The subject of the study (ISR3 study) is the analysis of delinquent behavior, victimization and abuse of psychotropic substances among juveniles in the capital cities of the European countries included in the sample. The main goal of the study is to make a comparison regarding the experiences with victimization and the committing specific crimes by juveniles in the countries participating in the study, with particular emphasis on the comparison regarding the capitals or major cities in the European countries. Another important goal is to explain the differences in the manifestations of victimization and criminal behavior among juveniles in the capitals or major cities, as well as to test whether certain criminological and victimological theories can be generalized at international level.

The research includes pupils aged 13-15(16) from 24 schools (primary and secondary) in Skopje and Kumanovo. The field data collection was conducted in the period April - December 2014. For the purpose of the research a survey was used as a technique and a structured questionnaire as a research instrument filled in by the pupils electronically.

Key words: juveniles, crimes, victimization

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YOUTH AND ETHNIC MINORITIES AND CRIME IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MACEDONIA

Abstract

Schools in the Republic of Macedonia are less safe, this is witnessed by several murders that occurred in recent years. The problem of safety in secondary schools in Macedonia, and the development of safety culture in them, haven't been recognized and have never been examined practically and theoretically. The purpose of this paper is to present research results and to provide models for preventive action and combat against violence in schools.

The research was conducted on a representative sample questionnaire of 549 students in all secondary schools in Skopje, as well as to teachers and managerial personnel who gave their views on the seriousness of the situation about the security threats in schools and emergent forms of violence among young people. Results of the survey confirmed the general hypothesis that in secondary schools in Skopje there are potential dangers that represent safety risks of social psychological nature for students. The students also have a problem with their ethnic backgrounds, which can produce different security problems.

In this study models for preventive actions will be proposed such as preventive psychosocial programs in schools which aim is to develop self-awareness, self-understanding, develop positive values, thus contributing to the development of emotional intelligence and controlling emotions, especially aggressiveness, which is a key factor for school violence.

Key words: school violence, prevention, security risks, ethnic backgrounds, e.t.c.

**Natasha Georgieva
Hadji Krsteski**

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN THE BATTLE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Abstract

Eventually, citizens must have the capacity to trust their representing organizations and governing institutions ought to give the security and services that citizens need. At the point when corruption is widespread, there can be no trust, and security and services additionally suffer. Corruption has a tendency to be endemic and most inconvenient in countries that are transitioning from one form of administration to other or fragile from violent conflict. And, trying to root it out too abruptly may lead to more violence and instability. Of course, if corruption is permitted to rot in those social orders, solid and viable administration can be hard to build and social and monetary improvement will be hindered. Concerning the effect of corruption on peacebuilding, practitioners wrestle with making troublesome decisions on when and where to tolerate corruption. As nations experiencing significant change battle with stability, the ties among corruption, governance and peaceful improvement have come into core interest. Developing comprehension of fragile states and these binds have prompted some new thoughts and methodologies in how outsiders can or should offer assistance. These approaches span from helping to establish good governance to incorporating the power of civic involvement into their work. However, application of these ideas and approaches continue to be challenging in as many ways as there are complex conflicts and fragile states. Absolutely, peace developers foreign and domestic; people, associations, and governments - have essential parts to play in tending to corruption and securing good governance to avert conflict and fortify local and global security. One of the key factors in corruption control is the citizen's support. This paper contributes in deeper understanding of the current issues regarding this question as well as encourages innovation and involvement. This paper will cover the issues of citizen participation in the process of corruption, how they can get involved in this process and the ways through which one can maximize their impact. The paper is divided into three parts - introduction, a theoretical part which deals with selected issues and conclusion summarizing the results. In the theoretical part, first, are identified the mechanisms through which the citizen's support can be strengthened. Then the areas in which they display their influence are reviewed. The final part is investigating the way their influence can be increased, as well as the limitations that exist in this process. Also, attention is given to the education of the citizens, as to what message and through which sources should be sent to the public, to join in the anti - corruption battle.

Key words: corruption, conflict, governance, anti - corruption principle, citizen action

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CORRUPTION AND MEDIA

Abstract

Corruption as a phenomenon, today presents a serious danger on state law. This means that instead of rule of law and its legal norms govern individuals, guided by self interested purposes and in accordance with the interests. Corruption is contrary to the principle of the rule of law and poses a direct threat to democratic institutions and the moral foundations of society.

The media play a huge role in the way of informing citizens about corruption, but also in discovering function. If we talk about unbiased media in order to objectively inform citizens about what happened on a democratic society, in this case a huge role of the media in shaping public opinion about the dangers of certain socially negative phenomena such as corruption, but also and the enormous role of the media in the same revealing function. The question for the viability and functioning of media beyond sorts influences their susceptibility to the influence of political parties, individuals, organized criminal groups, government institutions, etc. If the percentage of the subjectivity of the media is higher, the greater is the possibility of corruption through influence by individuals and groups for the perception of corruption in the public in a manner suitable to the customers and financiers of articles on corruption broadcast of the media .

Partiality and biased journalism goes back in addition to furthering the interests of the customers who use corruption as one of the modalities for achieving your goals.

Key words: corruption, media influences, partiality, informing

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THE CONDITIONS IN PRISONS IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA: OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESOCIALIZATION OR DEGRADATION

Abstract

A prison is a facility controlled by state in which inmates are forcibly confined and some of their rights are restricted with a legal court decision. But although prison sentence is a type of punishment, the main purpose of imprisonment is not to punish person for the crime that he/ she committed. The main purpose of prison sentence is to re-educate the prisoner, to make him understand the essence and the consequences of his act, and with a broad range of re-socialization measures to prepare him for returning in the social community, but as a completely changed and better person. To achieve that, state organs must to apply many standards provided by international organizations and conventions and also to apply the conditions prescribed in national legislation. That minimal standard refers to health care of inmates, appropriate material conditions, sufficient size of cellular accommodation with high hygiene, adequate access to natural light and a purposeful regime for prisoners which won't be treated like the last stain in the society, but as equal human beings.

Regardless to that, this paper attempts to show, through comprehensive analysis, if Republic of Macedonia strives to provide the best practices that are required by all legal regulations that refer to this matter. According to that, focus of this paper is placed on following questions: Whether the conditions in Macedonian prisons are satisfying the minimum prescribed standards and whether the situation in Macedonian prisons enables successful resettlement and rehabilitation of prisoners, or lead to their degradation and thus to increase of the rate of recidivism? To give answers on research questions, this paper analyses the national legislation, the relevant literature and relevant international acts, reports and proposals.

Key words: prison, inmates, re-socialization, recidivism

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DRUG ADDICTION AND NARCO-CRIMES - BETWEEN NUMBERS AND REALITY²

Abstract

In this paper, author, in the form of a preliminary report, presents data from a survey conducted in late 2014, on a sample of 413 respondents, related to the perception of drug addiction and narco-crimes threats to the society in Serbia. There was a talk about causes of drug addiction, factors that influence its reduction, as well as the causes of narcotics related crimes, current trends and essential factors for its control, with special reference to the police as active participants in this process. It has been investigated the correlation between presented attitudes and gender, age, education level and geographic origin of respondents. The sample was structured so that it includes the attitudes of 166 respondents under the age of 30 years and 165 subjects older than 30 years, with the aim to determine whether there are differences in the perception of the aforementioned phenomenon among the younger and older population. In addition, the explored sample includes attitudes of 82 students of the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies in Belgrade, in order to compare possible differences in attitudes within the general population and those who have chosen to be police officers in the future.

Key words: narcotics, narco-crimes, police, prevention, suppression, attitudes

² This paper is the result of the realisation of the Scientific Research Project entitled “*Development of Institutional Capacities, Standards and Procedures for Fighting Organized Crime and Terrorism in Climate of International Integrations*“, which has been financed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (No 179045, 2011–2015), and the result of the research on project “*Crime in Serbia and instruments of state response*“, which is financed and carried out by the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, Belgrade - the cycle of scientific projects 2015-2019.

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RISK FACTORS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUTH IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA: A SURVEY OF STUDENTS' VALUE ATTITUDES

Abstract

Deviant behavior among youth in Republic of Macedonia has increased significantly in the last two decades, a fact that can be both statistically observed and seen in everyday life experience. The phenomenology of deviant behavior vary from amoral and asocial behavior, through socio-pathological phenomena and crimes. In spite of some research that has been done in this field, the risk factors of deviant behavior has not been extensively researched nor discussed in Macedonian science of social pathology. In this term, this paper attempts to determine the risk factors of deviant behavior among youth seen through the survey done by the author. The author has done survey of student's value attitudes concerning risk factors of deviant behavior among youth in Republic of Macedonia. The survey was conducted in the last three years with students from the Faculty of Security-Skopje, using semi-structured questionnaire. The findings from the primary data have been compared with other studies in analyzing the relevance of results and proving of some of the basic claims of the author, namely, the relation between deviant behavior of the youth as dependent variable on one, and value ambivalence and moral relativizing as independent variables on the other hand.

In terms of theoretical underpinnings, the author sees the value ambivalence and moral relativizing in terms of the theory of anomie, i.e., within the broader theories of socio-structural disorganization. Consequently, the study could be helpful in scientific determination of etiology of deviant behavior among youth in Republic of Macedonia and in establishing comprehensive and sustainable preventive policies and measures of dealing with deviant behavior among youth. The paper itself also offers some useful recommendations and conclusions that could be implemented in the future by the state and civilian policy makers and practitioners in the field of societal reaction, control and prevention.

Key words: risk factors, deviant behavior, youth, phenomenology, etiology, social reaction

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CAN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE: PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF CONVICTS

Abstract

This paper deals with criminal behavior treatment and reduction of recidivism among convicts. In spite of that, the focus is put on the cognitive-behavioral approach and there is good amount of empirical evidence regarding its efficiency. Corrective programs dedicated to this approach focus on the convicts weaknesses in respect to solving problems, social interactions, behavior management skills, anti-social attitudes, and interventions directed towards these factors have the most consistent and positive influence on changing the models of anti-social behavior, including recidivism. The efficiency of this treatment starts with precise selection and implementation of suitable correlation between the risk and the needs of a specific individual in certain program. (Risk – Need - Responsivity Model of Andrews and Bonta).

This program's success can be found in the connections between the program and criminality. Namely, when a certain intervention that is suitable to the risk and needs is conducted, it can reasonably be expected that the behavior leading to recidivism will reduce.

Key words: psychotherapeutic treatment, convicts, crime, criminal behavior, cognitive-behavioral therapy

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MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE CRIME: REAL OR FALSE PICTURE

Abstract

The media, as a means of communication is an integral part of everyday human life. Every aspects of the society cannot be imagine to function without the mediation of media. Daily newspapers, whether purchased or read electronic, have contributed to the creation of public opinion. Hence, as the media construct crime, they can reconstruct it through reconstruction of the popular images of crime in the mass media. It is the subject of research within the news making criminology, under which criminologists can interpret, influence and shape concepts and views related to crime and justice through mass communications.

Bearing in mind the basics of public criminology, for the purposes of this article we will conduct content analysis of media texts (in three daily printed newspapers within three mounts period) written by researchers and practitioners in presenting the real picture of crime. They should increase the public's understanding of the real crime in society through the media as a means of communication.

Hence, the results of the analysis will contribute to perceive the contribution of so-called news-making Criminology in creating public opinion on crime and the fight against it.

Key words: media, news, criminology, deconstruction, crime

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THE PERSONALITY PROFILE OF TERRORIST' LEADERS: THEORETICAL ASPECTS AND WAYS OF MEASURING

Abstract

The main task of psychology of terrorism is to explain the psychological aspects of terrorism, trying to provide answers about the behavior of the persons involved in terrorist activities. The literature suggests that there is no single theory that explains the reasons and the way of "making the terrorists." While the first generation of research have patologized the terrorism, explaining it predominantly through mental illness and psychopathic personality, the second generation is based on a behavioral approach that sets operationalization as a precondition for existing scientific research. It achieved agreement for the inability of separation the psychological factors from the other, especially social, in an attempt to explain this phenomenon. It is not found single psychological profile of terrorist, but what unites this sample is the existence of vulnerability for terrorism and particular ideology. However, the deepest in this phenomenon is the word "psychology", which unfortunately still remains undiscovered. Even more complicated is the attempt to describe those who are ahead to be chosen to lead this psychology.

While some theoretical approaches exist, there are very few empirical studies about detection of the psychological aspects of terrorism, especially in case of personality traits. Basically, these studies came to unclear conclusions, first due to lack of unique definition of terrorism as phenomena, classified research results, and then due to unavailability of testing subjects, especially in case of unknown enemy. On the other hand, recent methodological approaches are facing with uncertain validity.

This paper will attempt to answer the question whether there is a personality profile typical to terrorists, whether there are differences among leaders and followers, and what are the possible ways of measurement. The findings will be used to improve the psychological contra-terrorism strategy, with main goal to upgrade the practical psychology knowledge in the security forces, responsible for dealing with this phenomenon, by setting global terms aimed at detection of offenders before making a decision to perform such offence.

Key words: personality, terrorist leader, terrorism, measuring

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LEGALITY OF AMNESTY UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Abstract

The paper deals with the question of amnesty. It aims to contribute to on-going debate in the literature about the legality of amnesties under international human rights law. Is amnesty a permissible mean for dealing with the crimes that occurred in the past? Can a state grant amnesty for grave human rights violations bearing in mind its obligations under international human rights law? In order to answer the questions the paper analyses the international treaties and international case law relevant for the matter under discussion. Based on the analysis it underlines a growing tendency in international law to see amnesties for grave human rights violations as unacceptable. The paper also examines the Macedonian amnesty experience. In this context, it puts particular attention on the authentic interpretation of Article 1 of the 2002 Amnesty Law adopted by the Macedonian Assembly in 2011 which has applied the Law on all cases returned to Macedonia for prosecution from International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Key words: amnesty, international human rights law, legality, Macedonian Law on amnesty.

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DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE INTERNAL SECURITY POLICIES OF THE EU – AN IMPERATIVE TO THE SECURITY OF THE REGION

Abstract

In any society, democratisation and the respect for human rights are basic prerequisites for a stable and secure society which will not generate violence in the internal relations, and even less against its citizens as individuals, or against social and other groups. Regardless of whether we validate the claim that the already established democracies do not resort to violence in their internal and foreign policies, we are still witnesses that even in countries with a long democratic tradition, conflicts do escalate, democratic principles and human rights are being suspended, and the functioning and power of democratic institutions and processes are being limited. This is especially true when a country is experiencing and facing a security threat. Moreover, in several countries in Europe, democracy has begun developing in the last decades of the 20th century - a process which was fraught with ethnic conflicts, violent acts of nationalism, etc. The integration of these countries into the international and regional organisations seems to have become not only an opportunity for overcoming certain undesirable conditions and tendencies for disruption of security, but also an opportunity for speedy democratisation and participation in common mechanisms for human rights protection. By signing the agreements, conventions and human rights charters, the countries are obliged to respect and adhere to them consistently, and implement them in their standards for human rights in the national legislative. Some agreements also create mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the standards for human rights set by governments, thus exerting internal and external pressure for a more efficient implementation. These mechanisms could be set at international, regional or national level. However, regardless of the level, their enactment by the governments is an implicit obligation to avoid any actions that could harm or create conditions for harming the human rights. The European human rights system arose from the existing organisations – OSCE and the EU, and was built on the basis of greater regional agreements, such as the European Human Rights Convention. Within the EU, this Convention, along with the common constitutional tradition of Member States, was at first accepted as a general principle of the Community's law, and with the Maastricht Treaty, as a legal principle of the TEU. In 2007, the text of the EU Human Rights Charter was published, and the Lisbon Treaty defines its legal nature as a legal force identical to the other EU treaties. The accession of the new legal subject of the international law – EU, to the European Human Rights Convention, as foreseen, means that the entire EU law will be interpreted from the aspect of this Convention, and not that it will be treated as a general principle in EU law. Thus, a great advance has been made in the establishment and development of the concept of Europe as a single area of freedom, security and justice, and the development of policies and actions, which strengthen the security of this region.

Key words: *democracy, human rights, internal security, security policies of the EU*

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**PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND THE USE OF FORCE
IN COUNTERTERRORIST OPERATIONS THROUGH THE PRISM OF
THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS**

Abstract

The factual wider environment in which counterterrorist operations are conducted is hard to be simplified to a unique solution and a framework that “fits them all”. In the most cases, counterterrorist operations include an allowance for a use of lethal force, that gives utmost sensitivity of the problem and the need for special knowledge and skills of the people that should operationalize orders. After the 9/11 events, the approach to terrorism has changed rapidly. For a first time, terrorist attacks were approached as an act of war. Those events influenced the doctrines of the states worldwide, and the European countries especially, since many of them joined the international coalitions in Afghanistan and Iraq. Those cases are especially interesting from the legal point of view, due to the extraterritorial application of the human right law in the general spirit of the European Convention, and the recognition of the right to life as a non-derogable, a peremptory norm.

The text aims to distinguish the different contexts in which the Court invoked the right to life in the spirit of the Convention, as a human right instrument that prescribes the right to life in a more narrow manner. The paper examines the concept and definition of the right to life and its transposing into Court’s practice. Additionally, it examines the applicability of the human rights law norms in counterterrorist operations. The aim of the paper is to examine the conceptualization of the right to life in the real world and the efforts for reaching the so urged balance between the human rights protection and the security needs. Those considerations have an important role in the national practice of the Republic of Macedonia also, both as a member state of the convention and troop contributor in international missions.

Key words: human rights, security, counterterrorism, ECHR, extraterritoriality

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THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE RIGHT TO ASYLUM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the right to asylum³ is one of the fundamental human rights. States recognize the right of asylum to persons in accordance with the principle of discretion, if there is a real risk of persecution in their countries of origin because of their affiliation to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political affiliation. Persons, who receive an international protection, actually obtain legal status in the country of asylum i.e. acquire certain rights and obligations.

The subject of this paper is to scrutinize the right to asylum. The paper consists of an introduction, three parts and a conclusion. It begins by presenting the theoretical definitions of the right to asylum incorporated in the national legal systems and in the international organizations legislative. In the first part the legal framework for asylum in the European Union is analyzed, while in the second part the legal and institutional framework for asylum in the Republic of Macedonia is considered. The third part includes an empirical data on asylum, published by the competent authorities, as well as certain assessments and recommendations regarding that empirical data.

Key words: *asylum, subsidiary protection, security.*

³ The term asylum derives from the ancient Greek word asylon (ἄσυλον) and denotes place of religious kind, where certain categories of people have been hidden.

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THE “ARMED HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION AS TRIUMPH OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OVER THE SOVEREIGNTY

Abstract

The humanitarian intervention in its modern and frequently used form - armed intervention, is among the problems with prime importance for the international relations, international security and international law. The discussions about the armed humanitarian intervention intertwine with the theories of realism and institutionalism, as basic theories explaining the international relations. From within the same debate, the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention in internal affairs contravene with the protection of human rights i.e. various aspects and interpretations of international law arise. The debates related to the armed humanitarian intervention, affect various scientific fields, i.e. philosophers, politicians, lawyers, theologians, sociologists and other social activists that are somehow related to this issue, participate within. These discussions of humanitarian intervention have an essential significance, not only for the expression of its content and meaning but also for achievement of better explanation of the processes and changes that are typical for the contemporary international relations.

In this paper we aim to explore modern idea of humanitarian intervention and through comparative analyses and deduction of various papers and resolutions of the UN and the International Court, to prove the thesis that: In modern time the humanitarian intervention is legal method for protection of the basic human rights.

The main research questions in the paper are: What is a humanitarian intervention? What's the difference between *droit d'ingérence* and *devoir d'ingérence*? Is the humanitarian intervention in accordance with the international law?

Key words : humanitarian intervention, international law, relationships.

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THE CONCEPT OF GROUP-DEFINED RIGHTS IN MULTI-ETHNIC MULTICULTURAL AND POLYETHNIC MULTICULTURAL STATES

Abstract

The theme of this paper is the concept of group-defined rights in the multiethnic multicultural and polyethnic multicultural states. The main issue that we will attempt to tackle is whether there are uniform strategies for granting group rights that should be enjoyed by minority or ethnic communities in these societies. Certain countries, such as Switzerland and Belgium, who are a paradigmatic example of multiethnic states that have developed arrangements for managing their multicultural diversity through so-called regional variant of multiculturalism – the consociational democracy, will be the subjects of the comparative analysis in this paper. These countries, however, due to the very personal and family migration, in terms of modernity not only do they recognize that they are multiethnic, but because of such a surge of immigrant-azilant wave, recognize that they have become polyethnic states. Another aspect that will also be analyzed in this paper is the degree in which this multiethnic society managed to solve such polyethnicity as a part of their multicultural complex. At the end of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century, globally, the most common conflicts were those of ethno-cultural nature. The international community through constitutional and consociational engineering, considering the success of the consociational model that has occurred in some of the aforementioned countries (Belgium, Switzerland) makes an example of it in such conflict society in order to resolve the crisis in a manner acceptable to a democratic society. 'Dayton' Bosnia, and 'Framework' Macedonia were part of the countries that faced this kind of strategy implemented by the international community, which will be the subject of a separate analysis in this paper. The set of group defined rights, which were developed in Dayton, and the OFA, were laid down in such a way that ethnicity was separated from the sphere of identity, culture and language, and were directly transferred to the sphere of politics, institutions and law. In this manner, formal political power in these countries continues to flow from the said collectives. The conclusion of this paper should show how such a set of group defined rights, through which an attempt to improve the situation of these deprived communities in this multi-ethnic societies has been made, managed to consolidate and stabilize them. It seems that the results remain to be slow and unsatisfactory. The reason for this lies in the fact that these were states that cannot impose their own national paradigm for dealing with their ethnic diversity, because they were served ready-made solutions from the theory and empiria (Switzerland, Belgium, etc.), ignoring the fact that a number of complicated conflicts can be resolved as separate cases.

Key words: group rights, multi-ethnicity, polyethnicity, minorities and ethnic communities;

DOES THE EU SUFFER FROM A DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT?

Abstract

European integration was always, and as the recent events have shown, continues to be, an elitist project. Today, the size and complexity of the enlarged Union with 27 member states weakens the economic and political performance of the Union. Necessity of change is determined by the fact that the integration process is going through an unknown path. The apparent process of alienation of its citizens creates a distance in the relation Union-citizen which is the key element for efficient functioning of any political system. Still, the communication between the Union and its citizens remains insufficient; there is lack on exchange of information between them. After more than fifty years of very dynamic evolution and deepened integration, the European Union has come to a stage when it needs to strengthen its democratic capacities in order to go further. Led by this problem of conceptualizing the demos, EU is facing the problem of democratic deficit- without demos there cannot be any democracy.

The study of the topic for democratic deficit became relevant as soon as the European Union achieved stronger impact on the life of its citizens. Policy makers and opinion leaders use different approaches to point out the reasons for the lacking of democratic legitimacy and this paper is based on the researches and analysis of the most famous authors like Dahl, Mayone, Moravcsik, Hix, Weiler, Decker, Sifft, Schmitter, ect. This paper speaks about this interested approach including both two parts 'More Europe' and 'Less europe'.

It's a qualitative study, based on secondary literature. This paper first will draw upon the reasons that have caused the appearance of the democratic deficit in the complex multi-level governance with diffuse mechanisms of democratic control of the Union. The main question that appears is whether this process of democratization may be observed in the European Union and could the mechanisms prove efficient to be called democratic ore Does the EU suffer from a democratic deficit in other words?

The unique political construction of the Union cannot be compared to any other model of a nation state in order to use the comparison method to come closer to the reasons that cause the democratic deficit. To its critics the European Union was born in sin: a project devised by and for the elites, lacking democratic legitimacy. All attempts to make good the 'democratic deficit', a term coined in the 1970s, have failed.

One hears everywhere today that the European Union suffers from a "democratic deficit." It is unaccountable and illegitimate. It is a distant technocratic superstate run by powerful officials who collude with national governments to circumvent national political processes, with regrettable consequences for national democracy. Although the development of the Union has proved that it is possible to build a system based on the basic principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, respect and preservation of representative democracy etc. by integration of different European countries, different nations, cultural and linguistical diversities. And this is the reason that we should view European politics as normal everyday politics.

Key words: democratic deficit, standart version, credibility crisis, legitimacy, social legitimacy.

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EU- NATO RELATIONS IN POST LISBON ERA

Abstract

The definition of relations between EU and NATO is an ongoing and sensitive issue. The EU insists that the continuing development of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is essential to the Union's aspirations to be a global actor and key strategic partner. Meanwhile, NATO's 2010 New Strategic Concept (NSC) underlined its ability to assume new challenges and thus enhance its relevance.

The present contribution aims to consider the extent to which the EU's Lisbon Treaty promotes partnership between the EU and NATO or whether it merely highlights existing incongruence. The analysis is based on the treaty text but also relies upon associated documents. Although there are many dimensions that could directly or indirectly influence EU-NATO relations, this analysis limits itself to two specific treaty-based aspects that are seen as of core importance to the future of mutual relations.

The first is the extent to which the Lisbon Treaty contributes to the formation of a compelling strategic direction for the EU and, by implication, what type of partner (or competitor) the EU may become. The second aspect considers two inter-related terms – collective, mutual defence and the solidarity clause: their meanings and linkages, and whether or not they should be construed as an emerging competitive element between the organisations. The conclusions argue that the Lisbon Treaty does little to actually change CSDP, or to fundamentally realign EU-NATO relations. Co-existence will remain the norm for the indefinite future.

Key words: EU, NATO, Lisbon Treaty, CSDP, collective, mutual defence, solidarity clause.

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**ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN INTERNAL SECURITY
STRATEGY AND FUTURE CHALLENGES OF THE EUROPEAN
UNION IN THE FIELD OF INTERNAL SECURITY FOR THE PERIOD
2015-2020**

Abstract

This paper describes the strategic guidelines and development policies of the European Union in the field of internal security. European Union policies in this field aim to promote and protect the adopted European values. The authors point to the achievements of the European internal security strategy in the fight against challenges, risks and threats that have been recognized by the European Union. They intent to highlight the implementation of the strategic objectives defined by the Stockholm Programme and Action Plan for its implementation for the period 2010-2014. Also, the paper presents future challenges and threats to the European Union in the field of internal security, with particular emphasis to the prevention of organized crime, terrorism and cybercrime. The European Union intends to promote a broader approach to the prevention of the mentioned threats by implementing the renewed version of the European internal security strategy for a period 2015-2020. The efforts are made to ensure synergy of all EU policies relating to internal security. In the future, the European Union will support the development of European security sector, relying on the research in the field of social security through the implementation of the Programme Horizon 2020, with the possibility of participation of institutions and researchers from candidate countries for EU accession.

Key words: European Union, Strategy for Internal Security, challenges, risks and threats, research, Horizon 2020

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EUROPEAN UNION STRATEGY FOR THE DANUBE REGION (2011-2020) AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Abstract

In recent years within the European Union is constantly increasing interest in solving a number of intra-regional cohesion issues. In the present study the regional aspects are discussed in chronological plan of the regional development aspects of the European Union - from its inception to the present day. It is considerably emphasized at the process of "cohesion" and the development of the cohesion funds; formation and development of Euro-regions, cross-border cooperation and others. Object of the present study are the territorial scope, the different aspects of development, and the main problems in the functioning of the Danube macro-region. Significant attention is paid to the role of science, regional development and economic geography, especially in the context of national security of the Republic of Bulgaria. At present Danube macro-region is facing many problems. Among them are environmental threats such as pollution, floods, climate change, the unused navigable resource, insufficiency or lack of road and rail connections, unbalanced socio-economic development of the different territorial units, limited financial flows, investment and innovation. All these issues must be addressed in the context of national security. The argument is that without researches being created by geography, the development of strategies for the Danube macro-region is unthinkable. Such studies can be used in solving a number of problems within the European future for the Balkan countries.

Key words: Danube hiperregion, Danube macro-region, the Danube strategy, economic geography, national security

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SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE IN QUEST OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION

Abstract

This paper highlights the problem of national security that has been a subject of extensive debates in the South-Eastern Europe since 1989. After the collapse of the USSR in late 90's, the most Eastern European states have decided to join Western institutions. The main questions of the integration are: Which new national security concepts do emerge in the region of SEE? How were the security challenges defined in these concepts? How did Bosnian tragedy influence on the improving of security concepts? Will NATO be considered only as the military power or as organization able to accelerate economic modernization in SEE? When will NATO countries accept the idea of enlargement? Which are the basic requirements for the candidate states? How did NATO enlargement influence on NATO transformation? Does NATO Membership Action Plan have any new peculiarities? The theoretical frames of this article are based on the Regional Security Complex Theory. RSCT demonstrates why particularly the security determines the development of all other spheres of social and political life in the peripheral (unstable) regions. The security of each actor in the region interacts with the security of the other ones. There is strong security interdependence within the region, but not between them. This feature has an impact on the region and makes the regional security an interesting area of study. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the process and results of formulation of the new security agenda in SEE. At the beginning of 1990's NATO looked like anachronism; the organization was interesting neither for USA nor for the Western Europe. However, in 2004 NATO's position strengthened with its transformation from the Euro-Atlantic organization to the global politico-military structure. Therefore, when the several post-communist countries joined NATO, the level of regional security in SEE increased. Now the idea of including of all Eastern European states to NATO seems to be an absolutely realistic and attainable goal.

Key words: NATO, South-Eastern Europe, integration, national security.

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ON GENERAL POLICE ANTI DRUG ACTION: INVENTORY AND UNIFICATION OF POLICE ACTIONS AS A WAY TO GENERAL ANTI DRUG PREPAREDNESS

Abstract

Drug trafficking and consumption of narcotics (both natural and synthetic) in Balkan countries are reaching high level, a level that cannot be resolved by any individual effort of a single state. Drug problem need genuine policy on fighting drugs. This new anti drug policy should be integrated as much as possible with EU general policy and practice in anti-drug struggle. Objectives of this investigation is to make a comprehensive inventory of existing national resources, institutional mandates and actual practices across the sector of anti drug struggle in the Balkan countries and to compare its abilities with EU practice. This inventory afford newly added value to the general security of Balkan countries by identifying and proposing general and unified police practices in dealing with synthetic drugs. This investigation suggests and proposes directions and opinions for appropriate changes in security components and actual practice in order of their improvement in its efficacy. Divisions between mighty local authorities, established ethnic lines in almost every public affair, corruption of public officials, pure coordination and lack of attention of political leadership to the narcotics problem, is extensively used by domestic and foreign organized crime groups to even more enlarge their own capacity for corruption. Situation characterized by so-called transition economy is characterized by limited potentials of legal system of Balkan countries. Besides this, as a consequence of the formation of new states, legal systems of newly formed countries are mainly engaged in build-up of its own formal structures. The opening of all Balkan countries toward European Union was followed by significant inflow of foreign money in West Balkan countries economy. There is no doubt that this opening was followed by parallel influx of money which originates in organized crime activities and was intended as a support to local crime groups. Relatively low level of police forces specific training in anti drug actions, lack of practical experience in fighting well organized crime groups, lack in legal ability and shortage in technical capability for tracking of precursors, lack of information and experience on illegal methods of drug synthesis among police experts in charge, inadequate and incomplete use of already existing legal and institutional possibilities to fight problem of narcotics, are also among the reasons which support the necessity of making an extensive and unified inventory of existing national resources, institutional mandates and practices in antinarcotics struggle. In this investigation, the proposals for unification of police practice between Balkan countries and its parallelism with EU and USA police practice are illustrated by its comparing and making the general remarks on further fusion of police operative protocols among Balkan states.

Key words: drug policing, police methodology, police method unification, police method inventory, general police practice

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CONTROL OF THE POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICES – PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH

Abstract

Security systems in transition countries have experienced tumultuous and dramatic changes in the last twenty years. The changes concerning their civil control are especially important. Control and monitor of the functioning and operation of the police and the security services are imperative of any democratic society because of their importance but also power.

It was thought that the problem of control was solved by adopting relevant laws and accompanying by-laws in the countries in transition. But was it?

Due to possibility of their interference with rights and freedoms of citizens, the problem of controlling these entities requires a very broad and comprehensive approach and constant review. Thus, for example, in the control process there is an entire spectrum of 'controllers' each of which has its own objectives, using its own methods of control and has its own staff for control. Control is equally implemented by legislative, executive and judicial powers. However, there are also other independent civil entities such as non-governmental organizations, ombudsmen, commissioners, and other public subjects.

It is clear, from the above mentioned, that the problem of control is not approached in a unique way and with unique goal, nor are the interests of controllers identical. In this sense, control although having a positive sign of democracy, may have some negative connotations and create some problems.

This paper will analyse precisely the control problems from theoretical-professional standpoint i.e. it will provide theoretical basis in the approach to more effective control. They are primarily related to issues such as: the principles of control, politicization, selection of a controller, time control, control objectives, safeguarding of classified information and the like.

Key words: control, police, security services, security system.

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POLICE AND PRIVATE SECURITY SECTOR IN SERBIA – FROM COMPETITION TO COOPERATION

Abstract

The development of the private security sector in the last few decades has become a topic of much discussion. This development is not taking place in the same way in all countries. Unlike the developed Western countries, this process in the countries in transition was laden with heavy and painful problems. These problems came from the general social, political and economic developments in these countries. This has created an unfavourable climate for the development of such sector which aims to integrate into the national security system.

The so called process of "privatisation of security affairs" was primarily caused by the overload of national budgets as well as certain organisational and professional difficulties faced by the authority of internal affairs. The current process has led to overlapping of police jurisdiction and private security sector, and therefore mutual competition. Thus, both sectors saw themselves and their competence as unique and exclusive, and not as a sub-system of a larger system.

In last twenty years, the private security sector in the Republic of Serbia has been burdened with numerous problems that have significantly influenced the development of relations with the police. Unfortunately, these problems still exist despite the reform changes made after 2000. These problems are particularly evident in practice when establishing the relationship between the private security sector and the police, and they caused these two entities to see each other as competition.

Despite this, the Republic of Serbia is adapting European and international standards in terms of organisation and achieving cooperation between the two sectors. The adoption of the Law on Private Security in 2013 is only the first step on this path. In the following period there is the adoption of the following accompanying by-laws which should create conditions for the realisation of efficient and effective cooperation. In this regard, the paper will provide a review of the development of relations between the private security sector and police in the Republic of Serbia in the last twenty years. Furthermore, it will try to point out some problems that hinder mutual cooperation, as well as possible solutions for the improvement of mutual cooperation in the future.

Key words: police, private security sector, competition, cooperation.

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POLICE MANAGEMENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO MANAGEMENT IN COMPLICATED SECURITY SITUATIONS

Abstract

Leading is a part of Police Management, activity that is recognized in every phase of management, and refers to the actions and activities during the execution of security tasks. Specific cases of police actions require a special approach when leading and managing those activities. Appropriate planning and organizing of police activity, as well as controlling of whole process of Police Management, significantly improves the process of leading in complex security situations.

Leading aims to ensure adequate access and respect of police procedures, with direct presence and support of the high ranking police officers, in the performance of police work. The managers aim to implement in practice all the guidelines and procedures laid down in accordance with the plan of action (prepared on a basis of positive law). Their presence will ensure quality and on time issuance of orders to be performed in order to achieve or accomplish the given task.

The paper that follows covers the process of management in the police and special emphasis will be given to management while performing complex security tasks. Challenges that will face the police officers in the execution of complex security tasks are numerous and often unexpected, so it is very important to prepare the appropriate action plan, to plan material and technical resources and enough police officers to implement the plan. One of the most important segments of management as a process is the part of leading. It aims to ensure legal police actions during the execution of any police activity, especially during the execution of complex security tasks. Through concrete examples, the paper will cover the procedures and minimum standards required in managing the police.

Key words: police, management, leading, complex security tasks.

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ETICAL EDUCATION OF POLICE OFFICERS IN THE FUNCTION OF THE POLICE SERVICE ROLE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Abstract

The ethics of the police officer is set of moral rules of conduct which he has accepted as his own behavior on the performance of the police service and in connection with it. The democratic society needs ethical solid profiled police officers as a guaranty for legal, efficient and effective service to citizens by the police. This can be achieved by ethical education to form moral values of police officers in relation to the manner of behavior, work and aims of the police; respect for legality, police behavior towards criminal judicial authorities and competent authorities to prosecute and punish perpetrators of misdemeanors; behavior to the police authorities; behavior of police officers towards their own education and training to perform official duties; behavior of officers in police training; police officers behavior in police interventions, behavior of the police authorities and responsible police officers to the selection, recruitment and training of police officers; their behavior towards the realization of the rights and performing the duties of police officers and to work in the field of international police cooperation. Education for the establishment of these values among police officers is a duty of every police officer and the competent authorities of the Ministry of Interior and the Police which, in the Republic of Macedonia It results from the provisions of the Law on Internal Affairs, Law on Police and the Code of Ethics of the Police Officers . The exercise of moral standards contained in these normative acts will contribute to the quality and efficient realization of the service role of the police in accordance with the principle " Community policing " that enables to establish relations between police and social community (public) and therefore, effective cooperation with other state bodies, local government units, civil associations and citizens, as imperative for efficient service function of the police in democratic society.

Key words: ethics, education, police officer, police, service, role.

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ON SOME ETHICAL ISSUES IN POLICING RESEARCH

Abstract

Policing research has occupied the interest of criminologist across Europe for many decades. Frequently, the need to gain in-depth understanding of police, policing, organizational structure, culture and practice necessitates usage of several research techniques. Apart from statistic data kept by the police, official reports and other documentary material, the most valuable source of data are police officers themselves and their everyday conduct. Thus, among most fertile research techniques in policing research are interviews, questionnaire surveys and participatory observations. In addition, important issue arises from access to the police officers having in mind that police organizations are rather hesitant to be open to scrutiny of researchers, especially outside of police structure. This in turn opens a debate on validity of findings, even when access is granted by superior officers, and correlated issues of research ethics. The issue of research ethics and especially research ethics in criminological research usually consist of defined research ethics in particular socio-economic and historical context. Such approach entails existence of detailed ethical guidelines or codes and operation of ethical committees. The aim of this paper is to discuss main ethical standards, namely informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity, particularly when research design encompasses data gathering by interviews or questionnaire surveys with police officers. However, the paper focuses only on the policing research practice in the Republic of Macedonia and the significance of research ethics observance. Namely, the current situation in the country in relation to research ethics is rather 'foggy'. This vagueness in the field may be elucidated through the answer of two key issues: research ethics regulations and research committees. Regarding criminological research practice there has been very little attention paid to ethical regulations. The ethical committees do exist at the Universities level, but their operations and mandatory ethical review of research designs are rather vague. Furthermore, publishing practice in the country does not always impose an obligation for ethical review of the proposed research paper. The discussion pertains to the personal experience as a researcher in few policing research projects, the Comparative Police Studies in the EU (COMPOSITE), project MAK-11/0011 "Assistance to implementation of Restorative Justice Concept", and HIV/AIDS and Police, conducted in the last decade.

Key words: police, research, ethical issues

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PLACE AND ROLE OF POLICE IN MODERN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS⁴

Abstract

The position (rights and obligations) of law enforcement agencies - the police, are in modern criminal process systems precisely regulated by norms of positive legislation. On the one hand, this provides the legal basis for the work of these organs, affects their efficiency and regularity in the work on prevention and suppression of all forms and manifestations of crime, and on the other hand, it should entirely secure and guarantee the position of the suspect or defendant in the procedure in front of bodies of criminal law repression, and protection of his/her freedoms and rights. Therefore, all the procedural laws of modern democratic legal systems have very precisely determined the position and actions of the police and the relationship of these bodies both with other bodies of criminal justice and in respect of persons for whom there is suspicion or reasonable suspicion of having committed a criminal act.

Key words: crime, criminal law, police.

⁴ This paper is the result of the research on project: "Management of police organization in preventing and mitigating threats to security in the Republic of Serbia", which is financed and carried out by the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies, Belgrade - the cycle of scientific projects 2015-2019.

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POLICE REFORMS - EXPERIENCES, ANALYSIS AND BEST PRACTICES: EFFECT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLIKA SERPSKA POLICE PRACTICE APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY POLICING

Abstract

Police of the Republic of Srpska in his work for ten years now applies the concept of community policing. This concept of police procedures is implemented as heavily influenced by the international community. Community policing is considered one of the necessary preconditions of successful policing in modern conditions. During this time he made several steps that were supposed to ensure the success of the application of this concept: the decision was appropriate strategy at the state level, there was a selection, and later the training of police officers who specialize in implementing and enforcing the concept of community policing in the police Republic of Srpska, and was implemented preliminary project in this field.

This document will be presented the results of the research aimed to investigate the influence of the organization of the Republic of Srpska police on the success of the practical application of the concept of community policing. In addition, research is needed to show whether the current Organizational structure corresponds to the needs of the realization of this concept and it is necessary to make certain adjustments to the organization. To collect the data necessary for the investigation, using the questionnaire, a sample taken by police officers employed by the Public Security Center Banja Luka and Prijedor.

Key words: police, police organization, community policing, police officer.

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CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIME: COMPUTER CRIMES AND "INTERNATIONAL INSECURITY"

Abstract

In the era of post-globalization development and dissemination of information and communication technologies and the assertion of the right to freedom of information with positive implications connected with it has, however, also produced disastrous results in terms of the proliferation of new forms of digital crime and in terms of network usage for the realization of illicit purposes.

Under this specific profile, therefore, it is clear the urgent need for the establishment of appropriate discipline of the phenomenon through legislation which, without affecting the rights and freedoms related to access to the internet, can prevent or suppress any activity distorted use of network and/or the sabotage of computer systems.

The diffusion of technologies and tools, therefore, can identify different and contemporary forms of crime due to the fact that the *world* of crime immediately sensed the many possibilities offered by the network for illegal purposes, and to make use of IT tools in order to take actions against criminal.

As for the European union, since the '90 EU institutions have begun to address the problem of cyber terrorism in key integrationist believing, rightly, that the Internet and its applications would affect more and more evidence on relations socio-economic and financial framework of the international community.

The spread of cyber terrorism and the delineation of a new concept of digital war, within the EU, has led to the establishment of the famous ENFOPOL organization responsible to implement a system of control of the means of communication, drawn up at the European Council in Madrid 15 and 16 December 1995, and considered by many, rightly or wrongly, a sort of European Echelon, the global interception network created by the "007" of the USA, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

In 2004, confirming the fact that the rampant spread of the attacks of so-called cyber crime has made no longer put greater cooperation between Member States in order to protect the significant interests of the States for increasing use of information technology and safe, the European Union has established the ENISA, the Centre of Excellence Strategic and Operation of the European Union in the field of computer security.

With this work, the Author analyzes the European legislation for new, contemporary forms of crime and "international insecurity" related to the use of the Internet.

Key words: computer crimes; international "insecurity"; ENFOPOL; ENISA.

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CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Abstract

If the beginning of the twentieth century is characterized by high development of science, technology, computerization, and all in the name of the liberation of man from dependence on nature and mastery of the laws that govern nature, the beginning of the twenty-first century is characterized by expansion of violence and terrorism in all parts of the globe exposed through all its forms ranging from assassinations, kidnappings, murders for political purposes, suicides etc.

Terrorism is a global phenomenon, which is characterized by illegally using threats and violence against individuals or groups of people or countries in order to achieve certain political, religious or ideological purposes. When we talk about international terrorism, in particular talking about a phenomenon that is identical to the national terrorism and the only difference between them consists in terms of whether the terrorist act is performed within the territory of the country in which a terrorist organization acts that he committed the terrorist act or executed terrorist act transcends the boundaries of a state and thus save the members of a particular international terrorist organization in the commission of international terrorist act and also the citizens are involved or the entire territory of more than one state.

A key factor in the fight against the global terrorism is the international cooperation and interplay of forces and means of the different countries in the world. Key stakeholders in the fight against global terrorism are NATO, EU, UN and regional organizations within countries accomplish individual efforts and mutual economic, political or other types of cooperation. In this regard, the Republic of Macedonia not only as one country alone, but also in cooperation with other countries in Europe and the world are actively involved in the fight against global terrorism and continuously contributes to building peace and stability in the world.

For the purposes of this paper, it will be studied in detail and explained the essence, characteristics and forms in which terrorism occurs and acts, methods and forces to combat terrorism which are realized within the international community and with due attention will be highlighted and analyzed the role that the Republic of Macedonia has and the contribution that they make to the fight against global terrorism, through its participation in peacekeeping operations to combat terrorism and building peace in the world as a candidate member of NATO and the European Union.

The purpose of this paper is to prove that the continued participation of the Republic of Macedonia in the international missions to combat terrorism and building world peace spearheading NATO, the European Union and the United Nations, contributes to the strengthening of peace and stability in the world.

Key words: terrorism, terrorist operations, missions, cooperation.

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ABUSE OF PAYMENT CARDS

Abstract

Contemporary information technologies have been a new stage in development of payment operations since its beginnings. On the other hand, they have created radical changes in social and financial living. The usage of information technologies in payment operations initiates positive effects, although regularly creates sequence of other antisocial and criminal phenomena connected with all areas of financial system. Very often criminal phenomena are directed to electronic trade, payments cards and e-money. One of positive implications from the access of contemporary information technologies in banking system is migration from traditional payment assets (fiat banknotes and coins) into new dematerialized form of money such as electronic records and electronic money. This new form of payment assets represents strong motive for committing new criminal activities by organized groups and natural persons. Their operations are incorporated in new financial flows. Classic types of criminal activities are integrated within new forms of occurrence in highly sophisticated criminal. We can conclude that this type of offences cannot be accidental and committed by lack of attention, ignorance and any kind of negligence. Fulfillment of material actions for abuse of payment cards, necessarily implies existence of premeditation and preparation of criminal act. Presence of this type of criminal creates a need for incrimination of these criminal acts as acts against public finance, payment operations and economy. There are several questions that should be examined with additional attention. In this paper we will explain how this type of criminal acts are committed, prevented or penalized, and the regime of recovering of consequences suffered by damaged persons. The usage of payment cards is conditioned by existence of complicated agreements among users of payment cards and issuers of payment cards. Unauthorized using of payment cards despite the fact that is incriminated as criminal act, represents a base for compensation among participants of payment system. In spite of abovementioned, efficient prevention and discovery of these crimes is condition for development of secure payment system which will provide maximum positive externalities.

Key words: payment cards, payment system, banks, unauthorized usage, unauthorized

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CONSEQUENCES OF BANKRUPTCY CRIME IN MACEDONIA AND THE ROLE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN HIS PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION

Abstract

Bankruptcy criminality in the country, the actual rise and progress of experiences in the transitional period when organized criminal groups, structured on the basis of special status and vocational and professional properties, bypassing the legislation regulating the said issue, commit crimes related to bankruptcy and conduct of the bankruptcy proceedings in the legal person with fundamental intention of acquiring unlawful gains, to the detriment of employees, the state budget and creditors.

Bankruptcy criminality in the Republic of Macedonia, is result of certain ambiguities in legislation that allow criminal privatizations, by cheating the employees in respect of their shares, stocks and securities, intentionally causing bankruptcy of the legal entity, etc., Which have a negative influenza on the Macedonian economy, especially in the exhaustion of its vital resources, reducing the number of successful enterprises, reduction of commodity circulation in the country and abroad, increasing the trade deficit, as well as reduction and lack of foreign investment.

The role of the police in pre-trial procedure in detecting, resolving and documenting bankruptcy crimes is relevant and important in efforts coordinated collaboration with the Financial Police and the Public Revenue, that the prevention should focus on regular permanent controls and the ability to detect criminal elements in the financial, material and accounting operations of the legal entity, before the opening of bankruptcy and in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings.

Police officers in the field to detect, prove and crime prevention in the bankruptcy and in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings, should be highly professional staff, a high level of knowledge of the legal framework, knowledge economy and economic policy, specialized distinkcioniranje for criminal behavior than allowed, while respecting the police ethics and the fundamental principles of the rule of law and human rights.

Key words: bankruptcy crime, criminality, criminal privatizations, financial police.

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STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS: JUSTICE IS DONE OR JUSTICE NEEDS TO BE SEEN IT DONE?

Abstract

Lately, in Slovenia a lot of attention has been focused on the role, decisions and (in-)dependence of the judiciary. The possible reasons are⁵ some high-profile criminal cases, such as the Patria case, due to which the lay public might get the impression (based on the mass media articles analysis) that individual businessmen and politicians are untouchable. This further undermines the reputation of the judiciary and triggers the citizens' doubts into the rule of law. While the polls show low confidence in the judiciary, the number of litigation and other legal matters filed to the court by citizens increases each year. When judges are evaluated in terms of fairness, impartiality, professionalism, independence and understanding, the average values vary between 4.62 and 6.03 on a scale of 1 to 10. Nevertheless, the Global Competitiveness report, which classifies countries according to the independence of the judiciary, ranks Slovenia to the 91st place. Various controversies have encouraged the professional public and the authorities to address two messages to the public, promoting the judiciary's special and important role in the society. As the guarantor of fairness in the fundamental rights of the rule of law, the judiciary must enjoy public confidence if they are to be successful in carrying out their duties. Several already issued constitutional decisions state that the judges are independent and bound by the Constitution and the law in the performance of their judicial functions. On the other hand, the review of the public opinion polls in the last decade suggests that the level of trust in the judiciary decreases constantly, with the exception of the research published in October 2014 where the level of confidence in judiciary is still evaluated as negative, but in comparison with 2013 it rose by 19%. The judiciary and other professional public have already adopted a systematic approach to the problem by organizing roundtables, expert public debates and by introducing some amendments to the Law on Courts and Judicial Service Act, as it is necessary to protect confidence into the system against destructive attacks without any real basis. These changes and the commitment signed between the judiciary and the executive branches have created good conditions for the efficient functioning of the courts. Consequently, the administration of Slovenian courts and the judiciary as a whole has improved in recent years, the fact remarked by both, Slovenian and foreign professional public. The judiciary consistently raises the quality of their own work, but there are still many opportunities for improvement in relation to the various stakeholders. All the respondents clearly emphasize the importance of and the need for an independent and impartial judiciary. Great efforts will still need to be invested in ensuring the procedural fairness that would strengthen public's confidence in an independent and impartial judiciary, since the latter is one of the important factors for protecting citizens against the abuse of the state power.

Key words: justice, trust, independence, impartiality, public opinion, legislation, research

⁵ Novak, Marko, Sodstvo med neodvisnostjo in odgovornostjo ter primer Patria, September 15, 2015, www.iusinfo.si

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SOLVING THE MACEDONIAN NAME DISPUTE: HISTORICAL NARRATIVES AND POLITICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE ISSUE

Abstract

This paper argues that there are political and legal solutions to the naming dispute. A political solution accepted by both Skopje and Athens will inevitably be linked with legal clarification over the name 'Macedonia' and will also affect the issues concerning the culture/identity and economy. A legal solution of the problem in the United Nations will allow the Republic of Macedonia to use this name within the UN but it might not help the country's accession to EU and NATO neither it would solve the identity aspect of the dispute. Following a presentation of the history of the problem in all the dimensions the paper discusses potential avenues for solution that have not been yet discussed. I will argue that a full resolution of the problem is possible with a mutual acceptance of 'Republic of Makedonija' as an international name for the country. Alternatively, Republic of Macedonia should aim for correcting the legal deficiencies of the admission to the UN under the provisional reference the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Once its preferred name in the UN is established Macedonia could benefit from international pressure on Athens to unblock the political segment of the dispute.

Key words: political solution, EU, NATO, political segment

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WHEN DOES THE SELF-PROTECTION END AND AUTOCRACY BEGIN?

Abstract

The subject of the paper is the relation between the civil law institute of self-protection (especially its aspect of the right of retention) and felony of autocracy, with emphasis on Serbian legal system and legal systems of neighboring countries. An important characteristic of a legal state is court protection of rights, whilst self-protection is permitted in extreme cases, as subsidiary form of civil law protection. The right to self-protection is particular subjective civil right that authorizes the title holder to prevent arbitrarily the violation of his right by acting in necessary and legally permitted way. Still, since it is right exercise which is arbitrary, it is essential to determine precisely conditions for allowed and socially justified self-protection. In the paper authors provide a review of the civil law and criminal law aspect of rights exercise which is arbitrary, in order to determine the line between its allowed and prohibited exercise. Namely, the existence of civil law institute of right of retention excludes unlawfulness of felony of autocracy, and therefore the existence of this felony, which means that someone obtains arbitrarily some of his rights or the right he believes he is entitled to. Therefore, it is a obligation of criminal court to assess whether this institute can be applied or not, in order to determine the merits of the defense of the accused. Criminal court must understand clearly the line between allowed and prohibited exercise of rights, in order to conclude if that the defendant is charged with is a criminal offense or not. This delimitation is especially important for adequate regulation of self-protection in Serbian legal system *de lege ferenda*, embodied in Uniform Civil Code of Serbia, which is being prepared. Finally, this question is relevant because of current harmonization of Serbian civil law with laws of neighboring countries, at the subregional and regional level.

Key words: self-protection, autocracy, right of retention

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THE CONCEPT OF DIGNITAS HOMINIS IN ROMAN LAW

Abstract

Roman law is the most important cultural heritage of antiquity, and the period of the old Roman state is one of the most important in the history of every state and law. The influence of Roman law onto modern legal systems is huge since numerous institutes are based on its concepts.

The first book of Justinian's Institutes *Liber Primus* gives a definition of justice as a stable and continuous willingness to render to each what belongs to him, but also an outstanding overview of the basic rights of every person which endured the test of time. Ulpian stated that the precepts of law were: *honeste vivere, alterum non laedere, suum cuique tribuere*- to live honestly, to injure no one, and to render to each his own. How this system was important is best explained by *dignitas hominis*. Status and dignity of the people of Rome largely depended on observing this maxim. Natural law as we know it today has evolved under the influence of the concept of *ius naturale* that in ancient Rome meant a set of human rights that belong to man by birth and cannot be taken away by a human factor.

In his work *De officiis*, Cicero deviates from the common opinion and states that even the concept of *Dignitas hominis* is natural for every human being and that this should not affect personal reputation, morals, ethics, and human behavior towards others. The question is how we find the traces of the institute in today's law? One of the explanations is given by prof. Alan Watson who put forward the theory of legal transplants i.e. the legal borrowing. What is certain is that the influence of Roman law on the present law is significant, and it is a sophisticated system which gave rise to the modern notion of the position of the individual and his rights.

Keywords: Roman law, *dignitas hominis*, human rights, natural law, reception.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHTS OF CITIZENS ON PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Abstract

In this article we will try to analyze in details the rights of citizens on public assembly and other forms of public expressions of their ideas, opinions, etc. through historical preview of this matter, and through legislative solutions in this area in some states in region. Also we compare law solutions of some states in region with the law solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina in this area and we pointed their similarities as well as some main differences, especially in matter of legal restrictions about place of public assembly. In this analysis we tried to value certain legal solutions, as well as to give an opinion or suggestion on this issue, and in the same time to point all positive sides of certain legal provisions, and also the negative ones for which we propose appropriate amendments

Key words: public assembly, public meeting, freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and thought.

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INSTITUTION BUILDING OF LAW AND FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Abstract

Contemporary state and society is characterized by a very important and difficult problem to combat organized crime. Its basis is inadequate response to the state and society to its emergence and its sanctioning. Confluence criminalitet in politics and government. The inadequate response of the state and its institutions in the prevention, detection and punishment of crime. What the government can and must do is to strengthen the institutions of the system through legislative, executive and judicial power creates the preconditions for the fight against all forms of crime. Competencies in human resource states should resist all the assaults on the system and the state.

The paper aims, looking at the role of politics and the state in strengthening state institutions in the fight against crime.

Key words: politics, government, institutions of the system, the legislative, executive and judicial powers, criminalitet.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AS A PARAMETER AND "MEASURE" OF SECURITY

Abstract

According to some States (in particular: the United States and the European States) the international legal principle on non-intervention in domestic affairs should be amended in the name of human rights and of its most programmatic discourse, that is to say the human security. Such an approach implies that the use of force would be lawful when aimed at protecting human security of a population (or of a part of it) within a sovereign State whether local Governments agree or not.

However, since the fall of the Berlin Wall on, the international political and legal practice has repeatedly shown that –on one hand – these armed interventions “in the name of humanity and/or human security” (Kosovo,Irak, Libya, Syria, etc.) have been actually enacted for political and economic reasons other than the alleged and declared “humanitarian” ones and – on the other – these “humanitarian wars” have worsened pre-existing situations or have created *ex novo* insecurity and violence.

To restore security at international level and guarantee the proper implementation of human security discourse within sovereign States, the principle on non-intervention in domestic affairs should be re-affirmed and respected within the international community of States as it happened during the Cold War.

If properly enacted, in a first phase, the principle on non-intervention should limit the use of force at international level and should bar some States from waging wars against others. Then, in a second phase, a safer and more secure international environment would allow to better develop the human security discourse at national level by facilitating an open and inclusive dialogue between the Government and its own people.

The international community, instead of waging humanitarian wars, might therefore play a different and peaceful role, namely to support and facilitate that open and inclusive dialogue without undue external interference within sovereign States. By this way, the international Community would leave to each sovereign State (Government and people) to freely decide and choose about its own future and its own dimension of human security.

Key words: United States, European States, human security, population

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CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES - PRE CONDITION FOR DEEP STRUCTURAL REFORMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

Up to now, the constitutional changes that were done, and the reforms that are made in RM are insufficient for faster and more qualitative economy rise and development, as well as and the development in all spheres of the public life. So far the reforms were mostly shallow, partial and short-term. They do not embrace deeply in the structure of the system and its subsystems. Accordingly to the systemic theory, each system, actually, is subsystem of the other bigger system. In difference of above mentioned, deeply structural reforms in one systemic-strategic approach should be: 1) embrace deeper in the structure of the system. Thereby should contribute for enabling quality, as condition for faster and more qualitative development. 2) simultaneously embracing within all crucial spheres in the whole society, such as: political system, law system, criminal law system, public and state administration, economic and financial system, local self-government, security system, civil society, public procurement and financing of the political parties; 3) coherent and complementary of the solutions, from one hand, and among certain social segments, and on the other hand, among subsystems in the framework of the mentioned social segments.

For that purpose Constitutional changes are needed, which shall be secured further legal regulation and operationalisation, creating for new qualitative normative and institutional structure or respectively systemic crisscrossed series of optimal independent institutions from the executive authority, but, not from one wider set of society's control mechanisms. Actually, it's one new developed system for authority division, with maximal development of its two immanent characteristics; balance of the power between institutions and their mutual control. Namely, the main problem in RM and also for the countries similar to them, is how to decrease massive concentration with the uncontrolled power that governments have since the independence of our country until today. Thereby should resolve our biggest weakness- how to arise the rule of law or practical application of the Constitution and Laws in Macedonia on the higher level than up to now. With the new solutions, that should be qualitatively-progressive combination between forms of liberal - representative democracy, participative and direct - deliberative democracy, in a scientific original approach are given just the general directions of the basic idea for optimal independency of the key state institutions from the executive authority, as well as their mutual control. At the same time are not excluded possible different modifications of the specific alternative solutions.

Benefit from these long-term and qualitative Constitutional changes, that shall open way for deeper structural reforms, except the citizens, benefit shall have and the government that is enough virtuousness to recognize, adopts, and after, to execute these reforms. 1) Thereby, that Government shall enter into history, because it shall create a system that in long term manner and also with stability shall work, and the law shall be implemented according the will of that system itself, irrespective who is governing and whether has or hasn't political will and moral integrity. 2) With creating this kind of system, the government will insure itself from political revenge and unfounded exile after its leaving. Having in mind the fact that all governments until now, more or less have spent massive amount of the mandate exactly on that.

Key words: constitutional changes, deep structural reforms, systemic crisscrossed series of independent institutions.

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**RELIGION AND POLITICS IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE
(SOME QUESTIONS AND DOUBTS IN XXI CENTURY)**

Abstract

In this work the accent shall be made on the part of the development of the religion and politics in Southeast Europe, in the past several centuries until present days. The complex long-term processes inevitably manifest moments of decline in certain part and degree most often present following the points which are defined as culmination of the development process in this certain region. The analysis of the religion and politics in Southeast Europe at the sole start of the insertion is a useful tool for understanding and avoiding of certain negative influences. Many scholars believed that religion will eventually loose importance and because of that societies will face decline of religious beliefs, but by the end of the XXth century many changed their views and acknowledged that secularization theory does not work, and that religion is as important as ever. Recently, scholars also advocated that religion emerges in times of crisis such as, for example, the Arab Spring, breakup of former Yugoslavia, current economic crisis that is shaking the world etc. It is questionable whether we can truly discuss secularization as a phenomenon, or we should simply turn our attention to the notion of religion in all of its aspects, and try to increase understanding of this complex phenomenon. But, if democracy is understood as the method of electing and changing government, and that a country can be called democratic, the possibility of the co-existence of Islam and democracy remains an open issue. Because all of that in this paper I will try to skretch some aspects of the functioning of the Multi-ethnic and Multi-religious States in XXI Century in correlation with the question of the interrelationship between democracy and Islam in Southeast Europe.

Key words: Religion, Politics, Southeast Europe, millet system, democracy, Islam.

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ADMISSION OF MACEDONIA TO UN AND THE MODE(S) FOR JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL REDRESS

Abstract

Macedonia's admission to UN membership in April 1993 (General Assembly (GA) resolution 47/225 (1993), pursuant to the Security Council (SC) resolution 817 (1993) recommending such admission) came with two conditions in addition to those explicitly provided in Article 4(1) of the UN Charter, namely the candidate's acceptance of: (i) being provisionally referred to as the 'Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' (for all purposes within the United Nations) and (ii) of negotiating with another country over its name. These impositions are part of the resolutions, which also recognised (explicitly in SC resolution 817) that the applicant fulfils the standard criteria of Article 4 (1) of the Charter required for admission. In a recent paper, we analysed the legal nature of the additional conditions imposed on Macedonia for its admission to UN membership in the context of the advisory opinion of International Court of Justice (ICJ) given in 1948 regarding the conditions for admission of a state to the United Nations. The General Assembly subsequently accepted the ICJ's advisory. There we concluded that the attachment of conditions (i) and (ii) to those specified in Article 4(1) of the Charter for the admission of Macedonia to UN membership is in violation of the Charter.

In the present article, we shall examine the legal consequences of the irregular admission of Macedonia to UN membership and the possible modes of judicial redress. Emphasis will be on the relationship between the rights of states as applicants or members of the UN as derived from the Charter, other general UN documents and UN legal practices on the one hand, and the duties of the UN relating to those rights (i.e. its adherence to the provisions of the Charter) on the other. The analysis in the following sections will show that the advisory jurisdiction of the ICJ provides an adequate framework for juridical redress of the problem.

Before analysing in more depth the illegal character and legal effects of the UN's breaches in the process of admitting Macedonia to membership and the means of re-instituting the proper legal status of Macedonia as a UN member, we shall give a brief account of the problem of legal responsibility of international organisations (in particular the United Nations) for their unlawful acts (or omissions). We shall give special attention to those acts that are committed in their relations with their member states and other international legal persons.

Key words: Macedonia, UN membership;

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HUMAN SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS: THE CASE OF IRAN'S DISARMAMENT

Abstract

Negotiations on the Iran's nuclear disarmament should come to a conclusion on 1 July 2015, deadline fixed by the Parties. From November 2013, when an *interim* agreement was signed in Geneva, negotiations have been underway between Iran and the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), seeking for a mutually-agreed, long-term and comprehensive solution that would ensure an Iran's exclusively peaceful nuclear program. The recent case of economic sanctions against Iran, charged with performing uranium-enrichment in secret, has brought back to the international attention the problem of the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. With this respect, different international initiatives are currently dealing with the nuclear issue. From 8 to 9 December 2014 a *Conference on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons* took place in Vienna. The *Conference* signals the expression of a new, significant current in the nuclear policy debate, addressing the problem of the humanitarian impact of any use of nuclear weapons, including effects on human health, environment, agriculture and food security, migration and economy. As well as the problem of the international response capabilities and the applicable normative framework. Furthermore, a **Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons** (*which* entered into force in 1970) will be held in 2015 in New York, to review the implementation of the *Treaty*. This study examines the mentioned international developments, in the awareness of the importance of the matter to guarantee world order and human security.

Key words: humanitarian impact, human security, international developments, human health

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SAFETY CONCEPT - BEFORE AND AFTER THE COLD WAR

Abstract

In the introductory part of the paper, the author provides scientific and theoretical determination of the terms globalization, security concept and reference values and interests. Security is a dynamic phenomenon, and change and conceptual determinations with respect to the reference values, dangers that threaten them, and subjects, the manner and means of protecting them. The introduction of the term "concept of security" in the scientific literature, is actually the reason to point out that security is an open dynamic system in which it is "conception" or "term security" expresses a lengthy process, desired state, in terms of needs and values or something that must remain. In this regard, the author will determine reference values - content security concept in the pre-Cold War and post-Cold War. The last part of the paper, the author will talk about the traditional and the modern concept of national security and international security.

Key words; the concept of security, reference values and interests, the traditional and the modern concept of national security and international security.

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CITIZENS OPINION OF SAFETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

The subject of security in public urban spaces is constantly actual. It can be reviewed from several aspects. Subject of the paper is the opinion about security. It varies across the research results conducted in the Republic of Macedonia in the period from 2008 to 2014. Namely, in this interval (every year) are conducted surveys for police work in the area of the state. Part of these issues is also batteries for the citizens' perception about safety, fear and sense of security. The feeling of security can be influenced by many factors. The paper will analyze how much feelings of (in) security are affected by the fears of different types of crime and how police and community activities contribute to overcoming these fears.

Regarding this, it is analyzed how public and personal safety are of importance for public interest because violence and disruption of public peace and order, and the various forms of violence in families are becoming problems of society and attract the interest of the science and the community.

In this sense, in the work is made an attempt to identify and minimize the risk of conflict situations that arise in the public space.

Key words: Sense of Security, Fear, Fear of Violence, Crime, Trust in Institutions

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RESEARCHING HUMAN SECURITY: MAPPING NEW INSECURITIES?

Abstract

‘Security is like oxygen: you tend not to notice it until you lose it.’ The simile that Joseph Nye, a renowned scholar from Harvard, presented in a study to the Pentagon after the September 11 and during the invasion of Iraq in 2003, highlights an interesting point on how we think security: many of our thoughts about security are in fact shaped by its antithesis, and our attempts to define it are in fact ways to achieve it. However, the concept of security, and therefore of insecurity, have been changing. The answers to the questions ‘security for whom?’, ‘from what values?’, ‘from which threats?’, and ‘by what means?’ have proved to be different according to the focus, the values at risk and the sources of the threat. Indeed, since the mid-twentieth century, more precisely in the late 80s, there has been a profound change in how security is studied and practiced in the International Relations (IR) discipline, as well as in the way it is conceptualized and designed by strategic culture and praxis of the States.

One of the concepts associated with this new approach is Human Security (HS). Even if a common definition has not yet been mainstreamed for member states or International Organizations external action, it is a core concept of the current academic debate within critical security studies, privileging individuals and communities. This approach reflects, on the one hand, the concept of comprehensive security of the Copenhagen school, and on the other, the concern with the individual’s empowerment promoted by the Frankfurt doctrine. Therefore, this paper will first attempt to establish the concept of HS – a concept which has in recent years induced the academic literature to focus more on the individual and community and less on the State – and understand in what extent the Copenhagen and Frankfurt schools has inspired researchers from different disciplines and with different agendas to think on the necessary conditions of universal freedom. We will focus on the role of postmodernist approach, also known as ‘Critical Human Security’ by arguing that the state should no longer be regarded as the only provider and security beneficiary.

We will reflect on the way Critical Human Security approaches not only intend to challenge the ways in which security was conceived in traditional terms and its objectives and priorities, but specially expand and deepen the concept as such. We will conclude that human security is a valid concept that has found its implementation through the UN and the European Union and is increasingly present (although in different perspectives) in the external relations of states such as Canada or Japan but two major theoretical dilemmas remain: how do we recognize it when we see Human Security? And where is the new wine in the new bottles? Our last thought is to recognize that we must return to some realistic assumptions to accept that States are not over as security players!

Key words: human security, critical human security, european union, concept, security

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HUMAN SECURITY CONCEPT – CONTRAVERSAL ATTEMPT TO REDIFINE AND EXPEND THE SECURITY CONCEPT

Abstract

Human security concept first appears in 1994, presenting a broader interpretation in which inevitably seven areas were incorporated (economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security). During the 70ties and 80ties the academic community and the community of policymakers made serious attempts to comprehensively and seriously redefine and expand the meaning and the essence of the security. It meant a new attempt to redefine and boost the security – especially the national security in the concept of broader security, means in non-military terms. Basically, the new concept of security or human security was focused on the safety of people, not as previously, on the security of the state or government. This paper will put the accent on the comparative analysis of the concepts of national and human security, as well as on a comprehensive analysis of the objectives of human security in the years after the Cold War. In this context, in this paper will be analyzed all the scientific debates concerning the expansion of the idea of security on the non-military threats, as well as the imminent rise of the idea that, in the field of the security, the individual is emphasised and placed on a central position. Additionally, this paper will offer a comprehensive analysis of the vertical and horizontal expansion of the traditional idea of national security defined as a protection of state sovereignty and territorial integrity of military threats. In order to fully clarify the phenomenon of human security, the human security will be analysed through the three main elements that clarify its basic essence: the subject of the security is the individual / people; its multidimensional nature; its universal or global scope (all states and societies from the north and from the south). Finally, human security will be analysed through its agenda for improvement, expansion and enhancement of the security of the people through protection from violence threats of violence.

Key words: security concept, national security, human security, military threats, non-military threats.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, ARMED CONFLICTS, GENDER AND HUMAN SECURITY

Abstract

Central research frame of this serious global, social, and security phenomenon is the analysis of the relationship between genders (gender equality, especially the aspect of the women and the girls) in correlation with gender and human security. In recent decades, primarily in internal armed conflicts, women were victims of mass liquidations, mass rape, torture and sexual slavery. Also, in areas affected by the bloody civil conflict (even in the post-conflict period) women often faced an increased and intensified domestic violence, as victims of the increased women traffic and the rise of the modern slavery in which women pay the highest tax. All these important aspects of conflicts concerning gender dimension of human security are expanded with the role of a woman as a participant in the fights in internal armed conflicts. Additionally, women has another important function in their active participation in the implementation of other necessary functions such as logistics, intelligence etc. What is characteristic for women in modern internal conflicts is that they become targets for mass rape and other forms of sexual violence because they are considered as important social and cultural symbols. Violence against women in these conflicts is a deliberated strategy of the opponent in order to undermine the social structure of the opponent. Rape of women as a systemic military strategy poses a serious threat to global security and it is usually associated with the policy of ethnic cleansing and change the ethnic structure in the conflict areas. In the paper we will analyze the correlation between the internal armed conflicts, as well as the new non-military threats against woman (double marginalization of woman's security issues, gendercide and gender imbalance), and their impact on gender and human security. The indirect and direct effects of these conflicts (poverty, epidemic, destruction of the environment, weakening and disintegration of states) have a significant impact on the security in general and especially on the human security. These "contemporary" threats become instruments of armed conflict, and the human and gender security of women are considered as a crime against humanity and a serious challenge to the security on individual and global level.

Key words: violence against women, armed conflicts, human security, gender security

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**THE EU STRATEGY FOR DEMOCRACY IN LIBYA AND UKRAINE:
LEGALIZING HUMAN SECURITY OR, RATHER, PROMOTING
THE “EUROPEAN WAY OF LIFE” IN THE WIDER WORLD?**

Abstract

Human security is the cornerstone of R2P doctrine. Its Legalization in the international legal system is still far from happening and, if so, it would produce significant political consequences. Yet, looking at the EU strategy in the 2011 Libyan War and in the 2013-2014 political unrest and revolution in Ukraine, one should start asking whether a single and unitary concept of human security actually exists among the global political actors and/or whether the EU is really promoting human security worldwide or, rather, a different concept. We contend that, for the time being, there are two different interpretations of the apparently same concept of human security: the first envisaged by the ICISS in its 2001 Report on R2P; the second envisaged and applied by the EU in the Libyan and Ukrainian cases. Even if scope and purposes of R2P doctrine and human security notion are clear, there is seemingly a “grey zone” where human security and western-supported “right” to a western-style form of democratic governance apparently overlap and leave some room for policy-oriented strategies and interpretations aimed at changing international rules and policies on the legitimacy of forms of government and the legality of military interventions. In recent years, the EU is deeply delving this “grey zone” and trying to link its own peculiar interpretation of human security to the “right” to democratic governance in order to support and legalize the “democratic intervention” in lieu of the “humanitarian intervention”. The consequence is the creation of an overall legal and political framework that has nothing to do with R2P doctrine and human security as envisaged by the ICISS Report in which “democratic intervention” stands for “R2P”, “democratic governance” for “human security”, and “European way of life” for “the right of people to freely decide their own political, economic and cultural form of development”. The apparently same notion of human security is applied by the EU pursuant to the doctrine of democratization (and the right to democratic governance) and not to the doctrine of R2P. Legalizing the European vision of human security would actually allow for even forcible democratization of international relations with substantial and epochal changes for international rules and policies.

In Libyan and Ukrainian crises, the EU played an active role since the very beginning of the domestic crises in order to manage their development towards the EU’s final goal, that is to say the change of former Governments and their replacement with pro-EU and western-style Governments. In both cases, the EU achieved its objective. In both cases, however, those who had to be protected paid and are still paying a very high price in terms of human lives, violence and widespread instability inside and outside their own States. Whatever may be its interpretation, human security in Libya and Ukraine is today lower (Ukraine) or absent at all (Libya) than it was before the European democratic interventions for peace and prosperity would take place.

Key words: strategy, democracy, human security, eu

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TRADICIONAL TYPES (Models) OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND THEIR SUSTAINABILITY OF XXI CENTURY

Abstract

Traditional definitions of security began by observing the military power of the state and the main goal of those countries based on three main assumptions: the belief that the state is responsible for the security; security policy that was aimed at preserving the current situation; military threats demanding efficient and effective military defense that actually was the primary concern⁶. The fact that the sovereign state was the exclusive object, but also the subject of safety and security, contributed to the relative stability and predictability of international relations, making a sovereign state much of the international system whose foundations were laid, and it has remained essentially unchanged with the peace of Westphalia till today⁷.

It can be argued with great conviction that not only the matter of security was clearly recognizable, but the nature of the threats, as well the object shall ensure the elimination of threats and providing a desirable state of default values, and a sense of tranquility through certain procedures, ways and means.

By the upon mentioned, can be seen two traditional concepts of security⁸: the concept of national security - the one whose character is state-centric and the central place is occupied by the traditional values of vital state that the state cares through its security system, and the concept of international security - one whose character is international, where the values of the international community and the safety of international regions and promote for witch the states are caring through their international relations, cooperation or through international organizations. Traditional concepts of international security: the balance of power, collective security and world government⁹.

Therefore, in the traditional sense, the security was viewed in the spirit of the orthodox concept of national security as well in the traditional concept of international security based on principles of state-centric security, and that the basic assumption of the traditional concept of security was that the state is safe only when it will reach equilibrium. Determining the importance of international security based on knowledge of the existence of values that are not the same as the sum of the values that are goals for the countries in achieving their national security¹⁰. Thus, in defining the international security it starts from the general values to which humanity aspires, which are related but not the same with individual values of national security of the states. It is considered as a common good or humanity value in terms of absence of danger to the survival of the human race. Finally, it is considered as a set of measures to ensure the normal existence of all states and the elimination of war as an important condition for the survival and development of the international community's, military threats and its military capabilities to respond to them.

Key words: Traditional definitions, traditional concepts, national security, traditional concept, international security

⁶ Tatalovic, Sinisa, „Novo razumijevanje sigurnosti i sigurnosno okruzenje na jugoistoku Europe“, Vignjevic, Branko (ur.), *Demokratski nadzor i kontrola nad bezbjednosnim sektorom u regionu*, Zbornik radova, M-impexs, Banja Luka, 2004, p. 50 (p. 45–55).

⁷ Simic, Dragan, *Nauka o bezbednosti – savremeni pristupi bezbednosti*, Belgrade, 2002, p. 22.

⁸ Mijalkovic, Sasa, Nacionalna bezbednost, *op. cit.*, p. 61. Види: Bajagic, Mladen, *Osnovi bezbednosti*, Belgrade, 2007, p. 39–51.

⁹ Bajagic, Mladen, *Osnovi bezbednosti*, Belgrade, 2007, p. 39–51.

¹⁰ Mijalkovic, Sasa, Keserovic, Dragomir, *Osnovi bezbjednosti*, Banja Luka, 2010, p. 62.

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**SECURITY SCIENCE PARADIGMS IN THE TIME OF EXPANDED
APPROACH TO SECURITY: WHEN TO START AND WHEN TO
FINISH WITH A SECURITY SECTOR REFORM IN A
CONFLICT/POSTCONFLICT SOCIETY?**

Abstract

The world order is changing much faster than we think: conflicts are more than ever part of everyday political life. Interstate conflicts are not a rarity, but the number of intrastate conflicts has significantly increased since the fall of the Iron curtain. Ethno nationalism and a perceived lack of human rights became a root cause for (armed) conflicts in states, with the outcome of strong ethno-political polarization, greater concessions, regional autonomy and even division and “Balkanization” of the state(s).

The world has tried to respond to these events appropriately and the number of peace keeping/support missions has also grown. Nowadays, the UN is engaged in more peace keeping mission and is spending more money on peacekeeping than ever. NATO has become engaged outside the Euro-Atlantic area with a new role of peace support operations (first in the Balkans and then even further afar).

Security is the first area that needs attention in conflict and post-conflict society. The security system (in all of its dimensions) must be reformed as soon as possible and local ownership of it must be achieved so that a functional system of providing security is set in place. International force should handover security provision as soon as possible, but the question remains: when should the security sector reform (SSR) start and should it ever finish?

This paper will try to give an answer to that question, based on the some UN and NATO examples of SSR in the conflict/post conflict countries occurring since 1990ties in Africa, the Balkans and Middle East.

Key words: Security sector reform (SSR), conflict, international missions, UN.

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REGIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES PROJECTED IN THE MODERN SECURITY THREATS

Abstract

The starting point in the analysis of the regional security comes from the terminological definition of the region, then the current studies on regional security and at the end the position and the influence of regional powers in the world today.

We are witnessing a series of changes occurring in the security environment which will have a large impact on the global security, the regional one and even the national security of certain communities. Inequality in the national income, combined with the general decline in the living standards and poverty; increase of the size of the human population in the world, followed by a rise in hunger and reduction of arable land and lack of drinking water; increase in connectivity of the world with transnational communication networks and information connectivity (the Internet); growth in world demand for oil as a strategic raw material; explosive growth of the drug trade, followed with money laundering and corruption; continuing growth and influence of multinational organizations and their negative impact and the appearance of corruption and violation of human rights, and the emergence of non-democratic regimes and institutions this and similar conditions today represent foundation which is important for the projected and anticipated threats which affect the changes in the security, political, economic and cultural environment of modern living on daily bases.

Through this scientific work by using comparative analysis and statistical indicators I will try to stretch a line of distinction between the impact of contemporary security threats backdrop of safety, and the regional and especially national security.

Key words: regional security, national security, network threats, terrorism, asymmetric warfare, immersive virtual reality.

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EXTREME CASE OF INSECURITY: VIOLENCE NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS FROM WAR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Abstract

The Bosnian war can be seen as a particularly illustrative case of war sociology, based on the ethnic mix of the population prior to the war. War antagonists often knew each other from before the war. Serbian soldiers and policemen carried out mass executions, forced flight, and systematic rape and set up concentration camps in their effort to drive away Bosniacs and Croats from northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina. The warfare was directly targeted against civilians. The material for the study was gathered through qualitative interviews with 27 individuals who survived the war in northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina. This study joins those narrative traditions within sociology where oral presentations are seen as both discursive- and experience-based. An interactionally inspired perspective on human interaction, through symbols and an ethno-methodological perspective on human stories is a general starting point. In addition, I perceive the concept of war violence as an especially relevant component in those specific stories that I analyzed. Previous research on violence during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina presents a one-sided picture of the phenomenon "war violence". Researchers have emphasized the importance of narratives but they have not focused on narratives about war violence, nor have they analyzed the stories of war violence being a product of interpersonal interaction and meaning-making activity. This article tries to fill this knowledge gap by analyzing the narratives of survivors of the war in northwestern Bosnia in the 1990s. The aim is to analyze how the interviewees describe violence during the war, and also to analyze those discursive patterns that contribute in constructing the category "war violence". The analysis shows that the individual's interpretation of the biographical consequences of war violence are intimately related to the subjects own war experiences. All interviewees describing war violence as morally reprehensible. Narratives retelling violent situations, perpetrators of violence and subjected to violence does not only exist as a mental construction, stories live their lives after the war, and thus have real consequences for individuals and society.

Key words: violence, war, perpetrator of violence, subjected to violence, narrative, Bosnia.

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"ECONOMIC SECURITY AS A STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OF SECURITY"

Abstract

The gray economy, tax evasion and money laundering as segments of The financial crime that is part of the economic crime remain a most vocal threats that diminish society not only economically, but also from a security perspective.

Economic security is a major structural component of national security. This is because the lack of economic security which include: the absence of optimal allocation and reallocation of resources, unequal dissemination of outputs necessary to create the welfare of citizens, unexciting equal access to markets, inability to free trade, lack of security and protection of cash values, etc. inevitably leads to the creation of conflicts or create class division in society which in turn is a real threat to the national security of a country. Economic security in turn reflects the ability of the state to act as an effective guardian of social and national integrity of their country, and also to be able to establish a stable economic and international cooperation.

Extended confiscation or confiscation of property and income from property acquired by performing various criminal attacks in the area of economic crime is closely related to endangering economic security. Real implementation of this measure should answer the problems that arise as a result of the phenomenon of money laundering and putting into circulation of values acquired through criminal and illegal activities. Retroactive effect of confiscation in turn should provide protection of their economic, security and social structure of the society that is, but once you succeed retroactively punish the perpetrator, but also proactively protect against the increasing number of such returnee crimes.

Key words: *economic security, crime, strategic combat, national security.*

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COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM AND EVOLUTION OF THE UN SYSTEM

Abstract

Collective security has been referred to as “a system, regional or global, in which each state in the system accepts that the security of one is the concern of all, and agrees to join in a collective response to threats to, and breaches of, the peace”.¹¹ The system of collective security under the UN Charter is reflected principally in the provisions concerning the maintenance of international peace and security, especially those relating to the UN Security Council. The main provisions of the UN Charter on collective security are Article 2 (4) (prohibition of the threat or use of force); Article 51 (inherent right of individual or collective to self-defense); and Articles 39–42, concerning respectively the determination of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression (Article 39); provisional measures (Article 40); measures not involving the use of armed force (Article 41); and measures involving the use of armed force (Article 42).¹²

Before the Council can adopt measures relating to the enforcement of world peace, article 39 of the Charter requires that it must first “determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression”. This is the key to the collective security system. Once such a determination has been made, the way is clear for the adoption of recommendations or decisions to deal with the situation. However, it depends upon the circumstances of the case and it also depends upon the relationship of the five permanent members of the Council (United Kingdom, United States of America, Russian Federation, China and France) to the issue under consideration, for a negative vote by any of the permanent members is sufficient to block all but procedural resolutions of the Council.¹³

This paper deals with and comments on the evolution of the UN collective security system, since its beginning after the Second World War, until recent times.

¹¹ Vaughan Lowe and others (eds.) *The United Nations Security Council and War: The Evolution of Thought and Practice since 1945*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2008, p. 13.

¹² See more in: Erika de Wet & Michael Wood, “Collective Security”, in Rüdiger Wolfrum (ed), *Max Planck Encyclopaedia of Public International Law*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2010.

¹³ See more in: Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Sixth edn., Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2008, p. 1235-1241.

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**PEACE AND SECURITY: IS CONFLICT PREVENTION STILL A
NORM OF SECURITY POLICY?**

Abstract

The relationship between security and the process of globalization is relatively under-actualized in the literature, despite the interest and attention attracted by the events of September 11, 2001. One aspect of the explanations derived from analyzes that focus on issues of national security and especially the military are sufficiently complex to explain the implications, while the other was aimed at linking terrorism as a global security threat dysfunctional states. Both aspects are actually focused on the symptoms but not the causes or the structural factors that contribute to the emergence of various forms of neglect and insecurity transformed perception of the modern state, which often manifest crisis in the capacity and legitimacy. Hence a general conclusion about the relationship between globalization and security that globalization induces conflicts erode security and related issues of identity, culture, resources. Hence that globalization has forced the process by which the security internationalizes but it becomes more and intrastate phenomenon. It forced the process of simultaneous transformation of the state and its security environment in which the capacity of states to identify, discover, to warn or to cope with security risks becomes an extremely important part of the security policy. In fact globalization increasingly reduces the differences between domestic and international politics and as one of the key standards that promote within the contemporary security policy is prevention.

Key words: globalization, conflict prevention, security policy

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NATO VS EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY: DIVERGENT CONCEPTS OF SECURITY

Abstract

Since 1999 when it began the process of establishing the European Security and Defence Policy as an operating part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy many problems and issues have emerged, but also the need for cooperation with NATO. The EU through the ESDP has obtained the possibility for undertaking autonomous actions, but only by the requirement of "separable but not separate" capabilities. This paper aims to elaborate the problems that appear on the international scene during the undertaking of operations and the participation of NATO and EU member-states. Operations undertaken solely by the EU through ESDP with participation of NATO member-states, create difficulties in decision-making and cooperation, and thus interfere in the way the two organizations understands the concept of security. Further problems arose by the (un)necessary duplication of existing efforts and abilities, spending resources and the creation of a second set of military capabilities, as NATO and EU do not possess identical abilities, but rely on national contributions. For this purpose, the paper determines and elaborates five factors that affect the relationship between NATO and the EU/ESDP, as well as the development of mutual consultation and cooperation for the purpose of improving the relations. The conclusion includes proposals for solving mutual problems by answering several questions. Future actions of the two organizations, although they should act as joint venture partners for the maintenance of international peace and stability, will face with problems and deficiencies in cooperation, because of the different perceptions of the concept of security.

Key words: European Union, European Security and Defence Policy, NATO, concept, security.

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COMMUNICATION AND SECURITY – A WAY OF THINKING

Abstract

Social communication as a method, way and approach applicable in the social development has acquired new dimensions. Dimensions that make us reconsider the hallmarks of civilization thinking. It is time to look behind the curtain of technological functionality of social communication, even beyond the curtain of traditional psychological reasoning and try and look into its genesis.

The *security issue* is a major one, outlining the real expressions and experiences of the socially organized individual regarding the sustainability of social development and the establishment of an acceptable vision on the meaning of essence and existence. From a structural perspective, *social security* suggests compliance with the expressions and the facts of the material and spiritual world, this being projected in the quantity and quality definition of essences.

Establishing norms of security regarding the social structure of society and their communication logistics is directly linked to the understanding of security as a system – an inseparable part of the essence, existence, functioning and development of society itself on the basis of social communication.

Going back to one of the major issues of our civilization – security – we should bear in mind that social communication is in fact the guarantee for rethinking of the social existence, its reproduction and communication replication.

Social communication as a method, way and approach applicable to the social development has acquired new dimensions. Dimensions that make us reconsider the hallmarks of civilization thinking. Humans have always been challenged to survive and to seek the answer to the question of the meaning of their cultural and civilization experience and the world that surrounds them. Probably that is why the ancient Romans used to say “*Praemonitus – Praemunitus*” (**The warned one is armed**) What should we be warned against today? What happens to us and around us that there are questions to our civilization nature and we seek answers behind the curtain of the established scientific paradigm of humans and their world.

Key words: social communication, security issue, social security, communication logistics, security.

CORPORATIVE SECURITY TODAY

Abstract

In today's global world, where many companies do business, their facilities are threatened by different kinds of threats inside and outside the company. With the growing role and technology dependency, threats to the corporation have never been higher.

This paper will present information related to threats, vulnerabilities and risks, with accent of the security manager's role, the skills that any security manager needs to dispose with, what kind of profile is needed for this activity and where is the position of safety within corporation.

The new era offers increased challenges for security manager who must develop and manage cost-effective program for facilities protection. For successful achieving this aim, security manager must know and understand the threats, vulnerabilities and risks of corporate assets. This risks must be managed cost-effectively, securing minimum amount of funds for protection in the case of accepted risks.

Nowadays, security service, is shaped by many influences. Specific company's needs, worries and vulnerabilities, capabilities of its security team and management perception and security value as well, are upholding the organization structure. Even businesses have directed downwards trends impact on the role of security. Because of the decreasing effects of all aspects of the business, the security needs to learn to function in more stringy environment and with higher expectations and demands, and in the same time the work will be performed in higher threats and risks environment. Challenges of security manager and security personal are in continuous rise. In big corporations security services are generally structured as independent departments composed from professional security workers¹⁴. General security profile is prevention based. In small companies, security often presents obligation of human resources or legal department. Small private security departments consisted by few security workers, generally rely to security professionals, often engaged by big companies. Today, many corporations of different sizes are using security services from companies specialized in that direction¹⁵. They include security functions by obvious (physical security) till the less obvious (for ex.: investigations and information system's security. Many corporations are doing it because they looking up for safety, because they figured out that security companies saves money, because the corporate management must have insights on security costs. It is expected this trend to continue, more companies to do aggressive competition between themselves, and therefore inevitably will come the rise of quantity level of the provided services.

Key words: corporate security, corporate security manager, corporation, threats, security.

¹⁴Gerald L.Kowacich, Edward P.Halibozek, the managers handbook for corporate Security – Establishing and amanging a successful asset protection program, Butterworth Heinemann, 2003, p.67

¹⁵By performing security services.

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NATIONAL SECURITY IN SERBIA - DE LEGE LATA ET DE LEGE FERENDA

Abstract

Through continuous review of the known concept of national security in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, which has so far existed in the radius of the notion of security to the inclusion of a social areas in the security of the state, with all known types of threats to national security, there is a frequent emergence of new forms of threats, which so far has not identified at as such, nor are discussed with enough attention, more and more the question arises about the necessity of a wider and more frequent integration of society in the areas of intelligence and of law enforcement agencies in the country.

In this paper are reviewed the main international conventions, system laws and strategies which regulate this issue. Attention is given to the military intelligence and security agencies in the country, with critics given, what must be changed according to the attitude of the author in order to protect the value of the goods already recognized as individual and collective human rights and freedoms, and as well as eventual institutional changes in terms of creating a one service within the Ministry of Defence. Here are presented some individual conceptual solutions in the fight against certain threats and risks to national security. At the same time while following systems of control of the security services in other countries, the question is whether and to what extent parliamentary control of security is the most optimal solution, and whether the implementation of such models can provide smooth operation of these services.

Key words: National Security, security services, security, supervision.

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SECURITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY: IN SEARCH OF NEW RESEARCH PARADIGMS AND APPROACHES

Abstract

The world is in permanent motion and alteration and so are the security risks, challenges and threats. The security field is one of the most dynamic areas of multidisciplinary researches whose evolution is taking place rather naturally. In time of global interdependence the contemporary security threats and challenges (climate changes, global terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, economic crisis, famine, infectious diseases, cyber - attacks etc.) are global in their scope, transnational in their effects and cannot be solved by military means. In that context the traditional security concept is little relevant. Therefore, the existing security paradigm is inappropriate to respond to the contemporary issues and because of that it is necessary to expand the security concept by taking into consideration the non – military components of security and to deepen it by encompassing all society aspects as well. On the other side the numerous crisis in the world today indicate that the national security paradigm is far from being exceeded, since the traditional armed conflicts as well as military and paramilitary threats to the human security are still very present.

Research subject in this paper are the new security challenges and perspectives in the 21st century as well as the new research paradigms and approaches to those phenomena. Poverty, lack of perspectives, developmental gap, economic setback, inequality and weak rule of law are affecting the security of the individual and thereby the security of the states and the regions, that may lead to conflicts initiated by injustice. All of the abovementioned requires new paradigms and approaches in scientific – research and subsequently in political - strategic sense on national, regional and international level. The research results are confirming the hypothesis of the paper that under the contemporary conditions of globalization, traditional security paradigm is insufficient and inappropriate in addressing the major issues and providing maximum possible security. In order to follow the changes and respond to the challenges of the new era the security paradigm must continue to evolve. By promoting and implementing the human security and the collective security concepts, these problems will be overcome and regional stability, sustainable development and durable peace will be obtained.

Key words: security, security and research paradigm, human security, globalization

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE LEADERSHIP PERSONAL VALUES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SECURITY CHALLENGES

Abstract

The way societies function in the global world nowadays can bring major security challenges. This is particularly emphasized in transitional countries such as Republic of Macedonia and other countries in the region. The minor economic power is the foundation for having significant number of situations that can easily influence the stability of the security. Therefore, the politicians that are on head of the state institutions should possess leadership abilities and appropriate personal characteristics in order to be able to practice appropriate approach in managing the everyday situations that the society is facing at the moment.

Leaders are the people from whom it depends the management of the challenges in the contemporary societies. They are the driving force. The way they act will determine whether the challenges will become unsolvable and insurmountable, and escalate into serious security crisis, or will be simply overcome through timely reactions and finding the most suitable solutions.

The value system in people determines the behavior. The values define the attitudes that will be later transformed into actions. Precisely, the connection between values, attitudes and behavior, will be focus of exploration in this research paper. Moreover, it will be defined the relation between the leadership personal values and the approach in resolving the security challenges. Furthermore, it will be explored the key values that the representatives of the managing societal positions must retain in order to be able to practice the most suitable approaches for generating solutions instead of causing escalation of the security challenges. The research paper will also give directions in regards to which key personal values should be searched for in the process of selection of the present leaders. In addition, it will provide directions in regards to which personal values should be developed in the future societal leaders.

Key words: leadership, security, personal values, security challenges.

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REFORMS AIMED AT SERVICE ORIENTATION OF SECURITY SERVICES

Abstract

The principle of service orientation should be incorporated in the physiognomy of the security institutions as an essential ingredient, but also as the primary standard in the mindset and professional portfolio of security personnel. In the article are detected the basic attributes that constitute the identity of the substrate orientation service in terms of a law and social consideration. In addition the stress is put on the importance of this fundamental principle which is based as a substantial element in contemporary European security architecture.

Service placement should be the main guide and roadmap in functioning, in other words the social welfare and security should be established as a statutory regulations for their work. Service orientation is most relevant barometer for the level of democracy, security, tranquility and comfort of the citizens in the exploitation of the guaranteed rights and the exploitation of social graces. Ultimately, the legitimacy and authority of the security institutions depend on the service orientation because the intention of some developed countries is creating a culture of “qualitative and secure services for the citizens” which is established as an ideology.

Service orientation imperatively requires significant cultural change in the actions of the security organizations. Also it requires adequate facilities as catalysts of the change, and time for that change in order to be implanted and realized. The reform process that moves along this trajectory should receive treatment on an ongoing and continuous activity, which will require a serious understanding and receptivity by the employees, who must receive appropriate training, incentive and benefits. Also, in this context should be noted that successful reforms are twofold, that require action “from the top to the bottom” (for instance leadership) and vice versa (improving the performance and employees’ agility).

Anachronous model of rigid security system which is based on rigid and inflexible rules and procedures must be substituted with model oriented towards results. The main point of this approach is that the security services are above all providers for services or products to their clients or customers. This is the starting point for establishing the contours of the security model of an entity that guarantees quality services and generate effective results. On the other hand it leaves the retrograde concept of security system that only offers services without a clear mission profiled. The care for the efficient and effective provision of security services, which will anticipate and protect the citizen needs, is established as an essential professional and ethical component of modern security services.

In this article the emphasis is placed on certain designs and recommendations as well, which should serve as an inspiring paradigm for establishing the contours of professional and valuable crystallized security entity, which will be a service to the citizens and the society as a whole.

Key words: security services, service orientation, officers, clients, services

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NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE QUALITY OF EXPERTS' WORK^{16 17}

Abstract

This paper addresses the issues of normative definition of procedure for the assessment and monitoring of the quality of experts' work through the presentation of current solutions present in the criminal procedural and other relevant legislation in the countries of the region (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Montenegro). Recognizing the inevitability of the increasing use of expert evidence in determining the relevant facts in criminal and other legal proceedings, with full consideration of the view that the quality of expertise depends largely on the competence of the expert, and that firstly it is provided with adequate definition of the assumptions of the selection procedure (appointment) of an expert, this paper pays the attention to the different modalities of permanent encouragement, i.e. maintenance and testing of competence. This is, primarily, through the presentation and analysis of the normatively defined framework and for maintenance of records of the engagement of an expert, or evaluation of the work of an expert, for submission of objections to the work of an expert, as well as punishment and dismissal of an expert.

Key words: expert, assessment of experts' work, punishment of an expert, dismissal of an expert

¹⁶ This work is the result of the realization of scientific research project titled Development of Institutional Capacity, Standards and Procedures for Countering Organized Crime and Terrorism in Terms of International Integrations. The project is funded by the Ministry of Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia (no. 179045), and its being implemented by the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies in Belgrade (2011–2014); project manager is PhD Saša Mijalković.

¹⁷ This work is the result of the realization of scientific research project titled Crime in Serbia and Instruments of State Reaction. The project is funded by the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies in Belgrade (2015 – 2020).

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THE IMPACT OF MILITARY EDUCATION ON THE QUALITY OF DECISION MAKING IN MILITARY LEADERS

Abstract

Appropriate preparation of personnel is crucial to the effective performance of the duties in the work contexts, especially in case of the security sector in one country. Given the specifics of the tasks and hierarchical organizational structure, in which primacy is reached in the army, management personnel as direct participants in decision making process dictate the effectiveness of personnel in the defense system, in general. In addition, appropriate education and training of military leaders is a key link for readiness and successfully performing of their military duties, which directly affect the security of the country, and which actually is the main task of the Military Academy in Skopje, as a part of the Ministry of Defense in Republic of Macedonia.

Therefore, the Military Academy program is of interest to security managers, which indicates a need for more serious approach to its construction and permanent monitoring. On the other hand, the demands of the contemporary challenges impose reforms aimed at harmonization with the European credit transfer system from one, and the principles of modern warfare and security challenges on the other side. Most thoroughly to all this can respond science by setting system of evaluation in a scientific way, as an opportunity to scan the situation, providing objective indicators for monitoring changes and their effects, in order to answer the classic dilemmas - relations of academic and professional education, military sciences on the contrary of other sciences, the connection between theory and practice, etc.

Within of this paper an empirical research was conducted in order to determine the extent of applicability of the knowledge acquired at the Military Academy while performing the officer's duties at various levels of decision making in the Army, in response to questions about the practical requirements from theoretical knowledge. The sample is convenient and consists of two groups: 1. Military officers (N = 24) who completed Specialization of command and staff duties, and 2. Cadets (N = 34) of the fourth year; as only students per accredited study program of 2012/13, which is taken as a subject.

The results show that work experience increases awareness about applicability of the knowledge gained by military education in performing military duties in practice; military officers assess that knowledge by military studies is more used on tactical than on operational decision-making level; and finally, despite the highest importance to the application of knowledge by military science at the tactical level, on the operational level the priority is given to the social sciences. The results will be further used for setting up a system of improving the effectiveness of military education, in scientific way.

Key words: military education, military leaders, decision making, security

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BORDER RISK MANAGEMENT

Abstract

We live in a time of increasing threats of illegal migration, smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and other forms of cross-border crime, that volatile not only the border security, but directly affects and endangers the national security of the state.

The expansion of illegal migration in the region of Sout East Europe, reflected through increased number of migrants and asylum applicant from the Middle East states, supplemented with the inflow of the usual number of migrants towards Europe, including both quantitative and qualitative increase of the organized forms of the transnational crime and threats of terrorism, indicates the indispensable need for strengthening of the border security.

Proportional response to the illegal migration and the crodd-border crime, seen through the prism of the national and collective security, should be given by national and international border security institutions.

In addition to the national systems of border security of the South Europe countries, supplemented with the systems on the other European countries, special response to the occurred problems should be given by the European Union system of collective border security, defined as European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX).

The tasks of the border security institutions / organizations, as well as the activities of suppression of cross-border crime and illegal migration, can be considered as potential, and sometimes as proven risk areas.

The risk represents the possibility of something negative to occur and to have an influence over the tasks and purposes of border security organizations.

The proportional response defined through the tasks of the border security institutions should be implemented with planned activities based on proven risk areas and determined through established Border Risk Management.

Border Risk Management is the basis of the Border Security Management Model and it is based on the ISO standards.

Using the Model, the border security organizations should estimate the risk through identification, analysis and evaluation of the border security risks, to deal or treatment the risk and at the same time to control the risk.

On the other side the Border Risk Management presents a compensatory tool to the border security services for prevention and / or suppression of the illegal migration and the cross border crime.

The compensatory aspect of the risk management arises from the inability for 24 hours, 100% protection of the state borders, ie border control at 100% passengers, vehicles and luggage, so the risk management should give knowledge on the increased risk of certain type on persons, vehicles and luggage, in order to make them subject to the border control.

Key words: Border Risk Management, risk assessment, risk treatment, risk control

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RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE FUNCTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Abstract

We are witnessing the emergence of a large number of emergency situations as a consequence of technical, technological and natural hazards, terrorist attacks and other sources of threat. These threats have also imposed the thinking of the importance of efficiency management in emergency situations in order to save lives, reduce negative consequences and provide minimal conditions for operativity of the basic society functions. Taking into account that the security of basic functions of economic and social development is directly connected with critical infrastructure protection, the aim of this paper is to point at the necessity of looking at the risk management process in critical infrastructure protection as an integral function of corporate security, both at the level of state and big corporate systems, as well as at smaller organizations linked with those systems, which face different types of natural and technical-technological hazards.

Key words: risk, emergency situations, critical infrastructure protection, risk management, corporate security

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DETERMINANTS IN SHAPING CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SECURITY POLICY

Abstract

The position and environment of the Republic of Macedonia are a key determinant in shaping the crisis management policy in the framework of the country's security policy. They need to generate directions how to think about key decisions and what policies do we have to build with our neighbors. Regional initiatives have crucial role in the construction of this relations. Macedonia is an important element in the functioning and development of security policy in the regional context. In this context, the creators need to have in mind internal and external security threats, not only for Macedonia but also for neighboring countries. It should be a positive incentive for security policymakers and crisis management policy in the positioning of our country in the regional context and the wider in the Euro-Atlantic area. Here there is an important element of cooperation within crisis management and dealing with emergency situations. Analyzing the geopolitical structure and environment of the Republic of Macedonia in the last ten years, the primary trend is the constant expansion of the strategic area of the country. Two reasons are crucial for the stabilization of this process: pacification of the region after a series of wars and conflicts imposed from outside and second, entering the Republic of Macedonia to the essential stages of Euro-Atlantic integration agenda.

Key words: security policy, crisis management, risks, threats, concepts, strategy.

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**THE NEED FOR REFORMS IN THE SECURITY SECTOR IN THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA- FROM SEGMENTED TOWARD AN
INTEGRATED AND BALLANCED SYSTEM**

Abstract

The reforms in the security sector are a relatively new concept, which incorporates various political and professional ideas about what needs to be included and what actually needs to be reformed. The security sector reform comprises a broad platform for realization and concretization of certain tasks, in order to improve the internal structure of the security sector. The main premise is that the reforms need to enable a comprehensive transformation of the security structures, in order to adapt to the actual security challenges, respectively, the reforms are focused toward building capacities for efficient management of the potential risks and threats. The elaboration for the security sector reforms made in this paper is consisted from two elements: first, analysis is made on the conditions in which the reform process is conducted, and second, the analysis is made in order to determine which are the reform's priorities in the security institutions in the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: reforms, reform process, reform priorities, security sector, transformation.

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NATO DEPLOYABLE CAPACITIES AND CAPABILITIES POLICY

Abstract

Faced with the challenge of the new era and implementation of numerous international operations for establishment of the peace around the world, at the beginning of the 21st century, NATO has introduced a deployable capacities and capabilities policy for its member and partner countries. This policy aims to reduce the burden of the United States and other major powers in conducting of international operations, and to enable inclusion and contribution to international operations of smaller countries in accordance with their available national resources. This NATO policy began to come into view at the Prague Summit 2002 and was specifically defined in Riga Summit 2006, complemented with the declarations of the next summit of NATO and the New Strategic Concept 2010. “At the Chicago Summit, Allied leaders agreed on how best to prepare for future security challenges which could also include non-conventional threats, such as cyber attacks. According summit documents and declarations, Allies leaders agreed that Alliance by 2020 will to have a coherent set of deployable, interoperable and sustainable forces that are equipped, trained, exercised and commanded so as to be able to meet the objectives the Alliance has set itself. These Allied forces should be able to operate together, and with partners, in any environment”. Despite member countries, obligation for development of such forces has and partner countries and countries aspiring to NATO membership. Macedonia has adopted that NATO policy for development of deployable capacities and capabilities.

Key words: NATO, policy, deployable capacities and capabilities, development.

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THEORIES, MODELS AND CHALLENGES OF INTELLIGENCE IN THE SUPPORT OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Abstract

Many factors worldwide, expressed interest in using the intelligence or of intelligence operations in the realization of their interests. Intelligence practice: collective security systems, state and non-state elements, private agencies, business corporations, formal and informal armed groups, criminal and terrorist organizations, and others. All cited, implementing different models and procedures of intelligence in support of its activities. The measures and activities of intelligence, are not a simple matter. They represent a complex and orderly matter of the covered procedures, behaviors, prevention, combat illegal activities, and building policy of implementation of the national security.

This paper is able to convey the quality settings, ideas, theories and models to support the goals of the national security, at first security of the states, second, security of the state institutions. The application of theories and models contribute to early warning and prevention of potential threats, dangers and risks and achieve success in operations against the challenges of the present time. Key aspects of intelligence represent its content concerning the organization, functioning and positioning services and authorities, media information security, intelligence analysis, operation of military intelligence, intelligence in countering irregular warfare and hybrid threats, the effectiveness of criminal intelligence and others.

Theories and models are the basis for democratization of the challenges of modern intelligence and maintaining the level of efficiency. The approach allows further understanding of intelligence as a tool of both, the states and public and private sectors.

Key words: intelligence, security models, challenges

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**PROMOTION OF THE REGIONAL SECURITY COOPERATION:
THE BALKAN COUNTRIES APPROACH**

Abstract

The end of the Cold War brings to the fore a new, nontraditional security threats that have risen in prominence marking the emergence of a new context for the international order and security environment. This particularly is important in the post conflict areas such as Balkan. Countries in the Balkan are struggling to find sustainable frameworks for dealing with new security challenges more systematically. Through capacity and state institutions building for the improvement of primarily public safety, stability and overall prosperity in Southeast Europe, the integration process is well advanced so that today many countries of Southeast Europe are fully integrated in European Union. In this paper, the authors give an overview of existing regional mechanisms in South East Europe, related to confidence building and creation of a more secure region in today's world, emphasizing the objectives of those initiatives.

Key words: region, security, initiative, cooperation

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SYSTEMS SELECTION AND PROMOTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE SECURITY BODIES

Abstract

Seen through a comparative perspective, it can be concluded that in the administrative and legal theory and in the practice as well, are differentiated two systems of selection: spoils system and political recruiting of meritocracy system. The core of the first system lays in the political patronage and sponsorship, while the core of the other lays in the professional skills and competences. These two dichotomous concepts come to the fore and the creation of personnel policy within the security institutions.

In countries with groggy and insufficient security forces, who are still wandering through the labyrinths of obscure transitional tunnel and the democratic political system is in a rudimentary stage of development, and values and morals are twisted and folded at the bottom of the social pyramid and where the virus has devastating epidemic politicization effect, there are still present symptoms of decadent spoils system in all aspects of the security system.

In contrast, in crystallized state law works with functional institutional structures, the merit system is built as a major substrate in the security architecture. They are constituted by the real values and professional standards where in the mindset of staff, permanently circulate the sense in order to meet the public interest.

The spoils system cause atrophy of the vital organs of the security body, but also generates decadence of the overall security infrastructure. The multidimensional and far-reaching adverse implications which are produced by the spoils system, in order to work effectively have need of consistent political will and mobilizing mass action in which the participants would be all relevant stakeholders. Also it is required a wide range of systematic, institutional, complementary and interdependent measures, instead of empty declarative floccules coiffed demagogic statements.

In my article the accent is put on the commitment to unconditional and urgent depolitization, as condition sine qua non for creating efficient and effective security apparatus. So the intention is installation of the meritocracy values in the cells of security system without any compromise.

The security services need real professionals, people who will feel the spirit and the rhythm of these services, people who will know well the complex of their issues and will have the capacity of independent and creative thinking. Only the officers with this background will have the potential to cope with the many social-security risks, challenges and temptations.

Key words: security authorities, selection, officers, spoils system, merit system.

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**REGIONAL COOPERATION COUNCIL OF THE SEE COUNTRIES
AND THE NEEDS FOR DEFENSE REFORMS IN REPUBLIC OF
MONTENEGRO FOR EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION**

Abstract

Today in the modern world the countries can't achieve its national interests without developing cooperation with countries in their region and beyond and without sense of mutual comprehensive cooperation.

Regional cooperation in the field of defense between the countries of Southeast Europe for Euro-Atlantic integration is an indispensable segment in achieving the fundamental objective of the SEE countries for improving their: security, understanding and developing a comprehensive national priorities for Euro-Atlantic integration.

The main objective of this research paper is to present the results of Montenegro as a member of the A-5 group of SEE countries, which on the regional level through the Regional Cooperation Council has achieved excellent results, but on the national level this country should performed comprehensive reforms in the field of defense for Euro-Atlantic integration.

The main hypothesis is: Where is and where should be the Republic of Montenegro in implementing the necessary defense reforms for Euro-Atlantic integration?

The main hypothesis we will prove through the use of historical method and comparative analysis of the defense reforms in the group A5 of SEE countries. The reform process in some of the SEE countries is well under way. Some of them are waiting for invitation and some of SEE countries have political disagreements or they have national problems which are not yet solved.

One of SEE countries which is true aspirant for integration in NATO is Republic of Montenegro. Does on the following NATO summit, Republic of Montenegro will receive invite for membership in NATO is a question which we will try to answer through scientific methods.

Key words: Regional cooperation, defense reform, Republic of Montenegro, SEE, Euro-Atlantic integration

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USE OF DRONES AND GLOBAL SECURITY: IMPLICATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Abstract

The recent practice consisting in the use of drones in combat operations against non-state actors has provoked a large debate among international actors and legal scholars. Considered a non-traditional instrument of the use of force, the first issue of concern regards the *ius ad bellum*, which is the legal grounds of recourse to force and, on the other side, the *ius in bello* which explains the modalities of the use of force, once an armed conflict already exists. For these reasons, beside the fulfillment of the criteria established by art. 51 and Chapter VII of UN Charter on the use of force, the use of drones should also, in the context of legitimate armed attack, fully respect the criteria imposed by humanitarian international law such as proportionality, necessity and immediacy. With regard to self-defense, the use of drones under international law raises several legal questions mostly related to the pre-emptive or anticipatory nature of the use of force. Under current conventional and customary international law, the pre-emptive use of force is severally prohibited and thus, considered a violation of art. 2 (4) of the UN Charter. Self-defense, in order to be considered in conformity with art. 51 of the Charter, could be exercised in anticipatory way if an armed attack of the counter-part has already started. Outside the cases of self-defense and SC authorization, the use of drones (as a form of use of force) could be acceptable only in case of express territorial state consent. In the areas outside the combat zone (where *ius in bello* applies) the use of drones is not lawful. In these cases applies enforcement measures law and the drone targeted killings are to be considered “extra-judicial killings”. For these reasons, the practice of the use of drones in different areas of the world not involved in an armed conflict contrast with current international law and compromise the achievement of global security.

Key words: drones, *ius in bello*, *ius ad bellum*, international law, global security, use of force, self-defense, armed attack.

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**THE ROLE OF SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (SCO)
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, WITH SPECIAL REVIEW
ON AFGHANISTAN**

Abstract

Shanghai Cooperation Organization, composed of China, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, was founded in 2001 as regional organization for resolving economical, political and security issues, specifically regarding counterterrorism and drug trafficking. In the year 2012 Afghanistan, among some other states such as India, Mongolia, Iran, Pakistan, Belarus, Sri Lanka and Turkey, was granted an observer state status by permanent members of SCO. The most important permanent body for terrorism issues is Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure (RATS). Expansion of SCO comes at the time of rising tension between USA, NATO and EU with Russia over their policies towards Ukraine. Also, tension between Russia and NATO state members is increasing because of "security vacuum" that will be created when U.S. troops leave Afghanistan in 2016. Russia has several reasons to expand power over Afghanistan, mostly because this country has been affected with increased drug trafficking since 2001. When USA established presence in this Asian region. Suspended cooperation between Russia and Western states because of political situation in Ukraine provides great opportunity for EU and NATO state members to improve and strengthen cooperation with SCO and to keep the position of power over Afghanistan, the epicenter of terrorism and drug production in this part of the world. General consideration of inter-state relations must be objectively evaluated by scientific judgment which will interpret security interest of stakeholders in the fight against terrorism and other security threats coming from Afghanistan, especially regarding threats that come from militant groups such as Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and many others. Methodology used for this research is based on content analysis from available resources (conference's reports, books, articles etc.). Also, comparative method will be used in order to interpret security questions in the frame of SCO relations with other subjects of international politics, alongside with hypothetical-deductive method which is commonly used in social sciences.

Key words: Shanghai Cooperation Organization, terrorism, security, Afghanistan, powerful states.

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**“1989: ANNUS MIRABILIS” –
SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE ERA OF REGIME CHANGES:
THE CASE OF HUNGARY**

Abstract

In mankind's history there are some years of miracles during which events of major importance took place. The year of 1989 is one of them because of many crucial and quick events happened in Central and Eastern Europe, which led to the collapse of many socialist regimes and finally to the end of the traditional Cold War. Among these changes we can find peaceful (see Hungary) and bloody (for example Romania) ones too, but as a common ground we can confirm that security considerations played extremely important factors in the blow of events.

In this article we are providing a comprehensive historical background of contemporary Hungarian security policy thinking, focusing on different security dimensions such as military, economy, politics, society and environment.

We emphasize the most important influencing factors, with a special view of the Hungarian People's Army (later named as Hungarian Defense Forces), which played a stabilizing role in these times.

It will be highlighted also the role and attitudes among the political and military elites taking into consideration that Hungary was still the member of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation, and Mutual Assistance (with Western terms: Warsaw Pact) and Soviet troops were stationed still in the country (they left in the Mid of 1991).

Finally, differences and similarities will be demonstrated in security considerations through the emerging party movements, which formed the so called “Opposition Roundtable” in the mid of 1989, which goal was to provide the adequate legal and formal basements for peaceful changes supposed to be achieved through the first democratic elections in the spring of 1990.

As a conclusion we try strengthen or deny the starting hypothesis: namely, that various basic security needs and considerations could be channelized via joint political and social efforts into a peaceful and remarkable stable regime change procedure.

We will use the methods of historical deduction, of complex security policy approach, of statistical data and of SWOT analyzes.

Key words: security policy, Hungary, regime change

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THE LATENT SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE WESTERN BALKANS¹⁸

Abstract

Nearly a decade and a half after the end of the conflict in the region, the Western Balkans failed to transform in the zone of complete stability. On the contrary, numerous unresolved bilateral issues in the Western Balkans have been further deepened, by continuing poor economic trends and parameters, evident gradual neglect of the region by the European Union and the potential strengthening of the new wave of ethnic nationalism in certain Western Balkan countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, North Kosovo, etc.).

This instability could also be additionally strengthened by insufficient orientation of the Western Balkan countries in connection with the fight against corruption, organized crime, religious fanaticism and radical manifestation of ethnic nationalism. This raises the question whether the Western Balkan countries are ready to deal with these issues individually, or regional response is required. Existing forms of regional cooperation, primarily the Regional Cooperation Council, should have more active and meaningful role. However, the author concludes that the fight against the latent security challenges in the Western Balkans, primarily radical ethno-nationalism and economic crisis, must take place in the countries individually, rather than regionally.

Key words: Western Balkans, security, latent instability, security challenges, ethno-nationalism, economic crisis, regional cooperation, corruption, organized crime.

¹⁸ The paper has been carried out within the project *Serbia in contemporary international integration processes — foreign policy, international, economic, legal and security aspects* of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, No. OI 179023 for the 2011–2015 period.

Tihomir Lichev

**ADVERSE RISK AND NATURAL PROCESSES AND PHENOMENA
AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

Abstract

In recent decades Earth experienced significant natural processes with significant adverse consequences for humanity. Earth is facing a dangerous natural phenomena - geodynamic hazards (earthquakes, landslides, rock falls, etc.), Global climate change and others. Europe has been the subject of significant rainfall and flooding. This applies to the Balkan Peninsula and Bulgaria as well . Increased and accelerated significantly, erosion and gravitational processes are primarily in the Danube and Black Sea coast. Unfortunately, government, regional and municipal authorities were not prepared to face the risk of adverse natural phenomena. In the present study there is an attempt to systematize the types of natural hazards. In the group of endogenous processes that are characterised with sudden effect in significant volume are considered earthquakes - in their chronological and regional aspect. Endo exogenous processes and phenomena are covered in similar terms landslides and landslips in Bulgaria. In the current study also are covered the main risk adverse climatic and hydrological processes as torrential rains and floods. Indicated geographical points with absolute minimum and maximum values of rainfall and the regions with the most frequent floods. Clearly, there are areas with the greatest risk of torrents and floods. In conclusion, in this study are listed some conclusions and recommendations.

Key words: risk management, natural processes and phenomena, landslides, floods and earthquakes

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**ON THE SECURITY THREATS AND THE NEED OF CREATING A
REGIONAL SECURITY CENTRE IN THE WESTERN BALKAN
REGION**

Abstract

This paper emphasizes the still neuralgic security state in the region of Western Balkans which is in an incomplete process of Euro-Atlantic and European integrations and is in a sort of “fire line” according to the creators of the security policy for the Western Balkans. In this context, the author particularly focuses on the security threats from the aspects of terrorism, organized crime and acts of violence at anti-state level related to the states in this region. Regarding timely and efficient discovery and handling with such security threats, this paper suggest creation of a Regional Security Centre for the Western Balkans which would integrate the security-counterintelligence, police and intelligence aspects of discovering and handling the forms of terrorism, organized crime and violent anti-state acts. The author especially focuses on the structure and function by presenting concise schemes of its organization and function. The creation and function of such Regional Security Centre would be a contribution towards the development of cooperation among states in the region; it would strengthen the state of security and open a wider space for development of the overall democratic relations and faster completion of the processes of Euro-Atlantic and European integrations of states within itself, including Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: security, terrorism, organized crime, security threat, security centre, state of security, intelligence, security function.

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THE WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION AS A SECURITY THREAT IN FUNCTION OF TERRORISTIC AIM'S REALIZATION

Abstract

The main object of the paper is the global threat caused by the possibility of using weapons of mass destruction by terrorist organizations. Weapons of mass destruction in itself is a threat to global security. Harmfulness of weapons of mass destruction can be seen at many levels, through its wide range of activities, the mass and its survival after initial use for the purpose for which it was used.

The aim of the paper is a scientific and theoretically to analyze weapons of mass destruction through the identification and differentiation of its types, characteristics and effects. In this regard, in the paper will be considered separately the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons and their destructive power and danger to cause a huge number of casualties by their usage.

The possibility the sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology and others to be abused in the creation of weapons of mass destruction posed a serious threat to human life and the environment.

Key words: weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, threats, terrorist organizations.

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THE ISLAMIC STATE AS GLOBAL CHALLENGE TO THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Abstract

The killing of Osama bin Laden and the decline in the military rhythm in the Global war against terrorism, according to many, had created the feeling that the threat from global terrorism is also in decline. Yet, the developments caused by the terrorist organisation Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) once again confirmed the theses that tackling global terrorism is a process that will last much longer than was expected by some. Using the complexity of the international political arena, ISIS managed to “blitzkrieg” and gain control over significant portion of territory. Thus, not only did ISIS challenge the sovereignty of two states and destabilize the Gulf, but it also threw other challenges to the world peace and security.

This paper will explore how and in what way ISIS succeeded in a relatively short period of time, to raise into a threat to the world peace and security. To this end, the main thesis that ISIS represents threat to the world peace and security will be elaborated under three sub-thesis. First that the complex geopolitical constellations of the relations on the international arena and the slower tempo of the global war against terrorism created security vacuum in which ISIS evolved. The affirmation or defiance of this thesis will be conducted by examining how and in what way certain events and dynamics affected the creation of the security vacuum in favour of ISIS. The paper will analyse as parameters / variables the following: withdrawal of forces from Iraq, the Arab Spring and the civil war in Syria, the Ukrainian crisis and the strengthening of the regional actors, as well as the absence of effective social policy in many states where ISIS recruits.

The second sub-thesis will address the difference between Al-Qaeda and ISIS with a view to demonstrate why ISIS represents qualitatively new threat to the world peace and security. The key argument in this part of the paper will be the explanation on how ISIS managed to create new and unique type of threat that is different than the one of Al Qaeda. Unlike Al Qaeda that countered the world peace by sporadic decentralized shock attacks carried out globally, ISIS builds up its presence via new vector of operations. Although the direction and intensity of this vector are perhaps similar to those of Al Qaeda, the core vector that ISIS uses as threat differs in its essence. The inter-civilisation clash is material and direct, not only ideologically.

The third part of the paper will try to give some solutions and recommendations that will be directly conditioned by the results from the previous two parts. The conclusions and recommendations will serve to set a platform to be used in future research in this domain.

Key words: global terrorism, global security, Al Qaeda, Islamic State

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RECONCEPTION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AS A SECURITY THREAT-EXPANDED APPROACH TO SECURITY

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explicate that the transnational criminal organizations are questioning aspects of national sovereignty and security, which are traditionally accepted as undeniable and a protected. They prove the permeability of boundaries that are nominally under the control of the states. Organized crime manages to evade the rule of territorial control that is undividable from the state and significantly corrodes the idea of national sovereignty. Governments retain sovereignty, but if they cannot control the importation of arms, drugs and people on their own territory, their sovereignty loses much of its meaning. In this respect, it can be understood that transnational organized crime as soft security threat does not represent direct military threat to the state, but indirectly threatens the core values leading to internal instability.

Research question is how the analysis of transnational organized crime is different from analysis on traditional or hard security threats (because that threat does not directly endanger the territory and sovereignty). As untraditionally security threat, transnational organized crime can be explained as a phenomenon that threatens the country's identity. By this means the shape of the power and politics of a country, and the way other countries perceive in international relations.

In order to answer the research question, the paper will examine why conceptualization of transnational organized crime as untraditionally or soft security threat requires analysis on three levels-international, national and individual.

Key words: transnational organized crime, security threat, security, conceptualization.

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CRISIS IN UKRAINE: THREAT OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

Abstract

Today, the security situation as a result of the crisis in Ukraine is in apparent degradation and it is difficult to estimate how far the conflict potential can go. This is due to the internal armed conflict is related to the vital interests of the Russian Federation and the interests of the Western powers led by the US. In this sense, the indirect and direct involvement of major powers in the conflict and their determination to blame the other for escalating the crisis, increases the danger of exceeding the limits of internal conflict and its transformation into international conflict. Hence will arise and the underlying assumption that in the case of Ukrainian conflict danger of outbreak of international conflict has increased, but it is unlikely.

Key words: Crisis, safety, potential conflict, internal conflict, major powers and international

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THE CONCEPT OF EURASIANISM: GEOPOLITICAL AND SECURITY ANALYSIS

Abstract

This paper will focus on the interpretation of eurasianism as geopolitical concept which has its own potential security implications. Terms eurasianism and Eurasia once again promoted in post-Soviet intellectual space since 1991.

Today, we can talk and analyze the concept that the mode of neo-eurasianism and which is characteristic of the contemporary geopolitical stage of Russia. Such circumstances is especially expressed in the period after 2000 when starting the era of the rule of Vladimir Putin, who again tries to position Russia as the dominant geopolitical factor between Europe and Asia. This paper will be analyzed several speeches of Putin which Alexander Dugin classifies as part of a new trend or geopolitical doctrine of the new foreign policy of Russia.

The wide range of political and military activities undertaken by Russia in recent years gives us the right to conclude that some of them are integral part of the concept of neo-eurasianism. This paper will offer some assumptions about the future of the concept through the prism of geopolitical methodological approach and through the analysis of the security risks that may arise.

Key words: Eurasianism, Eurasia, Russia, Putin, Security, Geopolitics.

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LOBBYING ACTIVITY INSTITUTE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRUPTIVE ACTIVITY

Abstract

The main challenge in this research work is the simplification of two complex fields and their transfer from the professional and academic, to a comprehensive platform of our experiential perspective.

In the situation where political and economic monopolies are closely related, in the society where the social status and wealth have been acquired through privileges and monopolies for decades, competition is not and will never be desired nor cherished. Consequently, the negative perception of lobbying has a rather long tradition. At the beginning of the third millennia, the domicile practice confirms the abovementioned hypothesis, instantly confirming the connection between lobbying and different types of economic offences, most importantly the ones considered to be corruptive by nature. As a category, the lobbying activity institute is quite young, especially in Europe; therefore it is no wonder that a lot of confusion, misinterpretation and misunderstanding are created about it. The lobbying activity institute and economic offence with the characteristic of corruption is the subject of several theoretical discussions. However, few people try to explore the line of demarcation between these two terms. This research work aims to make the first step and start filling this big gap.

Key words: lobbying activity Institute

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**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) IN CRISIS
MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND RESCUE IN THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA**

Abstract

Because of insufficient funds and staff available to the Republic of Macedonia in the part of protection and rescue and crisis management are a problem in prevention, early warning and dealing with various types of hazards and risks. System for crisis management and system for protection and rescue which essentially represent civil protection in Macedonia in several cases of risk and danger have confirmed that they do not have enough quality and state resources that may be appropriately dealt with them. Consequently, it is necessary to fill the required resources in order for the greater efficiency of such mechanisms. Such resources can be supplemented by non-governmental organizations that have forces and assets whose engagement will contribute to the improvement of crisis management and protection and rescue.

focus of this paper is placed on the need for non-governmental organizations in the area of prevention and management of risks and threats model implemented through a model of cooperation model.

Key words: Non-governmental organizations, protection and rescue, crisis management

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REDEFINITION OF MACROECONOMIC AND MACROPRUDENTIAL POLICY AND BASEL III CONCEPT

Abstract

As an essential tool proceeding the objective function, in the period before the global economic crisis (2008) the focus of central banks and monetary policy has been to provide price stability over the policy interest rate. This led to emphasizing the role of the credit channel on monetary policy impact of the economy through the quantity of reserves and return - bank credit to the real sector. The exception to this rule was the policy of double pillar of the ECB, which paid special attention to the amount of credit in the economy. The regulation and supervision that were focused on individual financial institutions and markets as well as measuring their impact on the funding stability, were largely ignored. Given the enthusiasm for financial deregulation, the usage of prudential regulation for countercyclical purposes was considered improper interference in the functioning of credit markets. Simultaneously, with the positions of sharp political limitations, the power of the impact on fiscal policy was substantially underestimated. The global economic crisis has imposed the need of reshaping the macroeconomic policy. According to the determined objectives of macro-prudential regulators, macro-prudential elements which are infiltrated in BASEL 3 concept, it is necessary that they are fully implemented by the end of 2019. This paper, through the methods of induction and deduction, historical analysis and comparative method, provides an overview of the latest developments in macroeconomic and redefined makroprudential policy, offers proposed measures and tools for operating the criteria of Basel 3, and illustrating the case of Republic of Macedonia in compliance of the aspect of the banking sector with the new capital standards of Basel 3.

Key words: global economic crisis, central banks, monetary policy, fiscal policy, regulation, supervision, interest rates, credit channel.

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PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURE AND INSPECTION SUPERVISION IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

Protection of environment and nature in Republic of Macedonia is realized through measures and activities undertaken by competent state authorities. These authorities include police, inspection authorities, competent ministries and other state authorities. In the current positive legislation are predicted responsibilities and authorizations, which under the frame of that protection competent state authorities have, and also the way of realization of supervision and control in order to protect of all ecosystems, soil, water and air.

With adoption of the new law for inspection supervision, the matter of inspecting authorities is regulated in a new way. Authors in this paper analyze legal provisions, with special emphasis on the problems and obstacles which inspectors facing in everyday work, thru performing their inspection supervision. Special importance is attached to proposed measures, to overcome the practical issues, legal weaknesses and omissions, and also in successful operation in the field, thru undertaken activities in order submission of criminal or misdemeanor charges, which will be taken in to consideration in further litigation.

Key words: inspection supervision, control, criminal charges, misdemeanor and etc.

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**THE BALI PACKAGE – FACTOR OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH,
STABILITY AND SECURITY THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Abstract

Bali package adopted at the last Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Bali (Indonesia) ninth in a row, between from 3 to 7 December 2013. These conferences are held under the Doha Round of WTO negotiations, which began in 2001, and after the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) , in 1994. In Bali package finally some progress in the negotiations within the WTO. Although this package mostly contains useful solutions for least developed countries and for developing countries, with his solutions for the liberalization of world trade opens up significant opportunities for growth and development of the economies, including a more stable and faster development of entrepreneurship in this countries. And in general, the concept of liberalization of world trade was based on the (neo) liberal theoretical postulate for the strong positive influence of it liberalization on the growth of the global economy and then on social / social - economic development of global social relations, their social stability and security. It means and that the liberalization of global trade theoretical are sees as basis to resolve the most important socially - economic problems of the modern world, including and the separate problems of rising unemployment and poverty and problems of social stability and security.

Key words: Bali package, Doha round of WTO, Least developed and developing countries, Liberalization of World Trade, Ministerial Conferences in Doha round.

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RECOGNITION AND PERCEPTION OF RISKS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS ON THE PART OF THE STUDENT POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

The subject of quantitative research in this paper is analysis of the knowledge and the perceptions of students from seven different faculties in different years of study. The authors used quantitative survey method to identify and describe the knowledge and the perceptions about the possible risk and disasters. 382 students from all years of study were examined. The results show that the respondents have a high level of knowledge on natural disasters and that there is a significant difference among students depending mostly on the year of study. There is also a difference in some perceptions between the students from “nonsecurity” and from “security” studies. The limitation of the research refers to the fact that the investigation is based only on students willing to participate in the answering of the questionnaire. Considering the evident lack of risks and hazards related to the Environment in Macedonia, the survey results can be used when creating the strategy of educational programs, which would contribute to improving the safety of youth culture. The research results can also be used for the improvement of existing knowledge and preparedness for responding to risks and hazards related to the Environment.

Key words: risks and hazards, students, knowledge, perception, environment

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**CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION PROCESS OF NATURAL,
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES IN NEW YORK
STATE, USA -STATE PARKS**

Abstract

For the residents of New York State and visitors, the impression of open spaces, beautiful scenery and the excitement inherent in the outdoors is often first experienced in one of New York's great state parks. Besides state parks, New York State provides diverse recreational resource opportunities, from playgrounds in New York City to wilderness areas of the Adirondacks. The urban areas too, represent unique recreation areas attempting to satisfy different groups of recreational interests within a relatively small geographic area. New York's state parks, state forests, forest preserves and historic sites encompass some of the state's most significant natural and cultural assets. The preservation and management of these assets arose from public and governmental awareness of industrialization and urbanization pressures on the environment. Furthermore, to analyse, accept and manage "total value" of some natural area-open space is challenging, as it represents the sum of values of all benefits of individual functions it performs and provide.

Key words: natural, cultural, state parks.

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PUBLIC FACILITIES SUBJECT OF RESEARCH FOR SAFETY OF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Abstract

Modern lifestyle and communication greatly facilitates people's lives both at work and at leisure. Despite this modern lifestyle in step with the rapid trend of development of new information technologies still accidents, natural disasters, crime, fires and explosions are evident from our everyday lives. People work despite need of entertainment and socializing leisure. For that purpose there are various places and facilities for socializing as open and closed space.

Depending on the type of building, type and construction, the location of the facility, the capacity of the guests, the application of safety measures and many other factors have an impact on the overall security of the facility.

In buildings of public character with greater capacities for guests such as nightclubs and discos first of all will imply the application of increased security measures. It requires assessment of threat in terms of protection from fires, explosions, applications of legal security measures and procedures responsible for the implementation of the prescribed measures.

The experiences of the past for the public facilities that are subject to labor such as nightclubs and discos, testify to accidents with lower and larger number of endangered lives and great material damage due to a fire, explosion and other accidents.

Key words: public facilities, security, fire, explosions.

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**NEW CONCEPT OF REGIONAL COOPERATION–WATER RESCUE
SERVICES REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

Abstract

The world has recently been faced with climate changes and natural disasters of gigantic proportions. According to research, the current effects of global warming are just the beginning of the destructive phase whose intensity will increase in the next 5-10 years. The climate on Earth has been changing due to human activities which alter the chemical composition of the atmosphere through accumulation of carbon dioxide, methane and sodium oxide¹⁹. At the international panel IPCC1 1997 and 2000, which was attended by over 2000 scientists, the speakers have warned that human activities are the main cause of climate change²⁰. Climate change on Earth and the ecological crisis are certainly a consequence of the uncontrolled industrial development, inefficient technologies and excessive use of fossil fuels which have polluted the atmosphere, destroyed the ozone layer, and enabled excessive radiation and global warming. As a result, heat waves, storms, floods and droughts kill tens of thousands of people each year. Since 1990, natural disasters such as high temperature, droughts, floods, earthquakes and other disasters have affected 42 million people, of whom 98,119 were killed according to the European Emergency Disasters Database (EM-DAT). Moreover, the estimated damage amounts to approximately \$ 168 billion. In 2003, the high temperature wave which struck the Western Europe was the cause of death of about 30,000 people, mostly in France and Germany. The floods of 1990 have killed 3,593 people. Since 1990, the fires in the Mediterranean have killed 228 people, while about 300,000 of them have suffered some damage. In 1999, the earthquake in Turkey has resulted in about 18,000 victims, and about two million people have suffered damages. Finally, since 1990, in the European region, 600 major industrial or technological accidents have been registered which have killed 17,000 people.²¹ So far, the research has been limited to individual river basins, but the study published in the specialized magazine “Nature Climate Change”²² indicates that the outpouring of single basin riverbeds will increasingly affect other regions and basins across the Old Continent. According to the forecast of the impact of the climate changes on the continents made by NASA experts, Europe, in general, is at an increased risk of catastrophic flooding in the continent’s interior. Seaside soil erosion and flooding will become increasingly frequent, while the harvest yield at the south of the continent will be significantly reduced. Furthermore, all of this will of course affect the Balkan region. The experts of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have warned that they expect more frequent flooding and heavy rains in this part of Europe, especially in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The first serious “announcement” of such events was apparent during the floods of May 2014. In this sense, in order to be prepared in time or at least minimize the effects of future events, we need to ensure a very intensive cooperation between the Balkan countries, and especially their rescue teams which will represent an entirely new and different concept of regional cooperation.

Key words: global warming, climate change, floods, victims, damage, EU, Balkans, Serbia, rescue teams, regional cooperation

¹⁹ Various authors: Global warming, Belgrade Faculty of Organizational Sciences, Belgrade: Year 2010

²⁰ Various authors: Global warming, Belgrade Faculty of Organizational Sciences, Belgrade: Year 2010

²¹ Various authors: *Global warming*, (2010), Belgrade: Faculty of Organizational Sciences

²² According to the Journal Citation Reports, the best off journal in the category Environmental sciences, Monthly peer-reviewed scientific journal published by Nature Publishing Group.

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DISASTERS AS A CRIMINAL CONTEXT

Abstract

Criminologists usually study the crime and deviance under normal circumstances. Researches of human behavior during natural, industrial and social disasters begun almost a century ago with Samuel Henry Prises ~book *Catastrophe and Social Change - Based upon a Sociological Study of the Halifax Disaster from 1920*. Since social control is weak or absent, deviant behavior emerges, crime rates rise and exploitative behavior spreads. After this important study, two forms of crime were determined: property crime (looting) and economic crime (market frauds including goods and prices) and the belief that these were inevitable companion of disaster and that they were criminogenic ipso facto has become rooted. In general, people are considered prone to panic and reverting to a more savage, self-centered nature, leading to a breakdown of social order and criminal activity. On the other side,extensive social science research lends little support to these disaster myths of antisocial behavior, suggesting that people affected by a crisisgenerally become focused on loved ones and become extremely creative in dealing with the disaster generated problems. Despite these empirical findings, media accounts often focus on concerns of looting and other forms of crime occurring during disasters. Whether the crisis or a disaster will be used as a crime opportunity depends on the wide rangeof factors such as national culture, social control, type of crisis, structure of thecommunity and consensus upon its basic values.

Key words: crime, disaster, social disorder, media

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**SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CRIMINAL LAW
TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH AND THEIR
TRANSLATIONAL EQUIVALENTS IN MACEDONIAN**

Abstract

Lexical richness of a given language is reflected in the extent of the lexical repertoire used for the lexicalization of concepts developed among members of the respective language community. Depending on the level and pace of their lexical growth, different languages use different words for naming a particular concept. When translating from one language into another, in a majority of cases it is possible to find one-to-one lexical correspondence between the languages in question, but there are also numerous cases when one concept is lexicalized with several synonyms only in one of the languages participating in the translation process. These synonyms often carry certain semantic specificities, which may cause problems for translators in their attempts to provide adequate lexical equivalents in the other language.

Taking into account the fact that tendencies described above can be identified in both general and specialized terminology, the paper deals with determining the semantic specificities of a limited number of words and expressions from the area of criminal law in English and French on the one hand, and the lexical solutions for their translation into Macedonian, on the other. For the purpose of this paper, the authors specifically focus on the analysis of: concepts with multiple lexical options in one of the given languages, various meanings of single lexical items, semantic differences of synonymously used lexical forms in one of the languages in question and their corresponding equivalents in the other languages, and other specific cases which the authors considered challenging for a detailed semantic analysis.

Key words: language, translation, meaning, English, French, Macedonian

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