

This issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security covers discussions on contemporary criminal justice and security issues in Central and South-eastern and Eastern Europe.

In the first paper, Stojanka Mirčeva, Vesna Stefanovska, and Bogdančo Gogov address victim-offender mediation in the juvenile justice system in Macedonia. More specifically, they examine the extent to which procedural rights of the various parties in the juvenile justice process are practiced given the multicultural character of the community. Relying on secondary data that included court documents and interviews, the authors examine the extent to which the various players are aware of the institutional capacity and the willingness to accept reforms in the juvenile justice system.

The second article, by Ksenija Butorac, Marijan Šuperina, and Ljiljana Mikšaj Todorović, examines the incidence of elderly missing persons in Zagreb, Croatia, with the goal to assess a plan for the police to help track missing persons. The authors used original data from a survey of 170 elderly persons in Zagreb in which they gathered data on various demographic characteristics, the place and duration of disappearance, the methods employed to find the missing persons, and outcomes. The findings suggest that the elderly persons with Alzheimer's disease and those who are suicidal because of depression are at high risk of going missing. This study helps develop strategies for police to better plan searches for missing persons, especially for the elderly. The third and the fourth paper in this issue focus on terrorism. That by Renato Matić, Anita Dremel, and Mateja Šakić examines origins and variations in the interpretation of events connected with terrorism with emphasis on causes and consequences of terrorism. They conclude that the solutions employed to deal with terrorism are unsuccessful because the logic applied to discern the causes of terrorism is the same as the one used to solve the problem. The second paper related to terrorism focuses on jury trials in terrorism-related cases in Russia. Anna Gurinskaya, in what she refers to as the "gradual encroachment on the constitutional right" related to jury trials of offenders accused in terrorism cases, highlights the gradual withdrawal and reversal of judicial reforms related to these matters introduced in the 1990s. She suggests that the initial argument of the primacy of "state security" in terrorism cases made it possible to limit availability of jury trials.

The final paper, by Jasna Fedran, Bojan Dobovšek, and Branko Ažman, elaborates on the effectiveness of incorporating anti-corruption measures into public-sector undertakings in Slovenia. More specifically, the authors focus on the data drawn from secondary resources and interviews with integrity planners and producers, highlighting the latter's reluctance to participate in the study. Their findings also suggest that participation by employees in integrity plans is limited and that the current concept of the integrity plan should be partially upgraded.

We hope you will find the papers interesting, instructive, and useful. On behalf of the editorial board, we also invite potential writers to submit their articles for publication in the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security.

Mahesh Nalla & Gorazd Meško

Guest Editors

Uvodnik

Tokratna številka revije *Varstvoslovje* prinaša razprave o aktualnih vprašanjih na področju varstvoslovja v srednji, jugovzhodni in vzhodni Evropi.

V prvem prispevku Stojanka Mirčeva, Vesna Stefanovska in Bogdančo Gogov obravnavajo mediacijo med žrtvami in storilci kaznivih dejanj v pravosodnem sistemu za mladoletnike v Makedoniji. Natančneje, avtorji preučujejo, v kolikšni meri se upoštevajo procesne pravice različnih strank v sodnih postopkih, kjer so udeleženi mladoletniki, upoštevajoč multikulturni značaj skupnosti. Na osnovi sekundarnih podatkov, ki vključujejo sodne dokumente in intervjuje, avtorji preučujejo, v kolikšni meri se različni akterji zavedajo institucionalne zmogljivosti in pripravljenosti za uvedbo reform pravosodnega sistema za mladoletnike.

Prispevek avtorjev Ksenije Butorac, Marijana Šuperine in Ljiljane Mikšaj Todorović proučuje primere starejših pogrešanih oseb v Zagrebu na Hrvaškem. Njihov cilj je oblikovanje načrta iskanja pogrešane osebe za potrebe policijskega dela. Avtorji so v raziskavi zajeli 170 starejših oseb v Zagrebu, pri čemer so proučevali podatke o različnih demografskih značilnostih, kraju in času izginotja, načinu iskanja pogrešane osebe ter izidu le tega. Rezultati raziskave kažejo, da so najbolj rizična skupina starejše osebe z alzheimerjevo boleznijo in osebe s tveganjem za samomorilno vedenje. S pomočjo rezultatov raziskave lahko policija razvije učinkovitejši načrt iskanja pogrešanih oseb s poudarkom na starejših osebah.

Tretji in četrti prispevek tokratne številke revije *Varstvoslovje* se ukvarjata s terorizmom. Prispevek Renata Matića, Anite Dremel in Mateje Šakić preučuje izvor in razlike v interpretaciji dogodkov, povezanih s terorizmom, s poudarkom na vzrokih in posledicah terorizma. Avtorji zaključijo, da so trenutni pristopi pri obravnavanju problema terorizma neuspešni, saj je logika uporabljena za zaznavanje vzrokov terorizma enaka tisti, ki se uporablja za reševanje problema. Naslednji prispevek se osredotoča na sojenje pred poroto v primerih, povezanih s terorizmom v Rusiji. Anna Gurinskaya, skozi to kar imenuje "postopen poseg v ustavno pravico", ki se nanaša na sojenja pred poroto storilcem kaznivih dejanj obtoženih terorizma, vidi postopen umik in preobrat v pravosodnih reformah, ki so bile uvedene v devetdesetih letih. Zagovarja tezo, da je začetni argument o primarni pomembnosti "državne varnosti" v primerih terorističnih dejanj omogočil omejevanje dostopnosti sojenja pred poroto.

Jasna Fedran, Bojan Dobovšek in Branko Ažman v zadnjem prispevku ugotavljajo učinkovitost preventivnih ukrepov obvladovanja korupcije v institucijah javnega sektorja v Sloveniji. Pri tem se avtorji opirajo na podatke iz sekundarnih virov in intervjuje s snovalci in zavezanci za izdelavo načrtov integritete, pri čemer ugotavljajo, da slednji zavračajo sodelovanje v raziskavi. Prav tako ugotavljajo, da je sodelovanje zaposlenih pri izdelavi načrta integritete precej omejeno in da je treba sedanji koncept načrta integritete delno nadgraditi.

Upava, da bodo prispevki za bralce zanimivi, poučni in uporabni. V imenu uredniškega odbora vabiva avtorje k oddaji prispevkov za objavo v reviji *Varstvoslovje*.

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Gostujoča urednika