

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SECURITY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

SAFETY, SECURITY,
AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN
LOCAL COMMUNITIES



»Book of Abstracts«

Ljubljana, Slovenia
September 26-27, 2016



University of Maribor

Faculty of
Criminal Justice and Security

Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe

**Safety, Security, and Social Control
in Local Communities**

Book of Abstracts

Ljubljana 26–27 September 2016

This e-book of abstracts is a compilation of abstracts of papers presented at the eleventh biennial conference *Criminal Justice and in Central and Eastern Europe: Safety, Security, and Social Control in Local Communities* organised by the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor (www.fvv.uni-mb.si/conf2016) on 26–27, September 2016.

Copyright © by Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia.

The conference *Criminal Justice and Security in Central and Eastern Europe: Safety, Security, and Social Control in Local Communities* was organised with the support of Slovenian Research Agency as a part of a research programme on Safety and Security in Local Communities, grant number: P5-0397 (2015–2018).

Publisher: Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor (Fakulteta za varnostne vede, Univerza v Mariboru)

Format: pdf

Available at: <https://www.fvv.um.si/conf2016/files/CJS-Book-of-abstracts-2016.pdf>

Editors: Gorazd Meško, Branko Lobnikar, Rok Hacin & Kaja Prislan

Izdajatelj: Fakulteta za varnostne vede, Univerza v Mariboru, Kotnikova 8, 1000 Ljubljana

Format: pdf

Spletni dostop do zbornika: <https://www.fvv.um.si/conf2016/files/CJS-Book-of-abstracts-2016.pdf>

Uredniki: Gorazd Meško, Branko Lobnikar, Rok Hacin & Kaja Prislan

The authors are responsible for the quality of English of their abstracts.

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

343.1(4-11-191.2)(082)(0.034.2)

CRIMINAL justice and security in Central and Eastern Europe [Elektronski vir] : safety, security, and social control in local communities : book of abstracts, Ljubljana, 26-27 September 2016 / [editors Gorazd Meško ... et al.]. - El. knjiga. - Ljubljana : Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, 2016

Način dostopa (URL): <https://www.fvv.um.si/conf2016/files/CJS-Book-of-abstracts-2016.pdf>

ISBN 978-961-6821-56-8 (pdf)

l. Meško, Gorazd

286083840

Table of content

Conference programme	5
Keynote speeches	11
Plenary 1 Local safety and security – prevention, community policing and partnership.....	14
Plenary 2 Community policing	19
Plenary 3 Municipal policing	23
Panel 1 Security, risk and crime analysis	26
Panel 2 Policing, community policing and crime.....	32
Panel 3 Policing democratic societies	38
Panel 4 Violence.....	44
Panel 5 Criminal justice issues I.	50
Panel 6 Green criminology – water crimes	56
Panel 7 Local safety I.	61
Panel 8 Local safety II.....	67
Panel 9 Illegal drugs and social control.....	73
Panel 10 Criminal justice issues II.	78
Panel 11 Criminal justice issues III.....	84
Panel 12 State crime, violence and terrorism	90
Panel 13 Security studies.....	96
Final plenary & discussion.....	101
List of participants.....	103

Conference programme

26 September 2016	Day I.	Location and time
	Registration	08.00 –
	Opening of the conference	CR 1 09.00–09.30
	<u>Keynote speeches</u> Chair: Branko Lobnikar	CR 1 09.30–10.10
Gorazd Meško	Researching safety and security in local communities in Slovenia – a brief overview and future research challenges	
Andrej Sotlar, Bernarda Tominc	New roles and functions of the police and armed forces in security provision in contemporary security and political environment	
	<u>Plenary 1 – Local safety and security – prevention, community policing and partnership</u> Chair: Branko Lobnikar	CR 1 10.10–11.30
Benjamin Flander, Aleš Godec, Branko Ažman	Social crime prevention in urban municipalities in Slovenia	
Irena Cajner Mraović, Vladimir Faber	Community policing strategy in Croatia: What do we know and what do we not know after 15 years of implementation?	
Želimir Kešetović, Bogoljub Milosavljević	Municipal police in the Republic of Serbia	
Saše Gerasimoski, Marjan Arsovski	The role of local prevention councils in prevention of socio-pathological phenomena in the city of Skopje	
	Break	11.30–12.00
	<u>Plenary 2 – Community policing</u> Chair: Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich	CR 1 12.00–13.00
Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Irena Cajner Mraović, Krunoslav Borovec	Does community policing matter for police integrity?	
Danijela Spasić, Saša Milojević	Community policing in Serbia: Between tradition and contemporary challenges	
Barbara Prprović, Nikolina Nemeč, Kaja Prislán, Irena Cajner Mraović, Branko Lobnikar	The quality of community policing in multicultural municipalities, divided by national border	
	Break	13.00–14.00
	<u>Plenary 3 – Municipal policing</u> Chair: László Christian	CR 1 14.00–14.40
József Bacsárdi, László Christian	Local governmental law enforcement in Hungary	
Michalina Szafráńska, Anna Wojcieszczak	The media images of Poland's municipal guards	

Panels		15.00–16.30
<u>Panel 1 – Security, risk and crime analysis</u>		CR 1
Chair: Katja Eman		15.00–16.30
Jasmina Arnež	Examining risk as a political construct: The impact of changing views of the prevailing threats to public safety on the definition of risk	
Vladimir Konyakhin, Anton Petrovskiy	Crime and crime prevention at Krasnodar Krai tourist resorts: Regional specificities and activities of the law enforcement agencies	
Marina Mališ Sazdovska, Damjan Temelkovski	Crime mapping in the Republic of Macedonia	
Rok Hacin, Katja Eman	Combination of property crime hot spot analysis and situational crime prevention methods – A case study of Ljubljana	
Peter C. Kratcoski, Maximilian Edelbacher	Trends in the criminality and victimization of the elderly	
<u>Panel 2 – Policing, community policing and crime</u>		CR 2
Chair: Irena Cajner Mraović		15.00–16.30
Christopher D. Maxwell	Policing high risk domestic violence victims and offenders	
David Tubatsi Masiloane	The policing of public protests in Gauteng, South Africa	
Irena Cajner Mraović, Ksenija Butorac, Valentina Asančaić	The community policing evaluation survey in the flooded Croatian areas	
Mary A. Finn	Community coordinated response to child sex trafficking: Insights from process and outcome evaluations	
Molly George, Robert Meadows	Policing on the surveillance frontier: Officer perspectives of body-worn cameras	
<u>Panel 3 – Policing democratic societies</u>		CR 3
Chair: Cornelis Roelofse		15.00–16.30
Ljubo Pejanović, Miodrag Komarčević, Petar Čelik	New security agenda of the European Union and its reflections to physiognomy of the police models	
Ljubo Pejanović, Mile Rakić	A democratic government and the national security system: Capacity building in Serbia with the emphasis on the police	
Emanuel Banutai, Milan Pagon, Iztok Podbregar, Branko Lobnikar	Leadership competencies for policing local communities in Europe and Slovenia	
Nina Tomažević, Janko Seljak, Aleksander Aristovnik	The importance and impact of perceived values on job satisfaction in Slovenian police	
Cornelis Roelofse	Service delivery protests and police actions in South Africa: What are then real issues?	
Break		16.30–16.45

Panel 4 – Violence
Chair: Renato Matić

CR 1
16.45–18.15

Renato Matić, Anita Dremel	The challenge of understanding violence in contemporary society: A sociological approach
Marina Mališ Sazdovska, Sara Sazdovska	Violence among youth population in the Republic of Macedonia
Elmedin Muratbegović	Child abuse and exploitation through information and communication technologies in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
Irma Kovčo Vukadin, Vedran Žgela, Jadranko Mesić	Gender differences in sexual victimization
Biljana Simeunović-Patić, Gorazd Meško, Đorđe Ignjatović	Results from recent European research on youth violence prevention: Some lessons for Serbia

Panel 5 – Criminal justice issues I.
Chair: Željko Karas

CR 2
16.45–18.15

Žaneta Navickienė, Ingrida Kairienė	The attitude towards the individual qualities and abilities of an officer of pre-trial services – the attempt to establishing the profile of investigator's profession
Mindaugas Bilius	The concept and evaluation of the entrapment in theory and practice
Željko Karas	Defendants' complaint against police work in European arrest warrant proceedings
Sophie Kerbacher, Michael Pfeifer, Reingard Riener-Hofer	Legal aspects of a low-threshold examination service in Austria
Vesna Trajkovska, Snežana Nikodinovska- Stefanovska	Teaching English collocations to law enforcement students based on EU legal acts on immigration

Panel 6 – Green criminology - water crimes
Chair: Gorazd Meško

CR 3
16.45–18.15

Avi Brisman, Nigel South	Water, inequalities and injustice: Social divisions, racism and colonialism – past and present
Reece Walters	Politicking, government lobbying and the privatisation of freshwater
Massimo Migliorini, Gregory Truden, Sergio Olivero	The Water Crimes project – An initiative to identify and contrast criminal actions against water resources in Europe
Katja Eman, Saša Kuhar, Gorazd Meško	Providing water supply in local communities – A case study of Slovenia

**Reception in the old
power plant of
Ljubljana**

**Hosted by the Dean of the Faculty of Criminal Justice
and Security, Andrej Sotlar**

19.00–21.00

27 September 2016	Day 2	Location and time
<u>Panel 7 – Local safety I.</u> Chair: Slaviša Vuković		CR 1 10.00–11.30
Slaviša Vuković, Saša Mijalković, Goran Bošković	Police role in local crime prevention – experiences from Serbia	
Urška Pirnat, Marko Mlaker	Ensuring local safety – traffic safety in the Municipality of Ljubljana	
Tamara Pahor, Karmen Zupančič	The problem of graffiti in the Municipality of Ljubljana	
David Sluga, Jure Puppis	Begging in Ljubljana as a form of local safety endangerment	
Igor Bernik	Cybersecurity of Slovenia and its citizens	
<u>Panel 8 – Local safety II.</u> Chair: Aleš Bučar Ručman		CR 2 10.00–11.30
Alexander Cundiff, Cesar Esmeral	The transition of prescription pills to heroin in local communities in the United States	
Sara Korpič	Property crimes at petrol stations in Slovenia (2008-2013) and situational crime prevention	
Klemen Ogrin, Gregor Hočevar	Crimes and incivilities against public order and peace in Ljubljana	
Evanne Cornette, Elizabeth Bailey	Urban planning or urban mining?	
Aleš Bučar Ručman	Unjustified parking at parking spaces reserved for people with disabilities as an indicator of anomie: Preliminary results of a study in Ljubljana	
<u>Panel 9 – Illegal drugs and social control</u> Chair: Danijela Frangež		CR 3 10.00–11.30
Janina Juškevičiūtė, Ingrida Ilgauskienė, Snieguolė Matulienė, Edigijus Kurapka	Technology innovation in the detection of drugs	
Velimir Rakočević	The determination of causal connection between drugs abuse and criminal acts commitment	
Danijela Frangež, Boštjan Slak	Online counterfeit medicine trade in Slovenia	
Edita Gruodytė	Drug policy for illegal non-commercial activities with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and human rights: Principles of individual autonomy and the right to privacy	
Break		11.30–11.45

Panel 10 – Criminal justice issues II.

Chair: Rok Hacin

**CR 1
11.45–13.15**

Aleksandar Ivanović, Vladimir Ragozin, Dragica Vučinić	Advocacy for accreditation of the forensic laboratories of the Western Balkan countries in ISO/IEC 17025 and enhancement of their mutual cooperation
Reingard Riener- Hofer	Clinical forensigraphy and its legal framework in Austria
Svetlana Nikoloska, Jovche Angjeleski	Confiscating white-collar crime proceeds in the Republic of Macedonia
Dragan Dakić	The equivalents of genocidal intent in abortion laws
Rok Hacin	Prison officers' training in Slovenia

Panel 11 – Criminal justice issues III.

Chair: Mojca Plesničar

**CR 2
11.45–13.15**

Mojca Rep	Zero tolerance of corruption? – The act of systemic investigation of projects of national importance
Zdravko Skakavac, Sanja Skakavac	Corruption – The greatest impediment to the effective functioning of a modern state?
Vasilij Krasnov	Disqualification of a judge as a guarantee of fairness of the criminal justice
Ivan Kleimenov	The criminal law policy of the Russian Federation in the post-modern society
Mojca Plesničar	Re-shaping the system to allow for more community sentences

Panel 12 – State crime, violence and terrorism

Chair: Sheila R. Maxwell

**CR 3
11.45–13.15**

Aladin Šemović	Criminal acts of participation in war and armed conflict in foreign states in the law of the Republic of Serbia and international standards
Andre Konze	Deradicalisation of foreign fighters
Julia Rushchenko	Far behind the frontline: Hybrid warfare and terrorist attacks in the Russia-Ukraine conflict
Sheila R. Maxwell	Participation in extremist activities: A qualitative analysis using life history data
Matea Penić Sirak	Is migration crisis caused by terrorism? Analysis of national media content of Croatian and foreign online media portals

Panel 13 – Security Studies

Chair: Bojan Tičar

**CR 4
11.45–13.15**

Bojan Tičar	The legal framework of corporate security in Slovenia
Darko Prašiček	Sharing open source data between national intelligence services and companies, regardless of their ownership
Tatjana Gerginova	Role of corporate security
Tomaž Čas, Mojca Rep	Quality analysis of the project Competence centre for the training of security personnel

Break

13.15–13.30

Final plenary & discussion

Chair: Gorazd Meško

**CR 1
13.30–14.15**

Cornelis Roelofse, Pieter Potgieter	Global political positioning: Policing in a global village from the perspectives of academics and practitioners Discussants: TBA
--	---

Closing of the conference

14.15–14.45

Keynote speeches

RESEARCHING SAFETY AND SECURITY IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SLOVENIA – A BRIEF OVERVIEW AND FUTURE RESEARCH CHALLENGES

Gorazd Meško

Purpose:

The paper presents an overview of research into local safety/security in Slovenia in the 2000–2015 period and outlines a new research project focusing on safety/security in Slovene local communities (2015–2018) financed by the Slovene Research Agency.

Methods:

The paper is based on a literature review and provides a reflection of an ongoing research project focusing on safety/security in Slovene local communities.

Findings:

The literature review shows that there has been quite a substantial amount of research on a variety of topics related to local safety/security. However, there were no in-depth studies exploring the role of stakeholders in local safety/security and examining the entire range of factors defining the understanding and organisation of safety/security provision in a democratic country. In addition, to ensure evidence based responses to crime, incivilities and other safety and security threats, it is necessary to conduct follow up community surveys, analyse crime statistics and adapt to new security challenges from a critical perspective. A popular punitivity orientation which leads to a harsher punishment even for minor offences should be balanced with the efforts to improve the quality of life of residents in local communities. Even if there have been ups and downs, community policing as the most prominent form of policing stated by the Slovenian police has achieved a significant development in the last fifteen years. The police are still lacking support from potential partners due to a lack of trust and support in real situations where the public expects the police to have authority and ability to be effective in solving a variety of security problems. On the other hand, local communities are developing local policing (municipality wardens) which are to a limited extent competing with the police in policing public space in local communities. The idea of our research project is to develop an evidence based model for the improvement of the resilience of local communities in regard to contemporary security challenges.

Research limitations:

The paper is limited mainly to Slovenian research on local safety and security.

Originality:

The paper presents an overview of selected studies and publications on local safety/security and explores challenges for future research.

Keywords: local communities, safety, security, research, Slovenia

NEW ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE AND ARMED FORCES IN SECURITY PROVISION IN CONTEMPORARY SECURITY AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Andrej Sotlar, Bernarda Tominc

Purpose:

This paper examines the reasons for changes of traditional roles and functions of police and armed forces in national security system.

Methods:

This study is grounded on descriptive and comparative analysis. Additionally, authors conducted case study on changes in Slovenian national security system.

Findings:

Contemporary security threats are highly dynamic and the national security systems must be able to adjust and react in due time. On the other hand, there is a process of securitisation, where different issues are turned into security by political elites. Those factors demand the redefinition of relationship between security provision agencies to satisfactorily provide contemporary security and safety. Distinctions between the roles and functions of the police and military are more and more blurred. Not only this, modern terminology often intentionally does not make distinction between them and jointly name them as security forces (e.g. in international operations and missions). In Slovenia there are initiatives for change (and spread) the powers particularly of the armed forces. In addition, contemporary police forces are motivated to introduce some of the more militarized practices. Therefore, the debate contributes to the understanding of the whole process of policisation of the armed forces and militarisation of the police, bringing awareness that such changing roles are not something new and that they seem to be cyclical.

Research limitations:

Second part of the study is limited to the police and armed forces in Slovenia.

Originality:

A study brings an analysis of changing roles of the police and armed forces in Slovenia over the last 30 years.

Keywords: national security system, armed forces, police, militarisation, policisation, securatisation, contemporary security threats

Plenary 1
**Local safety and security – prevention, community
policing and partnership**

SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION IN URBAN MUNICIPALITIES IN SLOVENIA

Benjamin Flander, Aleš Godec, Branko Ažman

Purpose:

The aim of this paper is to examine the degree of risk of poverty and social exclusion, its impact on crime, and the implementation of measures of social crime prevention (SCP) in urban municipalities in Slovenia.

Methods:

For this purpose, we conducted two interrelated studies: in the first one, we examined the relation between social exclusion, risk of poverty, and some other socio-economic factors and crime in local communities by analysing relevant official statistical data. In the second study, we explored the degree of implementation of SCP programs in several urban municipalities by analysing relevant documents and practices and by way of conducting interviews with the officials in-charge in municipalities.

Findings:

In general, in Slovenia statistical regions with high levels of poverty and social exclusion are characterized by a high degree of detected crime and convicted persons. There are regions, however, with considerable negative socioeconomic indicators and a fairly low levels of crimes on the one side, and wealthy regions with high levels of crimes on the other. This led us to the assumption that, in Slovenia, the perpetrators from poor regions commit their crimes in the wealthier ones. Also, we assumed that the obvious correlation between social exclusion and the degree of crime corresponds with the degree of implementation of SCP measures and programs in urban municipalities. Our analyses showed, however, that some urban municipalities are more prone to the measures of SCP than others, that different urban municipalities apply different strategies of preventing crime and insecurity, and that there exist significant differences between urban and rural environments.

Research limitations:

Our study may be limited since two urban municipalities failed to respond in the time specified. The research may also be limited because some urban municipalities (e.g., their representatives) may have given subjective or false descriptions of the situation in their community.

Originality:

Our study offers a comprehensive yet predominantly empirical analysis of SCP in Slovenia, focusing on the “state of the art” in urban local communities. So far, the research on SCP in Slovenia has been theoretical in its nature.

Keywords: social crime prevention, local communities, social exclusion, risk of poverty, local crime-prevention programs, security

COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGY IN CROATIA: WHAT DO WE KNOW AND WHAT DO WE NOT KNOW AFTER 15 YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION?

Irena Cajner Mraović, Vladimir Faber

Purpose:

This paper presents an overview of the most important community policing research in Croatia, including the most recent one comparing police officers' attitudes towards community policing before adoption of the community policing strategy in 2002, and at the beginning of 2016, as well as the level of implementation of community policing in Croatia from the police organization's point of view in 2003 and 2016.

Methods:

A representative sample of 500 Croatian police officers from six police administrations participated in the 2002 and 2016 surveys. The respondents evaluated the level of implementation of community policing in Croatia from the police organization's point of view through a checklist, which includes relevant sets of indicators of the implementation of community policing at the organizational level.

Findings:

Despite obvious difficulties with the implementation of community policing, today, police officers in Croatia consider the community policing model as really necessary and desirable both before the introduction of the community policing strategy (2002), as well as at the beginning of the implementation of community policing (2003). It is also interesting that some vulnerable populations like Roma in Croatia perceive the quality of police contact much better than the majority of the Croatian population.

Research limitations:

Some of the presented community policing surveys in Croatia have been conducted on small samples of respondents, particularly those that were aimed at obtaining data on Croatian citizens' perception of community policing.

Originality:

This paper summarizes the results of the most important published and unpublished community policing evaluations in Croatia. The paper also, for the first time, presents comparisons between the very beginnings of community policing in Croatia and the present level of community policing implementation in Croatia.

Keywords: Croatia, community policing, evaluation, police attitudes, public perceptions

MUNICIPAL POLICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Želimir Kešetović, Bogoljub Milosavljević

Purpose:

Municipal police is a rather new institution in Serbia, introduced only in 2010. This paper brings the firsthand experience of its function and operations in Serbian towns.

Methods:

Analysis is based on secondary sources, literature review and online survey conducted with representatives of Municipal police in several Serbian towns.

Findings:

The five-year activity of municipal police has had a positive effect on reducing the number of offenses against public order, as well as certain types of crimes committed in public places. When it comes to the number of reports submitted by the municipal police for committed criminal offenses, this number is not large but it certainly represents an important contribution to detecting of these acts and their perpetrators. The positive side of municipal police work is that its members relatively rarely resort to the use of force. Certain cases of political (mis)use of municipal police as well as overstepping the authorities and inadequate interventions towards vulnerable groups which draw a lot of media attention, have very bad influence to the perception and public stands on this service. This is a particularly difficult in Serbian context in which this institution exists in the field of interests and conflicts among political parties, which additional hinders its professionalization and legitimization.

Research limitations:

There are only few secondary sources about municipal police. Less than one third of respondents answered the questionnaire, and some of them gave socially desirable answers. Results of the research should be complemented with comprehensive survey of public opinion on Municipal police.

Originality:

So far there are no analyses of Municipal police in Serbia, so this paper presents initial findings regarding this issue.

Keywords: municipal police, Serbia, security, safety, prevention, public order

THE ROLE OF LOCAL PREVENTION COUNCILS IN PREVENTION OF SOCIO-PATHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN THE CITY OF SKOPJE

Saše Gerasimoski, Marjan Arsovski

Purpose:

This paper deals with the work of newly established Local Prevention Councils [LPC] in the city of Skopje and its role in prevention of various socio-pathological phenomena.

Methods:

Mainly qualitative research methods are being used for gathering, analysing and interpreting the results of the research. We carried out 20 non-structured, informal interviews in which members of LPC from the city of Skopje and municipalities of Skopje are being interviewed. In addition, we also use content analyses of the national legal legislation covering the LPC work in the Republic of Macedonia.

Findings:

The paper is aimed to show the state and role of LPC in the city of Skopje, Republic of Macedonia and to assess the achievements of their work so far. The used methodology and theoretical insight are expected to give clearer picture on the legitimacy of their work, assess their real role and contribution in prevention of socio-pathological phenomena, as well as to point out to the weaknesses of their work. As a result, the authors give recommendations and proposals on how to improve legal framework and heighten the degree of efficiency of LPC in dealing with prevention of socio-pathological phenomena within the city of Skopje.

Research limitations:

In general, the limitations of the paper could be seen in the methods used for gathering the data, as well as in the fact that this problem, to the authors' knowledge, has not been scientifically researched so far in the Republic of Macedonia. The implications could be summed up in the useful recommendations and proposals that will arise from research and could be of use to LPC in improving their work and effectiveness in prevention of socio-pathological phenomena.

Originality:

The originality of the paper could be seen in researching of the relatively new phenomena in prevention such as LPC, but also in providing new insights on many possibilities for improvement of their work and efficiency, given the organizational, contextual and legal improvements that could be implemented in the future.

Keywords: local prevention councils, socio-pathological phenomena, local self-government, Skopje

Plenary 2
Community policing

DOES COMMUNITY POLICING MATTER FOR POLICE INTEGRITY?

Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Irena Cajner Mraović, Krunoslav Borovec

Purpose:

This paper explores the nature of the relation between police integrity and community policing among the Croatian police officers.

Methods:

A stratified representative sample of 1,315 Croatian police officers participated in a police integrity survey and evaluated seriousness of police misconduct, assessed appropriate and expected discipline, and expressed their willingness to report such behaviour. In addition, the respondents provided their attitudes toward community policing. About one-quarter of the respondents were employed in community policing, while the rest performed more traditional policing roles.

Findings:

Our multivariate models of police misconduct seriousness show that police officers' assignment – be they employed in community policing or in more traditional police roles – was rarely related to their level of police integrity. Similarly, their support for community policing was not significantly related to their evaluations of misconduct seriousness. On the other hand, recognizing the behaviour as rule-violating, assuming that other police officers would report, and expecting dismissal increased the odds that the respondents would view the behaviour as serious. In addition, gender and supervisory status were not relevant predictors of the evaluations of seriousness, while the length of service was.

Research limitations:

Although the sample is a stratified representative sample of police agencies and the overall response rate for individual police officers is 88 percent, not all police officers from the selected agencies participated in the survey.

Originality:

This research explores the relation between police integrity and community policing, an issue unexplored by prior studies.

Keywords: police, integrity, misconduct, community policing, transition, Croatia

COMMUNITY POLICING IN SERBIA: BETWEEN TRADITION AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

Danijela Spasić, Saša Milojević

Purpose:

Over the few last decades, special attention of experts, researchers and practitioners in Serbia dealing with the model of community policing, has been paid to the strategy of locally-based policing as a qualitatively new system of police organization and functions based on relationship between citizen expectations and what police are really doing. A theoretical analysis of conceptual and methodological considerations of community policing, as well as an empirical research based on principles of community policing are the main topic of this paper.

Methods:

Responses of mid-ranking police officers and patrol and beat officers were used as a source of information in order to evaluate the implementation of community policing in the context of domestic violence, i.e. to analyse police officers attitude towards community policing. Altogether 80 police officers were surveyed.

Findings:

The analysis of police officers attitude towards community policing in local communities shows that the most frequently mentioned obstacles to its implementation are structural changes and traditional police subculture. Furthermore, absence of intergovernmental cooperation between police agencies and nonprofessional attitude towards citizens (inclination to corruption and abuse of discretionary powers in decision making) were seen as limiting factors.

Research limitations:

The main obstacle regarding the study refers to the unequal sample regarding gender distribution. Nevertheless, the sample characteristics are in accordance with the analysed population.

Originality:

After considering the research results and analysing foreign theoretical and practical experience, general recommendations have been made to improve the theory and practice in community policing implementation and to enhance its performance in local communities.

Keywords: community policing, Serbia police officers, police attitude

THE QUALITY OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN MULTICULTURAL MUNICIPALITIES, DIVIDED BY NATIONAL BORDER

Barbara Prprović, Nikolina Nemec, Kaja Prislan, Irena Cajner Mraović, Branko Lobnikar

Purpose:

Authors analyse the quality of policing in two different municipalities, divided by a national border between Slovenia and Croatia. The survey in the Lendava municipality (in the eastern Pomurje region of Slovenia) was conducted on subsamples that consist of members of Roma, and non-Roma (Hungarian, Croatian and Slovenian) communities. The survey in the Čakovec municipality was performed on two subsamples of Roma and Croatian community members. The aim of the study was to analyse the quality of policing in multi-ethnic communities from four perspectives: (1) quality of police contact; (2) perception of level of crime and disorder; (3) fear of victimization, and (4) level of community cohesion.

Methods:

Data required for the survey was collected on the basis of questionnaire for the evaluation of community policing called „The Community Policing Evaluation Survey“ by Adam J. McKee (2001). The survey method was adopted for Slovenia and Croatia environment. First, we calculated the basic statistical parameters and then set out indicators of questionnaire reliability. The differences in the perception of the quality of community policing were calculated with univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post hoc analysis with Dunnett's T3 test.

Findings:

Results for Slovenian subsample show that the implementation of community policing was slightly above average, whereas statistically significant differences between the Roma and non-Roma population regarding community cohesion and perception of crime and disorder were discovered. In Slovenian subsample respondents from the Roma community perceive disorder and crime in their environment less frequently, but they are also less integrated into the community they live, when comparing to non-Roma respondents. Although the results for Croatian subsample show a high-level of relationship quality between local police and the Roma population, we can still recognize some general opportunities to improve policing in the community relative to the majority population in both countries.

Research limitations:

A comparative aspect of this research can be useful since it was carried out in two very similar, but still different countries. On the one hand the police state of mind and approach to policing is different between the selected countries, which on the other hand makes it interesting to observe the final outcome regarding people's perception. Limitations of this study are also seen in a small sample of respondents and the fact that the evaluations were performed only in specific geographical area.

Originality:

Though much research in both of the observed countries has sought to examine the effects of community policing, little research has examined the effects of community policing in multicultural communities, especially from the minorities (e.g. Roma) point of view.

Keywords: community policing, evaluation, national and ethnic minorities, Roma, Lendava, Čakovec, Croatia, Slovenia

Plenary 3
Municipal policing

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN HUNGARY

József Bacsárdi, László Christián

Purpose:

The main purposes of the research regarding the Hungarian local governmental law enforcement is: 1) revealing the possible ways of the development, 2) revealing the functional anomalies, 3) making suggestions to increase the effectiveness, 4) making suggestions for the law-makers to amendment of the related laws, and 5) introducing some possible development ways.

Methods:

A research has been conducted through 4 stages in the past years. In the paper 1st stage, which is an interview-based research among the experts of the local governmental law enforcement is presented.

Findings:

The 1st stage of the research that was made in 2015 is summarized in the paper. Results have shown that Hungarian local governmental law enforcement: 1) can be clearly separated from the other police areas, 2) is underfinanced but the financial problems are only a part of the anomalies, 3) has problems with supervision, leadership, and organizational and human resources problems, 4) legal framework is sufficient for the local governmental law enforcement but the implementing rules are insufficient in many areas like education, supervising, leadership and finance, and 5) can contribute to the maintenance of the local public safety.

Research limitations:

Each year other aspect of the local governmental law enforcement will be examined by different research methods.

Originality:

This is the first research related to the local governmental law enforcement in Hungary.

Keywords: local governmental law enforcement, Hungary, interview based research

THE MEDIA IMAGE OF POLAND'S MUNICIPAL GUARDS

Michalina Szafrńska, Anna Wojcieszczak

Purpose:

The purpose of the paper is to present the results of studies on the image of municipal police in the Polish daily press. Two research questions were asked: (1) Do the press reports concerning municipal police actually focus on the negative aspects of their functioning? and (2) Does the press provides the society with a false or incorrect information about the tasks that might be performed by the municipal police?

Methods:

Using qualitative content analysis, examined were all the articles about the Polish municipal police, published in 2014 in the four most widely read polish national dailies (n = 328). Research contained two mainstream national dailies (*Gazeta Wyborcza*, *Rzeczpospolita*) and two tabloid dailies (*Fakt*, *Super Express*).

Findings:

The studies confirmed the hypothesis that media contributes to the consolidation and development of the negative stereotypes about Polish municipal police. No evidence was found for the media dissemination of false knowledge about the competence of the municipal police. Tabloids demonstrated its disinformation.

Research limitations:

Given that the research was limited only to one year (2014) and to one medium – press the results should be treated with caution. With the key role of the television and increasing role of the new media in creation the social perception of crime and crime fighters (police, municipal police etc.) further studies concerning those media would be needed.

Originality:

This paper shows the results of first studies of this subject in the relations to municipal police.

Keywords: municipal police, news media, media image of police, Poland

Panel 1
Security, risk and crime analysis

EXAMINING RISK AS A POLITICAL CONSTRUCT: THE IMPACT OF CHANGING VIEWS OF THE PREVAILING THREATS TO PUBLIC SAFETY ON THE DEFINITION OF RISK

Jasmina Arnež

Purpose:

This paper examines whether the concept of risk in legal responses of Western liberal democracies is politically constructed and defined according to changing views of the prevailing threats to public safety.

Methods:

Based on theoretical concepts of risk and uncertainty, this paper analyses Britain's [UK's] control orders, terrorism prevention and investigation measures [TPIMs] and the global threat of terrorism to consider whether risks are unreal and politically constructed or, rather, real, but compelling for political manipulation.

Findings:

The paper shows that, rather than risks being politically constructed, their political contexts have been securitized to politicize law and to justify preventive responses in the absence of a criminal conviction. It concludes that contemporary democracies might be using the rhetoric of risk to label unwanted segments of population and outlines the possible consequences of these practices for public safety.

Research limitations:

The paper draws on the review of theoretical concepts of risk and provides a critical analysis of control orders and TPIMs in the UK context as well as terrorist threats from a global perspective. Its conclusions cannot be generalised across jurisdictions and should be subject to future empirical research.

Originality:

Although much research in the UK and elsewhere has sought to examine risk as a political construct and/or a tool for political manipulation, few authors have considered the implications of such practices for segments of unwanted populations and for the perceptions of public safety. These considerations seem topical in the context of the current refugee crisis, particularly in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe.

Keywords: risk, politics, UK, terrorism, control orders and TPIMs, public safety

CRIME AND CRIME PREVENTION AT KRASNODAR KRAI TOURIST RESORTS: REGIONAL SPECIFICITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Vladimir Konyakhin, Anton Petrovskiy

Purpose:

The purpose of the paper is to present the analysis of criminal offences and responses of 2,023 inhabitants, 650 voluntary assistants, 258 police officers on public safety issues as well as a legal analysis of regional and municipal crime prevention legislations in Krasnodar Krai.

Findings:

Responses of voluntary assistants and police officers showed interdependence between the level of training, subject-matter jurisdiction, areas of responsibility and reactive power subjects of crime prevention. Most appropriate police practices were connected with lawful use of different non-commercial associations, public relations, calling voluntary assistants and preventive measures.

Research limitations:

The authors and their Law Faculty students collected the results during 2010–2015 and constitute the programme section of the criminal situation research in North Caucasus. Result rating from prevention practice appraised on the inhabitants' responses, police officer opinions and databases of Krasnodar Krai Police.

Originality:

Influence of prohibitions and restrictions of regional and municipal laws based on the local cultural and religious peculiarities on the crime rate was studied for the first time in the paper. We come up with the information about assessment of police and voluntary assistants' activity by inhabitants, which included a definite level of trust, crime anxiety level and public opinion about different prevention practices. The provided information gives the opportunity to appraise qualitative and quantitative measures of crime, crime preventive practices at Krasnodar Krai Tourist Resorts.

Keywords: crime, crime prevention, social prevention, tourism, Krasnodar Krai, Russia

CRIME MAPPING IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Marina Mališ Sazdovska, Damjan Temelkovski

Purpose:

This paper analyses the history of crime mapping in general, focusing specifically on the history of crime mapping in the Republic of Macedonia. It gives an overview of how current crime mapping systems can be used and how useful the information they provide are in terms of criminalistics.

Methods:

Mainly using the academic web-based Crime Map of Macedonia, this paper examines how useful and significant crime mapping is for Macedonia. This is done by manually analysing the capabilities of the crime map with the latest information, as well as generalising based on the statistics it provides.

Findings:

Currently, although the crime mapping systems in the Republic of Macedonia are only academic or community driven projects, they provide information that can be used in criminalistics. These range from locating relative hot-spots in the country, to profiling areas with certain types of crimes as well as certain times of the year when they are most common.

Research limitations:

The Crime Map of Macedonia, which is the main focus of our study, is not without limitations. Firstly, it uses the publically available data provided by the Macedonian Ministry of Interior, which is just a subset of all crime that happens in the country. Secondly, it is inferring the type and location of the crime based on a simple natural language processing technique which may result with relatively inaccurate information.

Originality:

Crime mapping has been used around the world for a very long time and lately more and more organisations open their data and provide publically available web-based crime maps. Although the Crime Map of Macedonia has been online since 2012, there has not been an assessment of its usefulness for criminalistics.

Keywords: crime mapping, Macedonia, criminalistics, crime

COMBINATION OF PROPERTY CRIME HOT SPOT ANALYSIS AND SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION METHODS – A CASE STUDY OF LJUBLJANA

Rok Hacin, Katja Eman

Purpose:

Criminologists use crime and criminal behaviour analyses for decades; once, these analyses were simple, nowadays they involve various tools and computer programmes, such as Geographic Information System (GIS) etc. The purpose of this paper is to analyse crime distribution in the municipality of Ljubljana in year 2013, with the goal to discover possible pattern(s) of distribution and to perform SARA analysis for the use of situational crime prevention methods in the identified problematic area.

Methods:

The study about the use of situational prevention measures in property crime hot posts analysis was performed in three stages using statistical analysis, hot spot methodology, Kernel density method, SARA model, field observations and transferring situational crime prevention techniques to the identified crime areas.

Findings:

Based on results of crime mapping two property crime hot spots and two areas that could become potential property crime hot spots were identified. Three problematic areas have been located in the centre of Ljubljana, while one was located on the outskirts of the town, where the largest shopping centre is located. In all problematic areas, prevailing form of property crime was theft. For each area specific situational crime prevention measures were proposed.

Research limitations:

We see the main limitation in the deficiencies in the database, which were the reasons that we were not able to show approximately 5% of the recorded criminal offences in 2013 on the crime maps. Nevertheless, all recorded criminal offences in 2013 were included in the analysis.

Originality:

Originality of the study is seen in the display of crime distribution and identification of hot spots and hot areas in the capital of Slovenia on the maps and use of SARA model for the identification of the possible situational crime prevention methods. Designed crime maps and proposed prevention measures can be at help for police, city wardens and local communities in taking action.

Keywords: Ljubljana, crime mapping, GIS, situational crime prevention

TRENDS IN THE CRIMINALITY AND VICTIMIZATION OF THE ELDERLY

Peter C. Kratcoski, Maximilian Edelbacher

Purpose:

This paper focusses on the changes in the amount and types of crime committed by the elderly, and explores the ways the elderly are victimized by criminals.

Methods:

Information on the criminal activity and the victimization of the elderly was obtained from government documents and research conducted in the United States and Europe. We defined those individuals, who were in the time of the study of age 65 or older, as elderly.

Findings:

The findings of this study revealed that the proportion of the total amount of some types of crime, such as fraud, theft, tax evasion, and the proportion of several types of violent crime committed by the „elderly“ have increased significantly. The amount of victimization of the „elderly“ in categories of violent crime, theft, and fraud has also increased significantly.

Research limitations:

The problem with research of elderly is that it is difficult to get a complete overview about the legal, medical, social and political dimensions of the problem. Nationally and internationally many organizations deal with it and the outcome is changing all the time.

Originality:

Comparison between data on elderly in the US and Europe was conducted. Furthermore, a new approach of analyzing elderly not only as victims but also as offenders was introduced in the study.

Keywords: crime, elderly, Europe, USA, victimization

Panel 2
Policing, community policing and crime

POLICING HIGH RISK DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

Christopher D. Maxwell

Purpose:

The United States' response to domestic violence has changed over the last 35 years. Initial efforts helped all victims regardless of their risk of re-victimization. The aim of this paper is to describe how police services are now focused on implementing one of three models to screen-in high risk victims or offenders, and then to intervene to reduce their risks to prevent intimate partner homicides.

Methods:

This paper relies on literature review to describe intimate partner homicides in the U.S., summarize the evidence about what prevents intimate partner homicide incidents, and illustrate three policing programs that are designed to prevent high risk victims from becoming homicide victims.

Findings:

The existing literature suggests that there are many barriers to preventing high risk domestic violence victims from becoming homicide victims. Among these is the lack of overlap between information available to the police and to service providers. Just over half of homicide victims are known to the police before the homicide but most domestic violence victims seeking social services are not known to the police. Likewise, victims seeking police services often do not also seek social services. This paper describes prevention models, that emphasise risk-based approach and focus on identifying victims at the scene or finding offenders from existing probationers. These approaches seek to combine police operations with those in the NGO community that provide services to victims.

Research limitations:

The current state of evidence does not yet provide clear guidance to law enforcement agencies. However, because of changes in treatment of potential perpetrators, jurisdictions are seeing increased caseloads. There is sparse evidence that steps beyond an arrest can reduce violence. Therefore, the described models may present alternatives to existing practices.

Originality:

The paper present how the criminal justice system continues to evolve in search of approaches that are more effective in domestic violence prevention. We describe and critique several risk-based models that are currently under review in the U.S. and give a solid base for further development of prevention in the field.

Keywords: domestic violence, police, prevention, risk assessment

THE POLICING OF PUBLIC PROTESTS IN GAUTENG, SOUTH AFRICA

David Tubatsi Masiloane

Purpose:

The paper examines the policing protests in guaranteeing the safety and security of both the public and the protesters as well as the safeguarding of the destruction of property.

Methods:

The empirical study will consist of interviews with police officers who are involved in the policing of public protests in Gauteng who are: the Provincial Head Public Order Policing; the Unit Commanders; Members of the Public Order Policing in the province; and the Commanders of the Accounting Stations.

Findings:

Police officers are of the view that crowd management techniques that they are trained in should be effective but they tend to be ineffective during protests due to the shortage of manpower. They feel that better intelligence and preplanning would assist them. Some of the police officers felt that the manifest display of force such as the type of uniform and equipment that portray them like soldiers should serve as deterrence to potential law breakers.

Research limitations:

The study will be conducted in one of the nine provinces that constitute South Africa so this will affect the generalisation of the results. The central nature of the South African Police Service will mitigate this limitation due to the use of central policies and procedures.

Originality:

This study could reveal the challenges of dealing with public protests and highlight the possible measure of surmounting those challenges. The results of the study will also benefit the public by indicating how they can exercise their right to protest without behaving in a manner that attracts police's attention which invariably curtails this right.

Keywords: policing public protests, public order policing, policing protests in Gauteng, public protests

THE COMMUNITY POLICING EVALUATION SURVEY IN THE FLOODED CROATIAN AREAS

Irena Cajner Mraović, Ksenija Butorac, Valentina Asančaić

Purpose:

This paper explores the level of community policing implementation in the Croatian eastern areas that had been flooded in 2014, in comparison with similar rural areas in Croatia that had not been flooded at all.

Methods:

A random sample of 80 respondents from flooded areas and 80 respondents from other similar Croatian areas evaluated the quality of contacts with the police, public perceptions of crime and disorder, personal fear of victimization and community cohesion a year after the flood.

Findings:

Given results, reveal some significant differences in key community policing components between flooded and other rural Croatian areas. It is interesting that flooded areas have statistically significantly less problem with other forms of incivilities and crime in comparison to the areas which were not flooded at all, which is opposite to the famous myths about social disorganization following the natural disaster. Regarding fear of victimization, the given data indicate only one statistically significant difference: the respondents from flooded areas are less worried that someone will try to break into their house, while no one is there than the respondents from other rural areas. There are no statistically significant differences between flooded and other Croatian rural area in perceived level of community cohesion and quality of contacts between the local police and the residents.

Research limitations:

Given results cannot be generalized because of the small sample size. The more complex study is needed, which would focus on the impact of natural disasters on social control and community cohesion.

Originality:

This is the first study in Croatia analysing the relation between natural disaster and community policing.

Keywords: Croatia, community policing, evaluation, natural disaster, flood

COMMUNITY COORDINATED RESPONSE TO CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING: INSIGHTS FROM PROCESS AND OUTCOME EVALUATIONS

Mary A. Finn

Purpose:

Paper presents findings of an evaluation of a community coordinated response (CCR) to address child sex trafficking (CST) in a single U.S. city.

Methods:

Using a combination of secondary data and primary data, the analysis assesses the degree to which the implementation of the CCR accomplished its stated goals to enhance policy development and operational protocols in response to CST. Goals included: raising community awareness, training professionals who interface with youth at risk, improving the continuum of care for CST victims through enhanced communication and data sharing, and improving services provided to CST victims.

Findings:

The CCR accomplished some of its goals. A state-wide media campaign to raise awareness of child sex trafficking was launched and training of service providers in schools, police departments, and juvenile courts occurred. However, the overall goal of institutionalizing training across all agency partners was not realized. Efforts to enhance communication and share data to improve the continuum of care for victims had mixed success. Elements established included a victim response protocol, common intake instrument for use by courts and law enforcement, and database on victims. Last, improvements in delivery of care were mixed in that appropriate emergency placement was not available for youth identified as CSE victims, but inter-agency case management of victims already in treatment improved.

Research limitations:

Given that data were drawn from a single jurisdiction, results are preliminary.

Originality:

CCRs are often advocated as the ideal solution to social problems, but relatively little research has analysed their implementation and outcomes.

Keywords: evaluation, community coordinated response, child sex trafficking

POLICING ON THE SURVEILLANCE FRONTIER: OFFICER PERSPECTIVES OF BODY-WORN CAMERAS

Molly George, Robert Meadows

Purpose:

This study examines frontline police officers' perceptions of body-worn cameras (BWCs). This current paper replicates, and then extends, the limited research available on law enforcement perspectives of BWCs.

Methods:

A confidential, online-survey was distributed to members of the Oxnard, California Police Department to assess their attitudes towards BWCs, and specifically questioned if the respondents believed that the equipment would affect their personal behaviour, the behaviour of their colleagues, and the behaviour of civilians.

Findings:

Overall, results indicate that officers are generally in favour of BWCs. Statistically significant correlations were found between age, rank, and level of education when comparing officers' perceptions of BWCs.

Research limitations:

The study has limitations in generalizability since it is only one department and cannot be inferred that the perceptions applies to officers working in other agencies. Also we recognize that perceptions may change due to department policy or other operational considerations.

Originality:

This study confirms existing findings on law enforcement members' general support for BWCs, yet suggests differences across samples. Our findings point to significant benefits, as well as challenges, for law enforcement and the public regarding the deployment of police body cameras. Discussion about the need for BWCs are addressed especially in the current era of litigation.

Keywords: police accountability, use of force, technology, surveillance

Panel 3
Policing democratic societies

NEW SECURITY AGENDA OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS REFLECTIONS TO PHYSIOGNOMY OF THE POLICE MODELS

Ljubo Pejanović, Miodrag Komarčević, Petar Čelik

Purpose:

In the context of the current proliferation of different theoretical frameworks, security agenda and operative accesses, the paper discusses the key conceptual starting points of the new Security Agenda of the EU which provides a whole range of new solutions, measures, tools and instruments to improve operational cooperation between the EU institutions and its member states to prevent and suppress a broad spectrum of threats and risks of cross-border character, as well as other hybrid threats. The aim of the paper is to analytically observe new trends and formative framework of EU internal security in which security is established as a condition and fundamental prerequisite, and designed as highly sophisticated industry.

Methods:

Using standard methodological instruments, in this paper, the authors determine by the description, statistical and through the method of comparison, a number of elements, settings, principles and components, which form the basis for the creation of a new security landscape with a prominent configuration of European security model whose contours slowly emerge.

Findings:

The basic finding is the explanation of the process of centralization of area of internal security which takes place through the strengthening of existing and establishment of new police agencies at EU level, with an increase in their management competencies and powers.

Research limitations:

For better understanding of applicability and efficiency the aforementioned security agenda and further research is needed.

Originality:

A conclusion lays on a number of empirical indicators related to the demonstrated dysfunctionalities of the existing protection mechanisms at the national and sub-national level, where the problems in the field of management of internal security at EU level, after the events in Paris and Brussels, came to the fore.

Keywords: security, police, terrorism, crime, migration.

A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM: CAPACITY BUILDING IN SERBIA WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POLICE

Ljubo Pejanović, Mile Rakić

Purpose:

The goal of the paper is to illustrate the imperative need for constructing a modern capacity of the national security system.

Methods:

In the paper content analysis, comparative methods, synthesis, deduction and description methods are used.

Findings:

This paper points to the fact that in the Republic of Serbia a massive security system is established, which is completely under political influence, for which reason it is inefficient and uncooperative with neighbouring countries and member states of the European Union. It is overburdened by duties, which do not belong to the corpus of duties of the police and all of these indicate the need for a rapid reform of the security system.

Research limitations:

Further empirical research is needed in order to form appropriate approaches for reformation of the security system and the police within it, which would lead to a significantly higher efficiency of the police, as well as its rationality and cooperation with other international police forces.

Originality:

This paper is, in the Republic of Serbia, an original work, which is the result of research conducted on the existing security system and the police, as one of its most important subjects.

Keywords: national security, police, politics, reform, system.

LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES FOR POLICING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE AND SLOVENIA

Emanuel Banutai, Milan Pagon, Iztok Podbregar, Branko Lobnikar

Purpose:

This paper examines the presence of and correlations among various leadership competencies among European police managers.

Methods:

Using the responses of 126 European police (top-/middle-level) managers, the present analysis utilizes correlations between various leadership competencies in police organisations, while also examining the interconnectedness with the organisational culture.

Findings:

The study results confirm the overall positive correlation among most of the measured leadership competencies, indicating that managers, who perceive higher leadership competencies in one area are likely to have more competencies in other areas, and vice versa. In terms of organisational culture reflected through the doctrine of new public management & good governance, both traditional and new cultural values appear to be present in European police organisations and are positively correlated. Moreover, many leadership competencies are positively correlated with those cultural values.

Research limitations:

The biggest limitations of this study are small sample size and reliance on self-report data, provided by police managers themselves. Future studies should address these issues.

Originality:

Many studies have dealt with leadership competencies and change management in general terms, predominantly in profit-oriented sector. Yet, little research has examined the relationships among those characteristics in public administration, let alone in (European) police environment.

Keywords: police, leadership, competency, change management, organisational culture, Europe

THE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT OF PERCEIVED VALUES ON JOB SATISFACTION IN SLOVENIAN POLICE

Nina Tomažević, Janko Seljak, Aleksander Aristovnik

Purpose:

The paper has two purposes – first, to examine the perceived importance of occupational values (those deriving from the specifics of the occupation and of the legal regulation) of particular groups of Slovenian police employees and, second, to find out how the perception of the importance of those values correlates with job satisfaction.

Methods:

The measurement of the importance of occupational values and of job satisfaction of all employees in Slovenian police derives from a comprehensive online questionnaire. First, an independent t-test and one-way ANOVA (F) test was used to test the differences between sub-groups of demographic characteristics. Second, factor analysis was used to formulate the factors of both occupational values and job satisfaction. Finally, correlation coefficients of occupational values and job satisfaction were calculated.

Findings:

In general, the results show the impact of demographic factors (especially gender and age) on the perceived importance of occupational values and a positive correlation of perceived importance of occupational values with facets of job satisfaction.

Research limitations:

This study was subject to several limitations, such as (1) the economic crisis that had strongly influenced the circumstances in the Slovenian public administration over the last few years, (2) the questionnaire that was very long and required employees to use a considerable amount of their time, and (3) the sample's structure regarding gender and education which was not the same as that of the whole population.

Originality:

The awareness of the impact of demographic factors on the perceived importance of occupational values and its correlation with job satisfaction might be very useful for police management when deciding on measures for improving job satisfaction and, indirectly, the performance of Slovenian police.

Keywords: occupational values, job satisfaction, Slovenian police, survey, factor analysis

SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS AND POLICE ACTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA: WHAT ARE THE REAL ISSUES?

Cornelis Roelofse

Purpose:

South Africa is experiencing an increasing number of service delivery protests of which a fair portion becomes violent. This paper attempts to describe the scope and reasons for protests at municipal level and then contextualize police actions in relation to these protests.

Methods:

The research is a descriptive, desktop study, focussing on news reports, police statistics and interpretation of visual media, such as TV broadcasts and newspaper photos. Official police reports have also been used.

Findings:

The findings of the research indicate that there is a significant increase in the annual protests reported, while violence by demonstrators is also escalating. Injuries and deaths as a result of police action is high and is steadily increasing. Some protests, classified as service delivery protests in fact have other underlying causes, such as political differences and even ethnic undertones. This indicates that there is an undergoing transformation of protests and a possibility of an escalation of such occurrences in the build-up to the August local elections.

Research limitations:

For the purpose of this paper, existing data from media and official reports were used, while empirical data were not collected. The findings rely on descriptive analysis and limited information, conclusions can be generalised only for current South African protest situation.

Originality:

The research, although making use of existing data and news reports, interpret the data from a deductive perspective and contextualize police action within the context of a political agenda.

Keywords: service delivery, protests, violence, police, South Africa

Panel 4 Violence

THE CHALLENGES OF UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

Renato Matic, Anita Dremel

Purpose:

This paper analyses partiality in defining and understanding violence and specific social causes of both violence and the bias in dealing with it. The objective is to develop two ideal types of societies regarding their tolerance of violence and repressiveness (not) appearing in them – as a method of analysing current drawbacks in the approaches to violence predominantly based on legal and/or criminological approaches and to offer a possible new sociologically-founded definition of violence.

Methods:

The methods applied to understand latent/invisible yet structuring forces behind violence are ideal types and *ex post facto* data on social repressiveness (human rights, press freedom index etc.). The meaningfulness of measures is analysed by using a comparative framework.

Findings:

Findings suggest regular (possibly systematic) oversights in understanding and defining violence, and specifically social conditionality of violence and segmentation between different approaches to violence, which is an issue for both research on violence and social policy.

Research limitations:

Ideal types of violence-tolerating societies imply a wide theory of violence, explaining mutual reproduction of different forms of violence by latent forces. The model thus calls for further empirical application and testing in various contexts and domains.

Originality:

Original are: the focus on the sociological definition of violence conceptualized in broad terms, the aspect of social values and the role of social power regarding interconnectedness of different forms of violence. The paper aims to be a contribution to sociological theory and several ‘special’ sociological disciplines, like sociology of violence, sociology of crime and deviance, and sociology of power.

Keywords: violence, sociology, power, ideal types, peace-making, repressiveness

VIOLENCE AMONG YOUTH POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Marina Mališ Sazdovska, Sara Sazdovska

Purpose:

This paper shows results from the survey which was made due to the violence among young people in the Republic of Macedonia. In addition to that, this paper offers a better explanation for understanding the violent behaviour of the perpetrators as well as the victims, which is one of the main goals. Another goal is the understanding of the reasons, the effects and the consequences of violence and also the safety of young adults.

Methods:

We conducted a survey among 100 students of the Faculty of Security – Skopje, with questions regarding violence among peers, and their experience as bullies or victims.

Findings:

Peer violence is a serious problem in Macedonia. Cases of violence are in the school and outside of it, in the school yards and bus stops. Young people have a sense of insecurity in the environment in which they study and spend their time during the day. They are exposed to certain provocations and threats by their peers.

Research limitations:

This research is done on a small part of the young population, by free choice. The main limitation in this survey refers to a small group of participants.

Originality:

The survey results show the occurrence of the types of violence among young people and the transformation of conflicts. This survey refers to four types of violence: physical, cyber, verbal and emotional/psychological.

Keywords: violence, perpetrators, victim, delinquency, youth, Macedonia

CHILD ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN SARAJEVO (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)

Elmedin Muratbegović

Purpose:

This paper will provide an insight into the analysis conducted through focus group interviews with children about child abuse and exploitation through information and communication technologies [ICT]. The method employed was intended to present the current state in terms of vulnerability of children using information and communication technologies in Sarajevo

Methods:

The survey included (N = 50), instead of the initially planned 50 students, of which 25 (50%) male and 25 (50%) female subjects. The average age of students in the sample was 13.5, while the participants' age ranges from 7 to 18 years of age. There were six focus groups, three with secondary school students and three with primary school children.

Findings:

Relying on the analysis of data collected which suggests that: The ICT is available for school children at an early age, and that the increase in the age of respondents is followed by an increase in the frequency of use of ICT; Different parenting styles affect children's safety; Students do not use proper Internet etiquette and that because of false profiles are at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation by means of ICT;

Research limitations:

Time to implement focus group interviews was limited, especially with students from primary school, which prevented the in-depth analysis of the data collection.

Originality:

The research aims to determine the conditions of the ICT use among students in elementary and secondary schools in Sarajevo, analyse, systematize and compare relevant indicators.

Keywords: child, abuse, exploitation, information and communication technologies, Sarajevo

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION

Irma Kovčo Vukadin, Vedran Žgela, Jadranko Mesić

Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to contribute to better understanding of gender differences in sexual victimization, more specifically, to contribute to better visibility of male victims of sexual offenses. Usual perception is that victims of sexual offenses are females, which is true in majority of cases, while male victims of sexual offenses seem to be ignored due to small figures.

Methods:

This paper brings exploratory analysis and examines the gender differences in sexual victimization in two Police administrations in Croatia in period 1998–2012. Using the police case files (secondary data) of reported sexual victimization (n=260, n(f)=221, n(m)=39), authors tested differences in crime characteristics, victims' characteristics and offender's characteristics regarding victim's gender. Authors also created a questionnaire after reviewing several case files, while the Ministry of the Interior issued permission for the research.

Findings:

Overall, dominant criminal offences were rape and sexual intercourse with a child (statutory rape); mean victim's age was 21.76 and offender's 31.71. Offenders were dominantly males (96.9%). There were statistically significant differences between male and female victims in type of criminal offense, gender of police officer who interviewed the victim, timeframe of the report, number of interviews with victim. In regard to criminal offense, we found significant differences between male and female victims in offender's use of weapon, victim's resistance, alcohol consumption for both victims and offenders, injuries and number of offenders in one criminal incident. Gender differences were also found in following victim's characteristics: age, educational level, marital status, and relationship with the offender, continuation of criminal offense. Male and female victims also differed in regard to offender's gender, educational level, employment, marital status, and parenthood.

Research limitations:

Although the results include all cases in two County police administrations, they cannot be generalized to whole Croatia. Also, there is a general question of a quality of available data in police case files. Nevertheless, further researches based on police case files are recommended in order to get a picture of disclosed sexual victimization, as well as researches on policing male sexual victimization and experiences of male victims.

Originality:

Internationally speaking, male sexual victimization is gaining more attention. Research results contribute to current knowledge in this area bringing Croatian perspective. Sexual integrity is a part of the general physical integrity, which is one of the basic values and rights in contemporary democratic societies. That is why this topic deserves more attention.

Keywords: sexual victimization, gender differences, Croatia

RESULTS FROM RECENT EUROPEAN RESEARCH ON YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION: SOME LESSONS FOR SERBIA

Biljana Simeunović-Patić, Gorazd Meško, Đorđe Ignjatović

Purpose:

This paper analyses the results of a study entitled *Youth Deviance and Youth Violence: A European Multi-agency Perspective on Best Practices in Prevention and Control (YouPrev)* in order to shed some light on the effects of current youth violence prevention measures in six European countries (Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain) and contribute to the future development of juvenile violent crime prevention in Serbia.

Methods:

The paper is based on a literature review. Descriptive and comparative methods were used. The deduction approach was applied to identify the shortcomings of current juvenile violent crime prevention initiatives in Serbia.

Findings:

A comparative and evaluative research on preventive measures, as well as the exchange of experience and best practices, are considered as preconditions for any appreciable improvement in youth violence prevention. Juvenile crime prevention in Serbia is (at least declaratively) widely understood as a problem that requires a systematic multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach. However, similarly to the conclusions adopted in relation to European countries covered by the *YouPrev* study, juvenile delinquency prevention in Serbia has to be improved, particularly by means of evaluation and fundamental systematic approach. The importance of both future research on risk and protective factors as well as a rigorous impact evaluation of preventive interventions should be acknowledged in order to make a significant and viable progress in juvenile crime prevention.

Implications:

Future research in the field of youth violence prevention in Serbia is necessary, particularly with respect to risk and protective factors, the effects of preventive interventions, as well as youths' perspectives on violence prevention. Findings of the *Youth Deviance and Youth Violence* study, which take into account the perspectives of both actors and targets of preventive initiatives, are highly informative for juvenile crime policy development in Serbia. Policy-makers may learn from current European experience, particularly from expert surveys' findings showing the importance of evaluation and a fundamental strategic approach to youth violence prevention. Views

Originality:

The paper is informative for both crime policy-makers, as well as for practitioners and researchers interested in the issue of youth violent crime.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, violence, crime prevention, *YouPrev* study, Serbia

Panel 5
Criminal justice issues I.

THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE INDIVIDUAL QUALITIES AND ABILITIES OF AN OFFICER OF PRE-TRIAL SERVICES – ESTABLISHING THE PROFILE OF INVESTIGATOR’S PROFESSION

Žaneta Navickienė, Ingrida Kairienė

Purpose:

The objective of this research is to identify the fundamental individual qualities and abilities of an officer of pre-trial services, which are essential at work of an investigator.

Methods:

The research is based on the quantitative research method – the empirical survey. Based on the literature review the list of ten individual qualities which could be essential at work of an officer of pre-trial services was prepared for the survey. The sample consisted of 130 students and 130 officers of pre-trial services from various police departments of the country.

Findings:

In our opinion it is important to discover the correlation between the external factors (qualification, competence, operating conditions, etc.) and internal elements (individual qualities, motivation, etc.) by establishing (composing) the profile of officer’s profession of pre-trial services. Therefore, the definition of individual qualities and abilities, which are required in pre-trial services, will help to create the universal image of occupation of a reliable and professional investigator.

Research limitations:

Attitude towards the individual qualities and abilities of an officer of pre-trial units has been researched slightly and fragmentarily enough in Lithuania. It is the main reason why it is difficult to compare different results on that topic. The authors have signified that at present the demand of accomplishment of empirical research exists in Lithuania which can enable to reveal the relation of individual qualities, professional abilities and regularity of officers of pre-trial services better as well as to establish the reliable profile of the future officer of pre-trial services.

Originality:

The scientists of Lithuania have recommended identify and describe the general and professional abilities of investigators. The following factors such as the juridical and ethical education of law and safety and its influence on the criminology situation, etc. have been identified. It is in want of comprehensive surveys about the internal factors which influence the regularity of an officer of pre-trial services such as the individual characteristics (individual qualities, motivation).

Keywords: individual qualities, abilities, pre-trial investigation, officer, organization

THE CONCEPT AND EVALUATION OF THE ENTRAPMENT IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Mindaugas Bilius

Purpose:

Law enforcement officers, carrying on non-public nature actions, must deal exclusively with the precision, follow the competence given to them and lie within the boundaries between permissible and prohibited actions. This paper examines sting operations, distinction between sting operation and entrapment and the evaluation of such acts in the Lithuanian and European Court of Human Rights proceedings.

Methods:

The research is done through the evaluation of the theoretical literature and jurisprudence of various courts: revealing the legal regulation of the sting operation in the human rights context, defining the concept of the entrapment, its changes, dividing the active and passive forms of entrapment.

Findings:

The analysis shows that over the time the concept of entrapment in the context of human rights and freedoms has changed. At the meantime traditionally perceived concept of committing a crime by an active person is changing. The analysis of the courts' jurisprudence indicates that the concept of entrapment became broader and a new – passive concept of entrapment in the law enforcement officers' actions falls into the category of the entrapment. The subjective and objective criteria tests, formed in courts practice, allow the evaluation of the sting operation which has the assumption that the entrapment was made. The subjective criterion allows assessing whether the prosecuted person had prior intention to commit a crime. The objective criterion is focusing on the behaviour of non-public nature activities, impact on a sting operation.

Research limitations:

The research focuses not only on Lithuanian law, but there is also done the evaluation of the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. Thus the findings could be applicable in all countries which ratified the European Convention on Human Rights.

Originality:

The analysis of the criteria of entrapment indicates that during the sting operation, even without active actions of the law enforcement officers or persons engaged in such actions, the entrapment could be done, which could lead to the exculpatory court decision.

Keywords: law enforcement, criminal investigation, sting operation, entrapment.

DEFENDANTS' COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE WORK IN EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT PROCEEDINGS

Željko Karas

Purpose:

The aim of this research is to identify how police investigation was treated during the first years of enforcing European Arrest Warrant [EAW] in Croatia. It is notorious that perpetrators try to evade criminal investigation, particularly when they arrive to another country only to commit crimes. In such situations, crime investigation may face many difficulties. Legal systems have appropriate means in terms of enabling bodies of criminal proceedings to find criminals from other countries. The main instrument for that is the EAW, introduced in EU Framework Decision in 2002, which came into force in 2004.

Methods:

The present part of the research is based on the sample made of 121 decisions of the Supreme Court of Croatia delivered in the period 2013–2016. The sample includes all available final decisions regarding complaints against decisions of first instance courts on the execution of the EAW. The research was focused on defendants' allegations that the police work and crime investigation had questionable results that are obstacles for surrendering. All gathered decisions were analysed through main variables: crime characteristics (such as the type of crime, damage etc.); police issues in evidence gathering (difficulties in determining identity, requesting new evidence etc.); and procedural safeguards.

Findings:

The results of the research show that only in few cases the remarks concerned alleged misconduct of foreign police, or the quality of evidence collected by a police. The current analysis indicates that police work hasn't been prevailing ground for complaints, and it did not have any significant impact on performing the EAW. Determining identity in absence of appropriate evidence is showed as a main difficulty in police work.

Research limitations:

The research results concern primarily the Croatian system, however the particular role of police is imminent to every legal system in the EU that recently introduced the EAW. Results could be used for comparisons with European Evidence Warrant (EEW).

Practical implications:

The research results indicate that crime investigations conducted by foreign police were well performed and therefore they did not present special issue in proceedings. Considering the fact that a modern society without borders inevitably implies mutual cooperation of police forces, the research points out that judicial stages of proceedings that is properly grounded, and that the main difficulties may rise in some other aspects of proceedings. In most of analysed cases, defendants based their complaints on procedural rules, such as double jeopardy, limitation, as well as on some other aspects of the procedure.

Originality:

There are rather many theoretical and dogmatic papers on the topic in recent literature, but very few of them included empirical researches on police issues in the EAW proceedings.

Keywords: European Arrest Warrant, police, case-law, Croatia

Acknowledgements:

This paper is a product of work which has been supported by Croatian Science Foundation under the project 8282 "*Croatian Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters in the EU and the Region: Heritage of the Past and Challenges of the Future*" [CoCoCrim].

LEGAL ASPECTS OF A LOW-THRESHOLD EXAMINATION SERVICE IN AUSTRIA

Sophie Kerbacher, Michael Pfeifer, Reingard Riener-Hofer

Purpose:

This paper gives an overview of the prevailing legal norms concerning the obligation to notify and report criminal acts in Austria and its influence on a low-threshold examination service.

Methods:

Using the experience of the clinical forensic care unit in Graz, which was established in 2008, the legal requirements for low-threshold examination services are analysed and discussed.

Findings:

Medical practitioners in Austria have to take the obligation to notify and report criminal acts according to Austrian Physicians Act into account. However, it has to be considered that not all cases of physical violence can be handled in the same way: For example the age of the victims and the severity of the injuries play important roles for the obligation to notify and report criminal acts. There are substantial differences between a victim of adult age and a victim that is a minor: Medical practitioners are obliged to press criminal charges only, if the adult has died or suffered from grievous bodily harm according to Austrian Criminal Code. Whereas, doctors have to comply with their strict obligation to notify and report criminal acts, if a minor is mistreated, tortured, neglected or sexually abused.

Research limitations:

An overview of the existing low-threshold clinical forensic examination service in Austria and the prevailing legal norms concerning the obligation to notify and report criminal acts is given.

Originality:

By explaining the influence of the Austrian obligation to notify and report criminal acts on a low-threshold examination service the relevance and challenges for clinical forensic care units are shown.

Keywords: low-threshold clinical forensic examination, forensic medicine, obligation to notify and report criminal acts

TEACHING ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDENTS BASED ON EU LEGAL ACTS ON IMMIGRATION

Vesna Trajkovska, Snežana Nikodinovska-Stefanovska

Purpose:

The paper explores ideas and offers practical solutions for integrating EU legal acts in the area of immigration in the English language classroom aimed at teaching collocations to law enforcement students.

Methods:

The authors will select several EU legal acts addressing the issue of immigration. They will serve as the basis for selecting relevant lexical and grammatical collocations related to immigration concepts, and for designing activities which can be used with law enforcement students in their English classes.

Findings:

Legal acts in the field of immigration can serve as useful resources, when designing classroom activities for law enforcement students. They can help students develop their collocational competence and enrich their vocabulary in the field of immigration, adding to the authenticity in the classroom.

Research limitations:

The paper is based on a limited number of EU legal acts, used for the extraction of collocations included in the classroom activities. Consequently, the authors used a limited number of collocations students will be able to learn and practise while completing their classroom tasks.

The authors focus only on EU legal acts, not including other immigration-related texts, which also abound in relevant vocabulary.

Originality:

The issue of teaching English collocations has been addressed by other researchers, but this paper focuses specifically on English collocations related to immigration concepts as they are used in authentic EU documents. It can also serve as motivation for other researchers, teachers and course designers to further explore this issue in future.

Keywords: collocations, English, EU, legal acts, exercises

Panel 6
Green criminology – water crimes

WATER, INEQUALITIES AND INJUSTICE: SOCIAL DIVISIONS, RACISM AND COLONIALISM – PAST AND PRESENT

Avi Brisman, Nigel South

Purpose:

This paper reviews themes of subordination and injustice, and forms of crime and victimisation, in relation to water access and distribution.

Methods:

This is a preliminary paper drawing on published historical and contemporary cases from around the world.

Findings:

Inadequate access to safe and sanitary supplies of freshwater causes over three percent of all human deaths worldwide and is the leading cause of death for children under five years old. Access to clean water is as fundamentally important as the composition of the air we breathe and soil we touch—and there is a growing sentiment that it is—or should be—a human right. In Green Criminology, the idea of “environmental (in)justice” captures concerns about the distribution of access to “environmental goods” but also the inequalities reflected in patterns of distribution or scarcity which have environmentally bad impacts and unjust outcomes for particular populations.

Research limitations:

The paper represents an exploratory exercise and draws on secondary sources only.

Originality:

Although “water” issues have been explored in other social sciences, notably in geography and political ecology, harms and crimes relevant to water availability and access have been neglected in criminology until relatively recently.

Keywords: water, injustice, water theft, pollution, colonialism, racism

POLITICKING, GOVERNMENT LOBBYING AND THE PRIVATISATION OF FRESHWATER

Reece Walters

Purpose:

This paper examines the international legal framework that permitted the privatisation of freshwater in Europe and the ways in which conservative politics influenced by corporate interests commercialised an essential human and non-human need for maximum fiscal gain.

Methods:

This paper draws on original archival research of documents recently released after 30 years embargo and traces the political machinations associated with privatisation laws of freshwater in the UK.

Findings:

The 1990 Dublin Principles, establishing the ‘economic good’ of freshwater, were adopted at the Rio Environment and Development Conference 1992, and paved the way for the privatisation of water. On the one hand, freshwater has been explicitly recognised under Resolution 64/292 of the United Nations General Assembly explicitly as a human right; on the other, it has become a commodity for corporate exploitation and commercial profit. Prior to the Dublin Principles, the United Kingdom was the first jurisdiction to fully privatise public water utilities in 1989. This occurred after many years of conservative government negotiations with corporate interests. This move to a corporate owned water supply, which was to influence international freshwater law and policy, was established against repeated advice and research warning of the dangers inherent in a profit-driven and market-oriented approach to water provision and supply.

Research limitations:

This paper is part of an ongoing collaborative research endeavour exploring global freshwater security, privatisation and the politics of regulation.

Originality:

Issues of freshwater privatisation, security and regulation are new to criminological landscapes.

Keywords: water, injustice, commodification, privatisation, neo-liberalism

THE WATER CRIMES PROJECT – AN INITIATIVE TO IDENTIFY AND CONTRAST CRIMINAL ACTIONS AGAINST WATER RESOURCES IN EUROPE

Massimo Migliorini, Gregory Truden, Sergio Olivero

Purpose:

This paper presents the “Water Crimes Project”, a DG-HOME funded project with the aim of increasing the systematic knowledge of crimes and threats against drinking water in Europe. Collection of “intelligence” information about crimes against water and consequent measures adopted in different European countries allows the development of security strategic analysis, including risks and vulnerability map at EU level. The project explores in particular the links between the different crime typologies: environmental, economic, organized.

Methods:

Water Crimes Project developed a research methodology for data collection to increase systematic knowledge of crimes, risks and threats related to water resources in Europe. The research methodology relies upon the analysis of international documents, such as: UNODC standards (e.g. ICCS – International Classification of Crime For Statistical Purposes), which provide a framework for the systematic production and comparison of statistical data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions; The EU Directive 2000/60/EC, which establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater; The EU Directive 98/83/EC, which concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption, and; data collected by workshops and focus groups with experts in crime sectors including Interpol, Europol, Eurojust, European Commission, UNEP, UNODC, OECD, and national ministries.

Findings:

The data collected from existing literature, legislation, stakeholder consultations (focus groups, elite interviews), judicial cases, and media reports indicate that there is a strong heterogeneity among European Countries legislations for what concerns the *concept of water*. In some cases, it is considered as a fundamental right for people, in other cases as a resource, and in others it is not considered at all. The role of *water* within a crime can be very different; it can be the target (deliberate pollution), the objective (pilfering from water pipes) or the mean (people enforcement through water resources controlling). A list of indicators to classify and characterize water crimes, and to measure their scale and impact in Europe, was established. The indicators rely on data about water (type, intention, water service involvement, etc.) and data about criminal offence (legal basis, crime classification, perpetrator, motive modus operandi, etc.).

Research limitations:

There is a number of challenging limitations that research projects have to cope with, when dealing with the concept of “crime against water resources”. Among the most relevant are the absence of international classification of water related crimes, the heterogeneity among European countries legislations, the lack of criminological studies in Europe and the complexity in data collection.

Originality:

The Water Crimes Project provides the first strategic analysis on crime related risk in the water sector in Europe, by making an inventory of the various forms of crime that threaten this fundamental good, analysing the potential impact and the risks of these crimes in Europe, developing mid-term outlook of the trends, and finally composing recommendations for mitigating strategies.

Keywords: water, crime, police, environment, pilfering, pollution, fraud

PROVIDING WATER SUPPLY IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES – A CASE STUDY OF SLOVENIA

Katja Eman, Saša Kuhar, Gorazd Meško

Purpose:

Water is one of the crucial natural resource that people need for their existence on the planet Earth. Slovenia is one of the most water endowed European countries, although the water supplies are not evenly distributed among all regions. The purpose of this paper is to present how water supply in local communities in Slovenia is provided and how the provision of clean water is regulated according to national legal provisions.

Methods:

This paper is based on a literature review and legal provisions analysis, where descriptive analysis method was used.

Findings:

The water became a property of the Republic of Slovenia in 1993 with the first Environmental Protection Act. About 99% of the water for public supply in Slovenia is from underground sources. Because of this, it is necessary that reserves of groundwater and springs are not exposed to polluted surface and leaching of agricultural and other chemicals from the soil and landfills. Analysis showed that majority of local communities in Slovenia have public water supply. Drinking water supply is provided by 101 public utility services that are responsible for environment. The quality of water is very good and water quality is monitored on a monthly base. It can be concluded that drinking water supply in Slovenia is very good regulated with various legal acts and that their implementation in practice is quite good.

Originality:

We must be aware that water is one of the most important good for our lives, which is why we have to give special attention to legal regulation of this area. Therefore, this paper presents a step forward in the area of the water supply provision in Slovenian local communities with the focus on irregularities and possible threats against water.

Research limitations:

The paper presents only review of legal regulation and basic information on water supply in Slovenia. The specifics remain a challenge for further research.

Keywords: water supply, local community, water crime, Slovenia

Panel 7
Local safety I.

POLICE ROLE IN LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION – EXPERIENCES FROM SERBIA

Slaviša Vuković, Saša Mijalković, Goran Bošković

Purpose:

This paper examines problems and benefits from actual police activities in local crime prevention in Serbia.

Methods:

The research is based on analysis of normative-legal framework, strategies, programs and plans that regulate the actions of police in crime prevention at community level in Serbia, analysis of reports on implemented preventive activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and analysis of the available literature.

Findings:

The data show that there is a need for further normative-legal regulation partnerships between police and other entities at local community in Serbia, as well as need to undertake further efforts in order to define specific prevention programs and plans in local communities based on a systematic analysis of the problems that lead to crime and disorder.

Research limitations:

More extensive studies on preventive police activities at the community level are necessary in Serbia, as the current state of knowledge is largely based on analysis of preventive policing practices in other countries, especially the Anglo-Saxon countries.

Originality:

Research results have identified good practices, as well as problems related to the community policing in Serbia. Identified problems should be addressed in further development of community policing strategies in Serbia.

Keywords: Serbia, police, crime prevention, local community, experience

ENSURING LOCAL SAFETY – TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBLJANA

Urška Pirnat, Marko Mlaker

Purpose:

This paper examines how traffic safety in the Municipality of Ljubljana is arranged on local level, especially how traffic infrastructure, traffic policy, implementation of prevention, and municipal wardens can affect traffic safety.

Methods:

We identified major traffic issues, based on the data of police statistic and municipal wardens, made a review of literature and municipal documents, which refer to traffic policy, and conducted interviews with implementers of prevention.

Findings:

The number of traffic accidents in the area of MOL has dropped for almost 50 percent in the last ten years and traffic injuries are not as severe as they used to be. Traffic safety is not yet on a satisfactory level – the main traffic issue is traffic load in the centre during peak hours, too many traffic impacts on traffic accidents, improper parking and stopping of vehicles in the centre. Traffic policy of the Municipality is improving, the main goal until 2020 is to reduce car transportation and increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling, which is also influenced by green policy of MOL. Municipal wardens and implementers of prevention are playing a huge role in ensuring traffic safety in MOL.

Research limitations:

This research is limited to the area of the Municipality of Ljubljana. The limitations are also in the fact that various factors impact traffic safety.

Originality:

There is not much research done on traffic safety in the Municipality of Ljubljana and this paper can help different institutions, which are dealing with traffic safety of the Municipality of Ljubljana.

Keywords: traffic safety, traffic issues, Municipality of Ljubljana, local safety, municipal wardens

THE PROBLEM OF GRAFFITI IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LJUBLJANA

Tamara Pahor, Karmen Zupančič

Purpose:

The graffiti in the Municipality of Ljubljana has long been a serious problem, especially in the area of city centre. Our goal is to study current situation, regarding graffiti in the Municipality of Ljubljana, with special emphasis put on finding solutions to prevent, or at least minimize, any further development of this behavioural phenomena.

Methods:

For the purpose of our study we used S.A.R.A model, starting with the analysis of the field situation. We also studied current literature on the subject and research that has been done so far, proposing some possible solutions to the problem, as well as including those already conducted by the Municipality of Ljubljana. We also conducted interviews with city wardens and other involved professionals.

Findings:

The most frequent are hate speech graffiti with political note. We estimate the worst situation being in “Trubarjeva” Street right in the city centre, where one can see graffiti virtually everywhere. Despite the application of the project “Pobude” and the campaign “Človek čuvaj svoje mesto”, there has not been a noticeable decrease in numbers of graffiti in Ljubljana. Among implemented solutions was also one very concrete, where municipality gave 13 walls to the graffiti artists to paint legally within the city, which confirmed to be positive. We also suggest CCTV cameras to be put in most vulnerable spots across the city.

Research limitations:

The research has been conducted in the city of Ljubljana, so the results cannot be generalized on the entire country, but can be used in comparison to results from other municipalities. Graffiti show people's dissatisfaction with current politicians/government, social status, etc. which can be also helpful for local authorities to understand the connected problems, partially or fully.

Originality:

First of all, there hasn't been any research done in Slovenia, regarding the problem of graffiti. Secondly, we proposed solutions for this problem, such as workshops at schools, major cleaning events, etc. as well as analysing what has been done by now, all of which can be used by the Municipality to improve the current situation. And lastly, with this study we provide a basis for further research in Slovenia.

Keywords: graffiti, Municipality of Ljubljana, S.A.R.A model, vandalism, city wardens

BEGGING IN LJUBLJANA AS A FORM OF LOCAL SAFETY ENDANGERMENT

David Sluga, Jure Puppis

Purpose:

The purpose of this study is to present the issue of begging in the Municipality of Ljubljana and to offer solutions at the municipality and the police directorate levels for combating the issue and the behaviours associated with it.

Methods:

For the realization of this study, the authors have used the method of secondary data analysis, the comparative method and the interview method.

Findings:

The actual occurrence of begging in the city of Ljubljana is considerable and represents a large amount of day-to-day work of the police and of the municipality wardens. The legislature itself does not provide sufficient long-term solutions for misdemeanour offenders in connection to begging and is in need of reform. The hardest of issues related to begging is the one of organised begging, particularly forced begging. The criminal prosecution of these phenomena is difficult, as is the rescuing of its victims. More appropriate institutional psychosocial solutions need to be implemented on both the municipal and national levels. A fall in misdemeanours associated with begging is noted at the Ljubljana police directorate. Regarding the execution of measures by the Municipality wardens, a rise in occasions is detected. Both higher frequency of begging-associated police actions, as well as a higher activity of the Municipality wardens are suspected to be contributing factors to the fall of begging-related misdemeanours. Also noted, is a higher share of intrusive begging misdemeanours as opposed to the unauthorised collection of donations – in both instances Romanian nationals prevail as perpetrators.

Research Limitations:

The usefulness of this study is limited in certain instances due to small sample size, which does not allow for more conclusive findings. Nevertheless, the findings are useful at applying strategies for solving the problem at the municipality and the police directorate levels, at the national and international level, as well as with other organisations and individuals, working in the field of the homeless and beggars.

Originality:

The paper proposes practical solutions for the spatial, social control, judicial and psychosocial aspects of solving the begging issue.

Keywords: begging, homelessness, local safety, crime, security services, local community, countermeasures

CYBERSECURITY OF SLOVENIA AND ITS CITIZENS

Igor Bernik

Purpose:

The paper examines the principles of cybersecurity in Slovenia and the state of its citizens' security when accessing the cyberspace.

Methods:

We present the cybersecurity of Slovenian citizens by the use of a descriptive method, a statistical analysis of survey data and a synthesis of findings.

Findings:

The use of the cyberspace is an indispensable part of interaction between citizens. Beside its many benefits, the permanent connectivity and interaction brings pitfalls and risks to the cyberspace users. To avoid these pitfalls and avoid the threats, users need to know how the cyberspace works, be aware that they are not anonymous when accessing it, and that by interacting with others they enable the operation of individuals that want to harm them in various ways. The state of cybersecurity in Slovenia is globally comparable to the average of the developed world. In this paper, we present the measures for lowering the risks of citizens accessing the cyberspace and raise the general level of citizen security in order to lower the harmful influences of the cyberspace.

Research limitation:

The limitation of the research is a low response rate that does not allow statistical generalization to the whole Slovenian population. Further research is needed to gather the needed data that would allow the statistical generalization of results.

Originality:

Extant research has largely focused on the risks of business users in the cyberspace however less attention has been paid to the cybersecurity of citizens. The presented findings are a novelty in Slovenia and at the same time enable the development of adequate measures to improve the state of cybersecurity.

Keywords: Slovenia, cybersecurity, citizens, protection

Panel 8
Local safety II.

THE TRANSITION OF PRESCRIPTION PILLS TO HEROIN IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Alexander Cundiff, Cesar Esmeral

Purpose:

The main focus of this paper is to look at the increase in drug addiction cases in local communities throughout the past several years.

Methods:

Using statistics from *The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)* along with interviews of several local law enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians, and recovering drug addicts the results will show how much of an increase in certain communities could have been effected high numbers of drug addiction.

Findings:

A key driver behind the rise in heroin abuse was the reformulation of two widely abused prescription pain drugs (Oxycotin and Opana), making them harder to crush and snort. Along with the reformulation, as prescription pills became harder to obtain in doctors' offices because of different restrictions such as the Monitoring program, the more expensive they became on the streets. Addicts who could not afford to support their habit then transitioned from pain killers to Heroin. Four out of five individuals who are addicted to heroin were once addicted to a prescription pill. According to the *Overdose Fatality Report*, over the past decade Kentuckians average over 1,000 overdose deaths a year. EMT's receive 3 to 4 overdose calls each shift with more on the weekend. On average over 150 people die of drug overdoses daily.

Research limitations:

With interviews coming from individuals of different job backgrounds who see drug addiction completely opposite of each other, the results varied on opinions of dealing with addiction.

Originality:

Though there is much research on heroin addiction in the United States today, but there is little research on the transition from prescription pills to heroin.

Keywords: transition, heroin, addiction

PROPERTY CRIMES AT PETROL STATIONS IN SLOVENIA (2008–2013) AND SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION

Sara Korpič

Purpose:

This paper examines the problem of property crimes at petrol stations in Slovenia and describes their security. The aim of this paper is to present propositions for better criminal prevention. The findings reveal which types of property crime occur most often at gas stations in Slovenia, which days of the week and hours of the day they commonly take place, and which regions and cities in Slovenia are most problematic.

Methods:

A descriptive method was used to explain the basic concepts of property crimes and their characteristics. The locations of crimes were entered into maps with the help of the ArcGIS tool. The last part of the paper describes the causes, consequences, and suggestions for prevention.

Findings:

The largest number of crimes involves thefts, followed by fraud and aggravated theft. While time of day, when petrol stations are more frequently a target of attacks, can be determined, the same cannot be said about the exact day of the week.

Research limitations:

The most obvious limitation to this study is the dark figure of crime. Many cases are excluded from police statistics so the results derive only from official reports. Comparison with other countries is almost impossible due to different definitions of laws and legal frameworks. Changes in legislation continue to prevent the comparison between previous and current situation.

Originality:

This is the first piece of research that deals with the issue of property offences at petrol stations in Slovenia, based on location (region), time of day (hour), and day of the week, when these offences were committed.

Keywords: petrol stations, property crimes, security of service stations, criminal prevention

CRIMES AND INCIVILITIES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE IN LJUBLJANA

Klemen Ogrin, Gregor Hočevar

Purpose:

The purpose of the research is to present the powers and duties of the police and municipal wardens in maintaining public order and peace in Slovenia and to display the statistics regarding public order and peace violations. For this purpose, we used Geographical Information System (GIS) and analysed the number of offenses against public order peace between 2008 and 2013 in Ljubljana.

Methods:

While conducting the research, we used the following data-collection and process methods: legislation and professional document analysis, statistics overview (annual police statistics and statistics from the Municipality wardens), and the use of GIS tool.

Findings:

Through the research, we found out that the city centre of Ljubljana is the most troubled with crimes and incivilities, because the fluctuation of the people through this part is the highest. The most common offense is brawling, the most common incivility is misbehaviour towards officers and wardens. The results also show a significant decline in crime and incivilities in recent years.

Research limitations:

The biggest limitation of the research was obtaining data, since the data for crimes in 2014 and 2015 are not yet available for external use with GIS system. The research itself can be useful though, in analysing crimes and incivilities in the Municipality of Ljubljana. Also, we confirmed the fact that the most problematic part of Ljubljana, in terms of offenses, is city centre.

Originality:

First and foremost, the results are intended for all professionals in criminal justice system and crime prevention. Our topic can contribute to a better understanding of the issues of public order and peace; it also displays dispersion of crimes in the Municipality of Ljubljana in a certain time period which allows us to determinate the most critical areas.

Keywords: public order and peace, offences, Ljubljana, GIS, municipal wardens

URBAN PLANNING OR URBAN MINING?

Evanne Cornette, Elizabeth Bailey

Purpose:

To inform other communities of the injustices that corporations can have on a small town that is not equipped to handle big investments.

Methods:

Open source data collection.

Findings:

The Webb Cos. has drained the city of Lexington, KY of time, money, and a part of history for over eight years, and they are not done yet.

Research limitations:

We only conducted open source data collection, so there could be bias in the sources that we heavily relied upon for data.

Originality:

This paper delves into the possible negative aims of big money coming into a small town – what gain do they make in comparison to the city's improvement over time?

Keywords: Lexington, Kentucky, ECU, urban mining

UNJUSTIFIED PARKING AT PARKING SPACES RESERVED FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AS AN INDICATOR OF ANOMIE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A STUDY IN LJUBLJANA

Aleš Bučar Ručman

Purpose:

Unjustified parking at clearly marked parking spaces reserved for people with disabilities, represents a violation of formal (legal) and informal (moral) norms. It is a selfish act which creates unjustified benefit at the expense of the other in deprived position. The purpose of the study is to reveal “the typical” category of people who unjustifiably park at parking places reserved for people with disabilities. Study examines the gender, age, social position of violators and deals also with other influences (e.g. location of a parking place, weather). The final aim of a study is to conclude if there is a specific category of people who violate this regulation or if this is a common approach used by “everybody” and an indication of general disrespect of norms (i.e. anomie).

Methods:

In the period from 18 – 21 April 2015 a larger number of observers (almost 100) controlled 60 parking spaces for people with disabilities at 15 locations around the capital of Slovenia – Ljubljana. At each location at least 2 observers monitored the parking violations and collected the following data: estimated age of a driver, sex, number of people in a car, number of free parking places, Slovene/non-Slovene licence plate etc. All wrongly parked vehicles were photographed in a way that a licence plate cannot be recognised, but the value of a car can be estimated and therefrom also the social position of a driver. All of the gathered data were analysed with the use of SPSS.

Findings:

Among all included cases from observation (N = 608), over 60% of those who parked at places reserved for people with disabilities did not have an appropriate parking permit (state issued card). Among violators the majority were men (almost 80%) and the (estimated) age group with the highest percent of violations was 30–50 years. Most of violators (over 50%) parked their vehicle on the wrong place for a short time (up to 20 minutes).

Research limitations:

Limitation of a study is a focus on violations only and therefore the data for drivers who do not possess the permit, though they do not violate traffic regulations (do not park at places for people with disabilities), is missing. Other limitations are connected to the possibility of collecting “wrong data” (e.g. counterfeited or misused disability permits/cards).

Originality:

This kind of research has not been done in the past and represents an innovative approach in verifying the link between solidarity and social characteristics of individuals. Research has also a practical value and can be used for designing, controlling and regulating traffic in local communities.

Keywords: anomie, parking for people with disabilities, solidarity

Panel 9
Illegal drugs and social control

TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION IN THE DETECTION OF DRUGS

Janina Juškevičiūtė, Ingrida Ilgauskienė, Snieguolė Matulienė, Egidijus Kurapka

Purpose:

The Law Enforcement Agency is under constant pressure to make the level of control over trafficking, drugs smuggling more efficient. An international team of researchers from six European countries participated into the FP-7 project Sensor System for Detection of Criminal Chemical Substances to develop an outstanding miniaturized “Sniffer” system, based on new colometric sensor technology.

Methods:

The project is being carried out in several stages: collecting the database of the selected explosives and drug substances to be tested; developing of a multi-colometric system, which is able to identify chemical substances; designing a portable device, which can be used in open-air conditions and the testing stage of the device. This testing stage was conducted in a laboratory according to the methods developed by the researchers of the team.

Findings:

The study has shown that multi-colometric systems can be applied to detect illegal drugs under laboratory conditions. Thus, the system can be used to design a portable, highly sensitive device. Further research must be done to define, whether this device works properly in open air conditions.

Research limitations:

This is ongoing research, which will hopefully provide the Law Enforcement Agencies with a portable, miniaturized, automated, rapid, low cost, highly sensitive device for drug detection from the air sample.

Originality:

This is the first attempt to detect illegal drugs in air samples with a multi-colometric handheld sensor.

Keywords: drugs, detection of drugs, drug trafficking, smuggling, sensor, chemical substances

THE DETERMINATION OF CAUSAL CONNECTION BETWEEN DRUGS ABUSE AND CRIMINAL ACTS COMMITMENT

Velimir Rakočević

Purpose:

The aim of this work is to determine the causes and effects between opiate abuses in the sense that the use within the reach of medicinal indications and the performance of various criminal deeds.

Methods:

The retrospective study comprises 630 male convicts and 15 female convicts that were in prison in Podgorica penitentiary and prison for women, organized units of State Penitentiary of Montenegro from January 2012 until the end of December during the same year. The data had been collected by application of the following criminological methods: a) the observing method of single cases of criminal behaviour, b) clinical method, c) the analysis of the documents content, d) exploratory interview, e) analytical synthesis, f) criminological-statistical method.

Findings:

It has been determined that out of 630 male convicts 114 (18.09) examiners has consumed drugs before commitment of certain criminal act and that was not discovered nor in criminal charges nor during jail sentence. Out of total of 15 female convicts it has been determined that three female examiners (20%) before committing criminal act have consumed drugs and that such an information does not exist in verdict and in the dossier of the convict. In this work is on the level of high statistically significance the casual relationship has been proven between opiates abuses and criminal deeds commitment.

Research Limitations:

I suggest future researchers to pay special attention to the conversation with prisoners, especially good preparation of the interview. Restrictions were related to documentation and too few insincere prisoners responses.

Originality:

This research provides a good basis for further research in the field of combating drug abuse.

Keywords: drug, criminality, abuse, addiction

ONLINE COUNTERFEIT MEDICINE TRADE IN SLOVENIA

Danijela Frangež, Boštjan Slak

Purpose:

The purpose of this paper is to present internet sales of counterfeit medicines and list some indicators that may be used to detect rogue pharmacies and adverts for counterfeit medicines.

Methods:

The paper is based on a substantial literature review and analysis of websites in the Slovene language, where the purchase of medicines is (supposedly) possible.

Findings:

Counterfeit medicines are often sold online. Such impersonal sales provide anonymity for sellers and buyers, and easy communication with a wide range of users, especially via spam advertising and the social media. This makes illicit online pharmacies a very lucrative business. Due to the high-risk to the health of users, law enforcement, customs and regulatory authorities around the globe are combating counterfeit medicines available online. Rogue pharmacies may be identified mainly due to the lack of a postal address and telephone number, the possibility to buy prescription-only medicines without an actual medical prescription, suspiciously low prices of medicines, etc. The legitimate online pharmacies of Slovene origin, however, may be identified by a special logo.

Research limitations:

The research only included the analysis of web pages in the Slovene language where the purchase of medicines is (supposedly) possible. It must be also stated, that no purchase from such online pharmacies was actually made.

Originality:

The paper presents the situation in Slovenia with respect to a global problem of counterfeit medicines and aims to stimulate in-depth discussions on the subject among the interested stakeholders.

Keywords: internet, online, pharmacy, rogue pharmacy, medicines, counterfeit medicines

DRUG POLICY FOR ILLEGAL NON-COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES WITH NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND HUMAN RIGHTS: PRINCIPLES OF INDIVIDUAL AUTONOMY AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Edita Gruodytė

Purpose:

This paper examines if a state policy prohibiting consumption of illegal narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities – acquisition and/or storage of illegal drugs for consumption aims could be evaluated as infringing the human rights such as the principle of autonomy and privacy right in accordance with the European Convention of Human Rights, the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, national constitution and jurisprudence of constitutional court and scientific literature.

Methods:

For the purpose of problem analysis several methods were used, such as review, analysis and interpretation of scientific literature and legal acts (both national and international), comparative method of cases studies (national and European Court of Human Rights).

Findings:

After evaluating restrictions to the principles of autonomy and privacy such as the rule of law and especially necessity in a democratic society tests it was concluded that State is empowered to prohibit illegal non-commercial activities with drugs. This is grounded by protection of individual and public health arguments. State policy is in accordance with principles of autonomy and privacy right in case the principle of proportionality is not infringed. In our case –the most appropriate means for illegal consumption, acquisition and storage of psychoactive substances for personal consumption – harm reduction policy.

Research limitations:

The research question does not cover issues related to drug trafficking and its implication on human rights violation

Originality:

Evaluating soundness of drug policy from human rights perspective is new both from national and international level. Only some opinions of experts on the matter could be found at the moment but no scientific thought developed on the matter yet.

Keywords: drug policy; human rights, international treaties, EU drug policy

Panel 10
Criminal justice issues II.

ADVOCACY FOR ACCREDITATION OF THE FORENSIC LABORATORIES OF THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES IN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 AND ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR MUTUAL COOPERATION

Aleksandar Ivanović, Vladimir Ragozin, Dragica Vučinić

Purpose:

The paper pronounces the advocacy activities for forensic accreditation in standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 in currently non-accredited forensic laboratories in the Western Balkans.

Methods:

The Forensic centre of the Police Directorate of the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro [FCM]) in joint efforts and with the support of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro launched a regional initiative for transferring its expertise and lessons learned in accreditation in ISO/IEC 17025:2005 meaning that Forensic Centre of Montenegro has become truly a leading forensic laboratory, a mentor for the non-accredited laboratories their peers in Tirana, Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Skopje.

Findings:

The analysis of forensic evidence must be aligned with the international standards of quality so the criminal justice systems of the different countries may efficiently and effectively co-operate in the exchange of such information for the benefit of the investigation and pro-active police work.

Research limitations:

Forensic Center of the Police Directorate of Montenegro noted that the forensic laboratories of the neighbouring countries are not accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025:2005. This fact can lead to problems in inter-regional cooperation in combating organized crime and corruption.

Originality:

Some of the results of the OSCE and FCM joint projects recorded in 2015 show that the co-operation in the area of forensics was more dynamic among those laboratories involved in the project, in particular in the exchange of DNA profiles, drugs and finger prints. Anyhow, there is still a lot of space for improvement.

Keywords: forensics, accreditation, ISO/IEC 17025:2005, criminal justice, regional cooperation

CLINICAL FORENSIGRAPHY AND ITS LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN AUSTRIA

Reingard Riener-Hofer

Purpose:

This paper analyses the implementation of imaging applications into forensic investigations from a legal point of view.

Methods:

Especially for the field of clinical-forensic medicine the use of radiologic methods shows interesting possibilities for the evaluation and documentation of bodily harms. It helps to optimize the securing of evidence by experts. The quality of radiological imaging in forensic medicine does not only depend on medical or technical developments. The value of these methods in court is also defined by the existing legal framework. Relating to these legal criteria it is important to differ between the use of imaging techniques for the purpose of clinical diagnostic reasons or for the use of exclusive forensic reasons.

Findings:

Ionising radiation can only be used under the conditions concerning radiation protection, which restricts the use of X-ray and computed tomography (CT). An ideal alternative as a forensic imaging method without ionising radiation for the clinical-forensic practice is therefore Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). MRI can be highly advised for judicial purposes in the field of Clinical-Forensic Imaging.

Research limitations:

Clinical-forensic imaging is limited by strict legal requirements. It has to fulfil existing regulations of criminal procedure law, public health law and medical law. Missing a diagnostic legitimation the forensic scan must be approved by a judge and ordered by the public prosecution.

Originality:

The legal requirements for clinical-forensic examinations in general (laid down in paragraph 123 Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure) and clinical-forensic imaging in criminal proceedings are explained.

Keywords: legal requirements for clinical-forensic examinations, forensic imaging, forensigraphy, forensic medicine.

CONFISCATING WHITE-COLLAR CRIME PROCEEDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Svetlana Nikoloska, Jovche Angjeleski

Purpose:

The objectives of this paper is to present theoretical study of the measure – confiscation of crime proceeds and property in the Macedonian criminal legislation, Macedonian experiences on confiscation of criminal proceeds from the perpetrators of the white-collar crime i.e. the perpetrators that acquired criminal proceeds by abuse of the official position and authorization within the period of research (2010–2014).

Methods:

The paper consists of theoretical analysis of the definition of white-collar crime, criminal and legal aspects of the offense “misuse of official position and authority” according the Criminal Code of the Republic of Macedonia, the study of the Macedonian criminal practice on criminal cases with elements of abuse and imposition of confiscation and the cooperation of the public prosecutor with the investigating authorities. We also analysed the views and attitudes of the citizens of the need for confiscation of criminally acquired proceeds and assets, acquired by abuse of official position and authorization committed by the perpetrators while performing their duties, realized by an electronic polling system.

Findings:

The Macedonian Criminal Code provides a measure-confiscation of criminally acquired property and other proceeds for perpetrators who commit crimes and become subjects of unlawful enrichment. According to the research, the most perpetrated type of crime, from which the perpetrators acquire criminal proceeds, in the past two decades, is the criminal act "misuse of official position and authority". According to the research for the period of 2010–2014 we analysed the indicators on the extent, the structure and the dynamics of this type of crime in Macedonia as well as indicators for the type and amount of illegally acquired proceeds and indicators of confiscated proceeds of crime and property, based on the data of the investigative and judicial authorities. The survey of the citizens' attitude gives indications on whether citizens understand the social danger of doing crime with elements of abuse for the perpetrators who have a legal obligation to respect the law and not to abuse it for the sake of personal financial interest.

Research limitations:

The results are limited to Macedonian criminal justice system. However, with the descriptive study and survey we demonstrate the authenticity of citizens' attitude regarding the process of confiscation to perpetrators who misuse the public confidence and the performance of official authority entrusted to them, or use the taxpayers' money in the performance of official authority in state bodies, public institutions, enterprises and local governments. Based on the studies, profiling of the perpetrator's personality is possible.

Originality:

The work is prepared on the basis of multi-year studies of the mentioned matter, especially the Macedonian criminal practice and analysis of data of the state bodies and institutions competent for criminal and financial research of the white-collar crime. By analysing the gathered responses in the conducted survey, the indicators about the views and attitudes of the citizens are drawn.

Keywords: white-collar crime, confiscation, criminal proceeds, criminal investigation and financial investigation

THE EQUIVALENTS OF GENOCIDAL INTENT IN ABORTION LAWS

Dragan Dakić

Purpose:

The main reason for writing this paper is to contribute to the contemporary efforts to develop the ability to detect atrocities beyond those committed during World war II. Disabled people were systematically exterminated and their targeting was vindicated by “the best medical knowledge available”. Currently, in the age of arising concern for the inclusion of people with disabilities as fully equal and participating members of society and symmetric normative efforts of the international community, however, it appears that “the best medical knowledge available” is maintained as a tool for targeting the disabled. The aim of this paper is to confirm the hypothesis that suchlike legal treatment of the disabled cannot be tolerated from the aspect of international criminal law since it cannot escape criticism as it has innate equivalents of genocidal intent.

Methods:

The objectives are achieved using additional evidentiary instruments of genocidal intent. The main methods used in the research are the method of induction/deduction, the case-law study method and the method of comparison. The first two methods were used to define binding legal standards in the field of prohibition against genocide focusing on the psychological element concerning the crime. The latter is used to display differences in treating disabled pre-person humans as compared to able-bodied pre-persons. The scope of this inquiry is reduced only to *mens rea* as one of the three constructing elements of the crime of genocide.

Findings:

The equivalents of genocidal intent exist in laws that introduce fetal malformation as the absolute defence of abortion. The application of these laws directly results in a drastic reduction of the number of disabled persons. Time-unlimited abortion on the grounds of fetal disability discriminates against disabled persons providing them with a narrower “right to a safe life” zone as compared to that of able-bodied persons. Suchlike legal frameworks induce the accountability of state officials for introducing it as well as medical practitioners for implementing it.

Research Limitations:

The case law of international tribunals provided several elements which could be used as additional evidentiary instruments to prove genocidal intent. Most of them are enumerated in the paper and each could be an appropriate subject for future research to test the hypostatized position. However, this inquiry is limited to the elements “scale of committed atrocities” and “discrimination”, which are of general character and could be reflected through different legislations regardless of social, cultural or any other particularities.

Originality:

The value of the paper is associated with its purpose. It could provide a useful tool for NGOs that are advocating for rights of the disabled as well as for governments in creating honest politics designed to include disabled people in the society. The paper develops a new perspective on the abortion debate providing it with neutral argumentation that arises from binding legal principles which are established in the associated branch of international law.

Keywords: disabled, abortion, genocide, *mens rea*

PRISON OFFICERS' TRAINING IN SLOVENIA

Rok Hacin

Purpose:

The focus of the paper is on the manifestation of the different forms of prison officers' training in Slovenia. Based on a detail analysis of the training curriculums, prevailing fields of expertise in individual form of training for prison officers will be determined. Aim of the study is to identified positive areas of trainings for prison officers in Slovenia, and also to exposed deficiencies, which still need to be reviewed.

Methods:

Detail analysis of the curriculums (published as an official document of the Slovenian prison administration) of various prison officers' trainings (basic and advanced forms of training) was performed, with the aim to determine, which is the prevailing area of specialist expertise in each of the training programs.

Findings:

Analysis of the prison officers' basic training showed that prevailing focus is on safety, security and practical procedures. It is clearly important that candidates obtain this knowledge, because they will work in an unpredictable environment; sometimes with very dangerous individuals. Furthermore, an analysis of advanced forms of training for prison officers reveals that all forms focus mainly on safety, security and practical procedure or management and leadership. While it is unproblematic in the training of prison officer – 'mentors' to focus on managerial and leadership skills, it is argued that a lack of specialized training for prison officer in treatment of prisoners and other expertise is a void that should be filled.

Research limitations:

The main limitation is seen in the lack of information on the content of individual subjects that are lectured in different forms of training. This information would enable us to review the quality of the content of an individual subject.

Originality:

Examination of curriculums of prison officer's trainings presents the first study in this field of research in Slovenia. The quality of Slovenian curriculums, which lead to the high level of professionalism of Slovenian prison officers, can serve as an example for prison administrations in other countries. Furthermore, identified problematic areas of curriculums may be useful for Slovenian prison administration in the future implementation of the trainings.

Keywords: curriculum, expertise, prison officer, Slovenia, training

Panel 11
Criminal justice issues III.

ZERO TOLERANCE OF CORRUPTION? – THE ACT OF SYSTEMIC INVESTIGATIONS OF PROJECTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Mojca Rep

Purpose:

Systemic corruption is one of the most destructive phenomena in modern society. Therefore, the fight against corruption is one of the key recommendations of the Council of EU. Slovenia has already set the guidelines and goals in that area. One of them was the preparation of the Systemic Investigations of Projects of National Importance Act.

Methods:

For the purposes of this article the available literature, the aforementioned draft act has been reviewed and the legislation of some EU member states. Further, the corruption perception index from 2008 to 2015 is presented.

Findings:

The main solution of the draft act is to enable the implementation of a comprehensive investigation into the preparation and the implementation of those projects of national importance where serious doubts exist about the regularity, efficiency and expediency of further investment, and/or the unforeseen capital investment, and/or guarantee. According to the corruption perception index Slovenia since 2012, did not record any significant movement on the scale of perception of corruption.

Research limitations:

Conclusion regarding corruption in the national project, which have derived from legislation analysis, are relevant only to Slovenia.

Originality:

The primary goal of the act is to identify the potential irregularities in the implementation of the projects of national importance as well as to identify the infringement of the principle »breach of duty«. Consequently, this ensures transparency of projects and decreases possible corruption practices.

Keywords: corruption, legislation, transparency, investigation, economy

CORRUPTION – THE GREATEST IMPEDIMENT TO THE EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF A MODERN STATE?

Zdravko Skakavac, Sanja Skakavac

Purpose:

Corruption is a universal social phenomenon whose presence is very widespread, felt in all spheres of social life and every country in the world. There are numerous and various etiological and phenomenological aspects of its manifestation. Many experts believe that corruption remains the biggest obstacle to the efficient functioning of a modern state. For many years now, the international community has attempted to define modern legal standards for its prevention and suppression. National legislation seeks to harmonize its regulations with international legal standards. However, despite, quite adequate, international and national regulations and numerous opposition strategies, the fight against corruption has not given the desired results in most countries of the world. The aim of this paper is to point out some aspects of the manifestation of this phenomenon and its impact on the efficient functioning of a modern state.

Methods:

The key methods used in this paper were the analysis and synthesis of a number of reports and analysis which pertain to the state of corruption in the world and in the Republic of Serbia, as well as a number of newspaper articles which provides a particular analytical approach in viewing this phenomenon, its forms and problems which enable and nurture it.

Findings:

The aforementioned material confirms the main orientation of the paper which is that the existing state of corruption in the world disables the efficient functioning of modern states. In particular this applies to those countries which are, according to Transparency International's Report, among countries with high corruption, one of which is the Republic of Serbia.

Research limitations:

The key limitation of the paper stems from the limited number of valid reports and analysis on the state and phenomenological forms of corruption, both at the international and national levels.

Originality:

The paper may be used by experts and analysts in viewing the phenomenological aspect of corruption in specific countries, which can be the basis for finding new solutions and proposals for future strategizes in the fight against corruption.

Keywords: corruption, Transparency International, bribery, anti-corruption legislation

DISQUALIFICATION OF A JUDGE AS A GUARANTEE OF FAIRNESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Vasily Krasnov

Purpose:

This paper investigates institute of disqualification of a judge in criminal cases as an essential guarantee of fairness of criminal proceedings in Russia.

Methods:

Using significant array of criminal cases (more than 300), the present analysis reveals theoretical and practical issues related to the disqualification of a judge.

Findings:

Since 99.9% of criminal cases in Russia are led by the judges in the first instance, the quality of the judge's impartiality is of particular importance. The analysis of cases found 3 problems in this area; the question of the nature of the disqualification of judge in a particular case; problem of removal grounds; and the question of the proper procedure for considering a petition for disqualification. A petition for disqualification is often regarded as a certain charge against the judge, about which he has to explain himself and from which he will "defend" in his decision. The list of grounds for disqualification should not be exhaustive, but most specified, taking into account the category of ethics, common to all process industries. The procedure for the removal should be carried out by another judge, or by the same judge, in the presence of safeguards verification of the legality and validity of its decision by a higher court.

Research limitations:

The limitation of this paper relates to the contextual and territorial limited analysis. Content includes research on the exclusion and disqualification of judges in criminal proceedings, which is not the only institute of ensuring justice in criminal procedures. The analysis is also limited to criminal cases in Russia only, however the findings are useful for all the postmodern societies interested in this topic.

Originality:

There are almost no studies related to the disqualification of a judge in a criminal trial in Russia, while statistical data is presented here, has never been under examination.

Keywords: disqualification of a judge, fair trial, criminal justice system

THE CRIMINAL LAW POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE POSTMODERN SOCIETY

Ivan Kleimenov

Purpose:

The article analyses the criminal law policy of Russia formed in the postmodern society. The main goal is to identify efficiency of legislation and state of criminal procedures regarding criminal prosecution of organised crime, especially corruption.

Methods:

For the purpose of this paper, the analysis of criminal cases related to corruption (including the case of the "Oboronservice"), the practice of punishment for corruption crimes; the analysis of sentencing practice (500 verdicts); interviews of 600 residents of St. Petersburg and Omsk; and the analysis of statistical data was conducted.

Findings:

The research shows that the fight against crime in Russia is only simulation. Russian legislature and law enforcement bodies are creating simulacra of the criminal law policy. Thus, the fight against crimes is reduced to the fight against marginalized people: alcoholics and drug addicts (persons excluded from public life) who have a criminal experience. Currently, 55% of disclosed crimes are committed by previously convicted person, and 36% are committed by persons in an intoxicated state. The *elite crime* (corruption, white-collar crime) however, mainly does not fall within the scope of attention of criminal justice. Most of the articles of the Criminal code, which provide criminal law liability for the corruption and economic crimes *simply do not work*. We have also established the link between such criminal law policy and *modern organized crime*. We noted the trend of the negative impact of such policy on perception of Russian people regarding legitimacy of legislation.

Research limitations:

The research focuses on Russian criminal law practice only, but nonetheless the identification of the main problems of modern criminal law policy in the postmodern society, its improvement; and recommendations for needed measures against organized crime were established.

Originality:

Though much researches in Russia and other postmodern so cities focus on examination of the criminal law policy we almost have no research which study these phenomena altogether.

Keywords: Russian criminal law policy, postmodern society, simulation

RE-SHAPING THE SYSTEM TO ALLOW FOR MORE COMMUNITY SENTENCES

Mojca Plesničar

Purpose:

The paper examines ways in which the sentencing system in Slovenia could be reshaped in order to foster a greater use of community sentences at the legislative, case-law and implementation levels.

Methods:

The paper is an analysis of legislation and case-law and uses comparative methods in order to seek for better legislative and practical solutions.

Findings:

Community sentences have been a feature of the Slovenian system for years, but have so far only been used scarcely by the judiciary. There are several reasons for such reluctance stemming from different levels of creating sentencing policy. At the legislative level, community sentences are organized as alternatives to imprisonment and cannot be used unless a prison sentence is passed first. In the judicial stage we are faced with some procedural obstacles, as well as with the common feature of the judiciary – reluctance to change. At the implementation level much could be done to improve their perceived effectiveness. Each of these reservations requires a separate set of answers in order to foster a more pronounced use of community sentences in practice.

Research limitations:

Results are based on the underlying assumption that community sentences as such are beneficial to the sentencing system and that could be challenged.

Originality:

There has been some research with regard to the effectiveness of community sentences in Slovenia so far, but the paper offers a broader outlook at issues underpinning practical implementation. It is also a worthwhile exercise in comparative criminal justice as it draws on comparative analysis of community sentencing.

Keywords: community sentences, Slovenia, sentencing, judicial decision-making

Panel 12
State crime, violence and terrorism

Criminal Acts of Participation in War and Armed Conflict in Foreign States in the Law of the Republic of Serbia and International Standards

Aladin Šemović

Purpose:

This paper deals with research that measures to what degree the Republic of Serbia has aligned its criminal legislation with ratified international conventions and established obligations related to the criminalization and processing of criminal acts of participation in war and armed conflict in foreign states.

Methods:

Bearing in mind that this paper deals with research on criminalization in the prescribed criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia, a legal-dogmatic approach is primarily used, but since this paper also examines compatibility with international conventions, a comparative approach is also necessarily used.

Findings:

The Republic of Serbia has in large part fulfilled its obligations in keeping with adopted international standards through the prescribed criminal acts of Participation in a war or armed conflict in a foreign state in Article 386a of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia; hereafter CC and Organization of participation in a war or armed conflict in a foreign state in Article 386b of the CC. The criminal-procedural code of the Republic of Serbia is not consistent with the criminal code in that field, and this therefore weakens the international cooperation that is required by international acts.

Originality:

Considering that the two cited criminal acts were introduced relatively recently to the criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia, there has not been a large amount of papers that deal with this subject, especially those that deal with research on compatibility with international standards. However, on the other hand, the acts that are subject to this criminalization are today very current, which highlights the importance of this subject.

Keywords: participation in war, foreign state, criminal legislation of Serbia, international standards

DERADICALISATION OF FOREIGN FIGHTERS

Andre Konze

Purpose:

This paper examines the possibilities of deradicalisation of juveniles and young adults, who have been fighting in the jihad and came back to their countries of origin. Focus of the paper is on alternatives of criminal procedures and exploration of the possibilities of deradicalisation.

Methods:

The researcher has been a member of the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) since its implementation. RAN and RAN POL are acknowledged European Commission working groups dealing with the phenomenon of radicalisation. The researcher's experiences from working in RAN and RAN POL were implemented into the paper. Furthermore, literature about radicalisation, deradicalization, and other relevant literature was evaluated.

Findings:

Many juveniles from Western European Countries are radicalized by so called Jihadists and travel to countries with the purpose to participate in the Jihad. Most of them do not come back to their home countries. The few that come back are regularly confronted with criminal procedures and are expecting criminal charges. Most of them are deeply traumatized through their experiences.

Research limitations:

Given that the phenomenon of radicalization and Foreign Fighters appeared, only a few years ago, the findings are still preliminary and can be improved.

Originality:

Since the phenomenon of radicalisation became important only a couple of years ago, scientific findings explaining the reasons of radicalisation and possibilities of deradicalisation are still limited. Additionally, radicalisation processes have to be distinguished between right wing, left wing, and Islamist radicalisation. As Foreign Fighters are radicalised Islamists, the paper focusses on Islamist radicalisation only.

Keywords: deradicalization, foreign fighters, Jihadists

FAR BEHIND THE FRONTLINE: HYBRID WARFARE AND TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT

Julia Rushchenko

Purpose:

Russia's aggression in Ukraine, Georgia and Estonia has recently sparked many debates regarding geopolitical norms, security threats in Eastern Europe, and techniques of non-linear warfare that include disruption of electronic systems. Besides foreign state-sponsored terrorism in Ukraine carried out by the irregular non-state groups in the conflict zone, one should take into consideration other techniques of hybrid warfare such as attacks outside the frontline.

Methods:

In this paper the author analyses 99 incidents that took place in Ukraine from February 2014 to May 2016 focusing on the following aspects: time, location, target, weapon and the level of casualties.

Findings:

The author argues that the "low-intensity" terrorist attacks were aimed at spreading chaos, cracking down on the volunteer movement and destabilizing the political situation in southeast Ukraine.

Research limitations:

Not all information was available in the mass media about the terrorist attacks that took place from February 2014 to May 2016. Furthermore, this study did not take into consideration the attempted attacks. Future research will aim at examining police reports, including attempted terrorist attacks.

Originality:

The analysis demonstrates how terrorist attacks could be used as a weapon of non-linear warfare alongside other methods of irregular political influence.

Keywords: hybrid warfare, asymmetric warfare, the Russia-Ukraine war, low intensity terrorist attacks

PARTICIPATION IN EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS USING LIFE HISTORY DATA

Sheila R. Maxwell

Purpose:

This paper presents results of a project that employed life history techniques in one-on-one interviews of former insurgents in the Philippines to understand the *turning-points* and *life-course transitions* of participants, both in the process of joining the extremist organizations and in desisting from their membership.

Methods:

This project used intensive interviews of incarcerated and non-incarcerated extremists in the Philippines, using life-history techniques and the life-history calendar (LHC). The qualitative software Nvivo was used to develop patterns across the interviews.

Findings:

Analysis showed that participation in extremist organizations and extremist activities initially followed a pattern of involvement that is akin to membership in civic organizations and groups. Indoctrination varied extensively across groups from haphazard, to calculated. Introduction into group ideology was slow, but generally measured, and total. The decision to “go deep” into the organization seemed at the outset to be driven less by ideology than by utility (friendship networks, belonging). Recruitment techniques of men and women also varied by group. Respondents were not summarily from low socio-economic standing, but this varied by the type of group membership. Family relations also varied across the interviewees with no clear pattern of negative family relations that propelled their engagement in extremist activities.

Research limitations:

The small group of interviewees precludes generalization.

Originality:

The study is one of a kind with intensive interviews of extremist individuals. It demonstrates the feasibility of employing the life-course methodology to assess significant *turning-points* in insurgents’ lives that enabled their participation in extremist activities and that rigorous methods can be employed in studies of radicalism and extremism.

Keywords: extremism, radicalization, life-history techniques, life history calendar, Philippines

IS MIGRATION CRISIS CAUSED BY TERRORISM? ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL MEDIA CONTENT OF CROATIAN AND FOREIGN ONLINE MEDIA PORTALS

Matea Penić Sirak

Purpose:

The paper examines the frequency of online media articles and its content indicating that the migrant crisis is caused by the terrorist acts in the Middle East.

Methods:

The author is using the qualitative and quantitative analysis of online media content from the month of October to the month of December of 2015 that estimate large proliferation of the migrants i.e. refugees crossing the Croatian border.

Findings:

An overview is provided on: analysed online newspapers, ownership and orientation; the total number of articles per month; the number of articles that deal with migration i.e. refugees by months; the number of articles that deal with terrorism by months; the number of articles on terrorism as a cause of refugee crisis by months; the number of articles by source of the information; an overview of text by the type of the article; the number and type of graphic supplements to the articles; the 'depth' of processing threads; and the function of the articles.

Research limitations:

The study focuses primarily on the relevant online newspapers of global and local character and offer incidence of default themes and its "actio et reactio" aspect with numerical sequences rather than broader public perception.

Originality:

The paper contributes to the ongoing discussion and research on both topics on migration and terrorism that are overflowing in the news pages primarily since the beginning of migrant crisis.

Keywords: crisis, migration, national online media, qualitative and quantitative analysis, refugees, terrorism

Panel 13
Security studies

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF CORPORATE SECURITY IN SLOVENIA

Bojan Tičar

Purpose:

The purpose of our contribution is to analyse the legal framework of corporate security in Slovenia. In the present, corporate security in Slovenia has a status of a high-profile issue. We offer a review of existing legal framework of corporate security in Slovenia and propose some suggestions of possible further developments.

Methods:

Contribution is based on an analysis of legal regulation and legal theory of corporations. Findings derive not only from corporate law but also from other legal disciplines (property law, labour law, competition law, intellectual property law etc.). The method used is descriptive analysis of delegated legislation (*“de lege lata”*) and contemporary legal theory with some case studies.

Findings:

Based on the ambition for professionalization of corporate security in Slovenian corporations, and the success of professional projects in comparable occupations, our contribution to the conference suggests that corporate Security in Slovenia should embark on a professional project of its own with clear legal definitions inside corporate security legal framework.

Research limitations:

The research is limited to Slovenia, but the findings are relevant for other “young democracies” in the West Balkan region and of potential interest to Western European democracies.

Originality:

There is a perception in Slovenian case among corporate security managers that their occupation is afforded less legal status and is rewarded less well than the other management functions within corporations. In response to such conception is the formal raise the value and status of their work. Corporate Security currently stands in terms of its aspiration to be regarded as a special profession but it is always determined with existing legal framework.

Keywords: corporate security, corporate law, corporate management, corporate legal framework, corporations, private security

SHARING OPEN SOURCE DATA BETWEEN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AND COMPANIES, REGARDLESS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP

Darko Prašiček

Purpose:

The paper discusses the cooperation between national intelligence services and companies, regardless of their ownership, in the Republic of Slovenia by sharing open source data.

Methods:

The method applied herein is based on the analysis of the response received from national intelligence services, the Slovenian Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (MGRT) and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia (GZS) in order to assess how their collected data is used to benefit the economy.

Findings:

The collection and analysis of open source data for its systematic use have not been widely researched yet in Slovenia and represent a challenge for the cooperation between government institutions and companies.

Research limitations:

The research is limited to the current state of cooperation related to sharing of intelligence information in Slovenia as a form of collecting intelligence from open sources with the intent to use it to improve the economy and make it more effective.

Originality:

Based on the study of Slovene and foreign scientific and research literature and the descriptions of activities conducted by intelligence services available on the Internet, we note that some countries, especially the United States, have been using information obtained by intelligence services to support their economy for a long time, while some other countries have been actively discussing this. Thus, a possible way for a more successful functioning of the economy and its development is presented in the paper.

Keywords: intelligence services, Republic of Slovenia, open sources, intelligence, cooperation, economy

ROLE OF CORPORATE SECURITY

Tatjana Gerginova

Purpose:

Within labour, the author will identify the term corporate security and elements for the efficient operation of the corporation as a modern business entity. At the end of the paper, the author gives recommendations for improvement and development of corporate security in general.

Methods:

The author establishes that the proposed research is applicable and will be an analysis of the term corporate security and corporate security objectives and values of the corporation. The exercise of corporate security requires constant monitoring and making analyses of crime, developing a program for the prevention of crime and the Program for education and development of a safety culture of employees, achieving the reliability of the business success of the corporation.

Findings:

In security theory and practice, there are substantial differences in the determination of the term "corporate security", and thus also in terms of its content because the true nature and scope of the field of corporate security is difficult to determine. Also there is a certain division in opinions on what should be of great interest to corporate security, and in order not to enter the field of interest of private security. In this context, some authors even identify these two terms.

Research limitations:

The actual shape and volume of crime at the expense of individuals and property companies cannot be accurately displayed. This is because the "dark figure of crime" is particularly high among the crimes against property and against official duty. The pluralism of ownership relations, new forms of threats to persons and property companies in new economic conditions on the one hand and the role of the police and the organization and activity in the system for providing, in turn, further complicate and deepen this problem in the countries of former Yugoslavia.

Originality:

To ensure proper functioning of the corporation and protection from criminal conduct, it is necessary to continuously take a number of measures and activities by the corporation and by cooperating with the police, the Public Revenue Office and other relevant state institutions.

Keywords: corporate security, objectives of corporate security, values of the corporation

QUALITY ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT COMPETENCE CENTRE FOR THE TRAINING OF SECURITY PERSONNEL

Tomaž Čas, Mojca Rep

Purpose:

In 2013, we launched the project Competence Centre for the training of security personnel (CCTSP) which was completed in August 2015. We developed and tested a new and updated training program about the competences of private security personnel that mainly includes the internal training program for private security personnel. The development of the training was based on the research that identified the lack of competences of private security personnel and was carried out as part of the project.

Methods:

In order to monitor their progress, the participants of the training completed a written test as well as an anonymous survey which measured their satisfaction with the training (the sample consisted of 1251 participants).

Findings:

In 2013 the analysis showed that the competences of the tested security personnel improved by 19, 57% in comparison with the competences they possessed at the start of the training. In the following project years all participants successfully completed the training. Every year they completed an anonymous survey about their satisfaction with the training. The lowest average score was 3.57 and the highest 4.73 (5 was the highest score).

Research limitations:

The results of the conducted research, tests and the survey analysis are valuable guidelines for everyone who works in the field of education, training and advanced training of security personnel. However, there is still a lot of space for improvement in this field since the project was based on the needs of 16 project partners.

Originality:

The project analysis of participants' performance and their satisfaction with such training content and including such a sample of the participants from private security has not yet been carried out in Slovenia. The project results represent a good reference for everyone who works in the field of education, training and advanced training of security personnel.

Keywords: security personnel, training, education, advanced training, competences, CCTSP

Final plenary & discussion

GLOBAL POLITICAL POSITIONING: POLICING IN A GLOBAL VILLAGE FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF ACADEMICS AND PRACTITIONERS

Cornelis Roelofse, Pieter Potgieter

Purpose:

The purpose of the research is to determine how academics and police practitioners view internationalisation and globalisation of policing as well as differences in perspectives amongst African and European (West and East) respondents. It further seeks to identify the range of preferred options for possible models of international policing.

Methods:

The research approach is quantitative, i.e. positivistic, using inferential statistics to generalize to larger populations. For the purpose of hypotheses testing the Chi-square test was used to analyse the strength of relationships in bi-variate analyses of data. So far, 120 respondents have replied to the internet survey in this work in progress. The final goal of this research is to have sufficient respondents from North America as well, so that responses from at least three the continents can be compared.

Findings:

Throughout the analysis of collected data we expect to find that there will be differences in opinion between police practitioners and academics about supporting internationalization or state sovereignty; Africans and Europeans will presumably show unequal opinions regarding regional cooperation, and all four groups are expected to show favour to police cooperation due to organised crime, terrorism, human and drug trafficking. Obstacles to international cooperation will be focussed on control and command, language and cultural differences.

Research limitations:

The main limitation is the low response we got on electronic distribution of the questionnaire. The bulk of the completed questionnaires is from Africa and Europe. The sample is relatively small and since it is not randomly selected, the findings cannot be generalised at this point but due to an expected increase in respondents as the researchers continue with distribution of the instrument, this may be possible in the future.

Originality:

The research is original and designed specifically to address the aim of the research. With increasing pressure on policing of organised crime and terrorism, international/global models for policing is a very burning issue, particularly taking state sovereignty and international protocols and law into account. The research reveals how academics and practitioners estimate the current state and what they expect on an international level in the future.

Keywords: policing; internationalisation, globalisation, sovereignty, organised crime, terrorism

List of participants

1. Jovche Angjeleski, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: jovce@sbc.mk
2. Aleksander Aristovnik, Faculty of Public Administration, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: aleksander.aristovnik@fu.uni-lj.si
3. Jasmina Arnež, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford, UK, e-mail: jasmina.arnez@crim.ox.ac.uk
4. Marjan Arsovski, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: arsovskim@yahoo.com
5. Valentina Asančaić, University of Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail: valentina.asancaic@gmail.com
6. Branko Ažman, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: branko.azman@fvv.uni-mb.si
7. József Bacsárdi, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Hungary, e-mail: jozsef.bacsardi@gmail.com
8. Elizabeth Bailey, School of Justice Studies, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, USA, e-mail: elizabeth_bailey@mymail.eku.edu
9. Emanuel Banutai, Institute for Security Strategies, Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: emanuelba@gmail.com
10. Igor Bernik, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: igor.bernik@fvv.uni-mb.si
11. Mindaugas Bilius, Faculty of Law, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania, e-mail: m.bilius@tf.vdu.lt
12. Krunoslav Borovec, Police Directorate, Ministry of the Interior, Croatia, e-mail: kborovec@hrstud.hr
13. Aleš Bučar Ručman, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: ales.bucar@fvv.uni-mb.si
14. Goran Bošković, Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: goran.boskovic@kpa.edu.rs
15. Avi Brisman, School of Justice Studies, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, USA, e-mail: avi.brisman@eku.edu
16. Petra Brne, Društvo forenzične in vojaške psihologije, Slovenia, e-mail: petra.brne.psih@gmail.com
17. Ksenija Butorac, Ministry of the Interior – Police College, Croatia, e-mail: kbutorac@mup.hr
18. Irena Cajner Mraović, Centre for Croatian Studies at University of Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail: icajner@gmail.com
19. László Christián, National University of Public Service, Budapest, Hungary, e-mail: christian.laszlo@gmail.com
20. Evanne Cornette, School of Justice Studies, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, USA, e-mail: evanne_cornette8@mymail.eku.edu
21. Alexander Cundiff, School of Justice Studies, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, USA, e-mail: alexander_cundiff1@mymail.eku.edu
22. Tomaž Čas, Čas - Private school for security education and Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: tina.cas@siol.net
23. Petar Čelik, Higher Education Institution for Applied Studies for Entrepreneurship and Security, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: petarcelik@sbb.rs

24. Dragan Dakić, Faculty of Law, University of Kragujevac, Serbia, e-mail: dragan.dakic@unibl.rs
25. Anita Dremel, Department of Sociology, Centre for Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail: adremel@hrstud.hr
26. Maximilian Edelbacher, Academic Senior Advisory Council to the United Nations (ACUNS), e-mail: edelmax@aon.at
27. Katja Eman, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: katja.eman@fvv.uni-mb.si
28. Cesar Esmeral, School of Justice Studies, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, USA, e-mail: cesar_esmeral@mymail.eku.edu
29. Vladimir Faber, Ministry of Interior Republic of Croatia, e-mail: vfaber@mup.hr
30. Marry A. Finn, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, USA, e-mail: mfinn@msu.edu
31. Benjamin Flander, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: benjamin.flander@fvv.uni-mb.si
32. Danijela Frangež, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: danijela.frangez@fvv.uni-mb.si
33. Molly George, Criminal Justice and Sociology Departments, e-mail: mgeorge@callutheran.edu
34. Saše Gerasimoski, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: sgerasimoski@yahoo.com
35. Tatjana Gerginova, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: tanjagerginova@gmail.com
36. Aleš Godec, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: ales.godec@student.um.si
37. Edita Gruodytė, Faculty of Law, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania, e-mail: e.gruodyte@tf.vdu.lt
38. Rok Hacin, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: rok.hacin@fvv.uni-mb.si
39. Gregor Hočevar, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gregor.hocevar@student.um.si
40. Đorđe Ignjatović, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: ignjat@ius.bg.ac.rs
41. Ingrida Ilgauskienė, Department of Police Activities, Faculty of Public Security, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania, e-mail: i.ilgauskiene@mruni.eu
42. Aleksandar Ivanović, Forensic Centre of Montenegro, Police Directorate, Ministry of the Interior, and Faculty of Law, University of Montenegro, e-mail: ialeksandar@t-com.me
43. Janina Juškevičiūtė, Department of Police Activities, Faculty of Public Security, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania, e-mail: janina@mruni.eu
44. Ingrida Kairienė, Public Security Faculty, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania, e-mail: ingirda.kairiene@mruni.eu
45. Željko Karas, Police College, Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail: zkaras@fkz.hr
46. Sophie Kerbacher, Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Clinical Forensic Imaging (LBI-CFI), Graz, Austria, e-mail: sophie.kerbacher@cfi.lbg.ac.at
47. Želimir Kešetović, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: zelimir.kesetovic@gmail.com
48. Ivan Kleimenov, Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg branch, Russia, e-mail: pilgrim111@mail.ru

49. Miodrag Komarčević, Higher Education Institution for Applied Studies for Entrepreneurship and Security, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: mile.komarcevic@gmail.com
50. Vladimir Konyakhin, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Kuban State University, Krasnodar, Russia, e-mail: kup_kubgu@mail.ru
51. Andre Konze, State Police of North Rhine Westphalia, Germany, e-mail: Andre.Konze@gmx.de
52. Sara Korpič, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: sara.korpic@gmail.com
53. Irma Kovčo Vukadin, Department of Criminology, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail: irmakv@yahoo.com
54. Vasilij Krasnov, Faculty of Law, St. Petersburg branch National Research University «Higher School of Economics», Russia, e-mail: vasiili@mail.ru
55. Peter C. Kratcoski, Kent State University (Emeritus), USA, e-mail: petekrat@aol.com
56. Maja Krznar, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: ataraxia2010@gmail.com
57. Saša Kuhar, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: sasa.kuhar@fvv.uni-mb.si
58. Edigijus Kurapka, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania, e-mail: egidijus@mruni.eu
59. Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, e-mail: kutnjak@msu.edu
60. Patrik Leiner, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: Sturm2791@gmail.com
61. Branko Lobnikar, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: branko.lobnikar@fvv.uni-mb.si
62. Marina Mališ Sazdovska, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: mmsazdovska@gmail.com
63. David Masiloane, School of Criminal Justice at the University of South Africa, e-mail: dmasiloa@unisa.ac.za
64. Renato Matic, Department of Sociology, Centre for Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail: rmatic@hrstud.hr
65. Snieguolė Matulienė, Faculty of Law, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania, e-mail: m.sniega@mruni.eu
66. Christopher D. Maxwell, School of Criminal Justice Michigan State University, USA, e-mail: chrisdmaxwell@hotmail.com
67. Sheila R. Maxwell, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, USA, e-mail: maxwel22@msu.edu
68. Robert Meadows, Criminal Justice and Sociology Departments, California Lutheran University, e-mail: meadows@callutheran.edu
69. Jadranko Mesić, Police Station Hrvatska Kostajnica, Sisačko-Moslavačka County Police Administration, Croatia, e-mail: jadrankomesic@gmail.com
70. Gorazd Meško, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: gorazd.mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si
71. Massimo Migliorini, SiTI – Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriali per l’Innovazione, Italy, e-mail: migliorini@siti.polito.it

72. Saša Mijalković, Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail:
sasa.mijalkovic@kpa.edu.rs
73. Saša Milojević, Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail:
sasa.milojevic@kpa.edu.rs
74. Bogoljub Milosavljević, Faculty of Law, Union University, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail:
bogoljubm@yahoo.com
75. Marko Mlaker, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
marko.mlaker@student.um.si
76. Elmedin Muratbegović, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, e-mail: emuratbegovic@fkn.unsa.ba
77. Žaneta Navickienė, Public Security Faculty, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania, e-mail:
zaneta.navickiene@mruni.eu
78. Nikolina Nemeč, Centre for Croatian Studies University of Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail:
nikolina.barbara@gmail.com
79. Snežana Nikodinovska-Stefanovska, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: snikodinovska@gmail.com
80. Svetlana Nikoloska, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: svetlana.nikoloska@uklo.edu.mk
81. Klemen Ogrin, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
klemen.ogrin@student.um.si
82. Sergio Olivero, SiTI – Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriali per l’Innovazione, Italy, e-mail:
olivero@siti.polito.it
83. Tamara Pahor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, e-mail:
tamara.pahor2@gmail.com
84. Milan Pagon, Independent University Bangladesh – IUB, Dhaka, Bangladesh, e-mail:
milan.pagon@gmail.com
85. Tinkara Pavšič Mrevlje, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: tinkara.pavsicmrevlje@fvv.uni-mb.si
86. Ljubo Pejanović, Faculty of Legal and Business Studies dr. Lazar Vrkatić, Novi Sad, Serbia, e-mail:
pejanovicljubo@gmail.com
87. Matea Penić Sirak, University of Applied Sciences, Velika Gorica, Croatia, e-mail: matea.penic-sirak@vvg.hr
88. Anton Petrovskiy, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Kuban State University, Krasnodar, Russia, e-mail: Anton-Petrovski@yandex.ru
89. Michael Pfeifer, Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Clinical Forensic Imaging (LBI-CFI), Graz, Austria, e-mail: Michael.pfeifer@cfi.lbg.ac.at
90. Urška Pirnat, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
pirnat.urska@gmail.com
91. Mojca Plesničar, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail:
mojca.plesnicar@pf.uni-lj.si
92. Iztok Podbregar, Faculty of Organizational Sciences, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
iztok.podbregar@fov.uni-mb.si

93. Pieter Potgieter, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Zululand, South Africa, e-mail:
p.potgieter@telkomsa.net
94. Darko Prašiček, Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia and Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: apeedpsp@gmail.com
95. Kaja Prisljan, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
kaja.prisljan@fvv.uni-mb.si
96. Barbara Prprović, Centre for Croatian Studies University of Zagreb, Croatia, e-mail:
nikolina.barbara@gmail.com
97. Jure Puppis, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
jure.puppis@student.um.si
98. Vladimir Ragozin, OSCE Mission to Montenegro, Montenegro, e-mail: vladimir.ragozin@osce.org
99. Mile Rakić, Institute for Political Studies in Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: rakicmile@hotmail.com
100. Velimir Rakočević, Faculty of Law, Podgorica, Montenegro, e-mail: veljorakocevic@yahoo.com
101. Mojca Rep, European Faculty of Law, Nova Gorica, Slovenia, e-mail: mojca_rep@yahoo.com
102. Reingard Riener-Hofer, Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Clinical Forensic Imaging (LBI-CFI), Graz, Austria, e-mail: reingard.riener-hofer@cfi.lbg.ac.at
103. Cornelis Roelofse, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Limpopo. South Africa, e-mail: cornelis.roelofse@ul.ac.za
104. Julia Rushchenko, Ealing Law School, University of West London, London, UK, e-mail:
julia.rushchenko@uwl.ac.uk
105. Sara Sazdovska, Institute of Psychology, Skopje, Macedonia, e-mail: ssazdovska96@yahoo.com
106. Janko Seljak, Faculty of Public Administration, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail:
janko.seljak@kabelnet.net
107. Danguolė Seniutienė, Romeris Faculty of Public Security, Department of State Border Guard, University of Mykolas, Lithuania, e-mail: dseniutiene@mruni.eu
108. Biljana Simeunović-Patić, Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail:
biljasp@hotmail.com
109. Sanja Skakavac, Law Academy, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: sanja.skakavac84@gmail.com
110. Zdravko Skakavac, Faculty for Legal and Business Studies dr. Lazar Vrkatić, Novi Sad, Serbia, e-mail:
zskakavac@useens.net
111. Andreas Skulberg, Center for Crime Prevention, Norwegian Mediation Board, Norway, e-mail:
andreas.skulberg@kriminalitetsforebygging.no
112. Boštjan Slak, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
bostjan.slak@fvv.uni-mb.si
113. David Sluga, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
david.sluga@student.um.si
114. Andrej Sotlar, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail:
andrej.sotlar@fvv.uni-mb.si
115. Nigel South, Centre for Criminology, University of Essex, UK, e-mail: south@essex.acx.uk
116. Danijela Spasić, Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies, Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail:
danijela.spasic@kpa.edu.rs
117. Michalina Szafrńska, Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland, e-mail: michalina.szafranska@uj.edu.pl

118. Aladin Šemović, Higher Court in Novi Pazar, Republic of Serbia, e-mail: aladinsemovic@gmail.com.
119. Damjan Temelkovski, University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: damjantemelkovski@gmail.com
120. Bojan Tičar, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: bojan.ticar@fvv.uni-mb.si
121. Nina Tomažević, Faculty of Public Administration, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: nina.tomazevic@fu.uni-lj.si
122. Bernarda Tominc, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia, e-mail: bernarda.tominc@fvv.uni-mb.si
123. Vesna Trajkovska, Faculty of Security, Skopje, University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, e-mail: trajkovska_vesna@yahoo.com
124. Gregory Truden, SiTI – Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriali per l’Innovazione, Italy, e-mail: gregory.truden@siti.polito.it
125. Dragica Vučinić, OSCE Mission to Montenegro, Montenegro, e-mail: dragica.vucinic@osce.org
126. Slaviša Vuković, Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: slavisa.vukovic@kpa.edu.rs
127. Reece Walters, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology, Australia, e-mail: reece.walters@qut.edu.au
128. Anna Wojcieszczak, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland, e-mail: anna.wojcieszczak@doctoral.uj.edu.pl
129. Karmen Zupančič, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Slovenia, e-mail: karmen.zupancic3@gmail.com
130. Vedran Žgela, Karlovac County Police Administration, Emergency Response Unit, Croatia, e-mail: zgela.vedran@gmail.com

Programme Committee

Chair of the Conference

Professor Gorazd Meško, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Members of the Programme Committee

Professor Marcelo Aebi, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Professor Oliver Bačanović, University St. Clement of Ohrid, Macedonia (FYROM)
Professor Adrian Beck, University of Leicester, UK
Dr. Igor Bernik, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Dr. Gleb Bogush, Moscow State University - Lomonosov, Russia
Dr. Leonidas Cheliotis, Edinburgh University,
Professor Janina Czapska, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
Dr. Algimantas Čepas, Law Institute of Lithuania, Lithuania
Dr. Zvonimir Dujmović, Police College, Croatia
Dr. Gennady Esakov, Moscow State Law Academy, Russia
Professor Charles B. Fields, Eastern Kentucky University, USA
Dr. Irena Cajner Mraović, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Professor Jack Greene, Northeastern University, Boston, USA
Professor Tim Hope, University of Salford, UK
Professor Djordje Ignjatović, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Dr. Andra-Roxana Ilie, University of Bucharest, Romania
Professor Ljubica Jelušič, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Professor Susanne Karstedt, University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Professor Klara Kerezi, National University of Public Service, Hungary
Professor Vladimir Sergeevich Komissarov, Moscow State University - Lomonosov, Russia
Professor Nedžad Korajlić, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Professor Miklós Lévy, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary
Professor Michael Levi, Cardiff University, UK
Professor René Levy, Le Groupement Européen de Recherches sur les Normativités (GERN), France
Professor Otwin Marenin, Washington State University, USA
Professor Mahesh Nalla, Michigan State University, USA
Professor Alida V. Merlo, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA
Professor Ljiljana Mikšaj-Todorović, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Dr. Elmedin Muratbegović, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Professor Borislav Petrović, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Dr. Biljana Simeunović-Patić, Criminal Investigation and Police Academy, Belgrade, Serbia
Professor Julian Roberts, University of Oxford, UK
Professor Ernesto Savona, Catholic University and Transcrime, Milan, Italy
Professor Wesley Skogan, Northwestern University, USA
Professor Nigel South, University of Essex, UK
Dr. Andrej Sotlar, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Dr. Justice Tankebe, University of Cambridge, UK
Professor Bojan Tičar, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Professor David Wall, Leeds University, UK

Organising Committee

Chair

Dr. Branko Lobnikar, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Secretary

Bernarda Tominc, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Members

Gregor Bec, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Dr. Katja Eman, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Marjan Fank, General Police Directorate, Slovenia

Rok Hacin, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Anja Lesar, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Kaja Prislán, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Aleksander Podlogar, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Aljoša Španger, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Anita Urbanija, University of Maribor, Slovenia



University of Maribor

Faculty of
Criminal Justice and Security