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KEEPING PACE WITH SECURITY CHALLENGES – WHERE DO WE STAND?

ZAGREB, CROATIA, 5TH APRIL 2019

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

International Scientific and Professional Conference
6th Zagreb Police College Research Days
Keeping Pace with Security Challenges – Where Do We Stand?
Zagreb, Croatia, 5th April 2019



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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International Scientific and Professional Conference
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WORDS FROM THE EDITORS

The development of scientific activities is one of the strategic decisions of the Police College in Zagreb. The primary research field of the Police College is the field of security and defence sciences, but scientific research in the field of crime calls for an interdisciplinary approach. To obtain results in the field of security, scientific research must integrate criminal investigation and other scientific disciplines, which will contribute to the development of police sciences and improve competencies in law enforcement.

The Police College is both a scientific and an educational institution and this year, as the years before we continue the tradition of organizing international scientific and professional conferences in cooperation with the Police Academy of the Ministry of the Interior.

This year's conference is entitled *„6th Zagreb Police College Research Days - Keeping Pace with Security Challenges - Where Do We Stand?“*

Topical issues of the conference are:

1. New security challenges and their impact on police management strategies;
2. New security challenges and the issue of the legal framework;
3. Application of new technologies, methods and tactics in meeting new security threats;
4. Public perception of security, citizens' trust in the police and effectiveness of law; enforcement agencies; police legitimacy;
5. Influence of new security threats on the structure of crime;
6. The dark figure of crime;
7. Quality and quantity of human resources in law enforcement;
8. Corruption as a factor linked to new security threats.

This year we welcome 85 authors from eight countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United States of America and, of course, Croatia. All the authors are foremost experts in their respective fields and internationally renowned scientists, and they present their research findings related to security challenges, innovative tools in law enforcement, policing and crime combating.

The conference opens with plenary session following by eight thematic sessions. In the plenary part, the keynote speakers are Davor Božinović, Ph.D., the Minister of the Interior

of the Republic of Croatia and Marcelo F. Aeibi, Ph.D., full professor at the University of Lausanne.

The research fields of this year's conference are divided into eight thematic sessions:

1. New Crimes, New Tools;
2. Criminal Investigation – Theory and Practice;
3. Competencies in Law Enforcement;
4. Traditional and New methods in Combating Crime;
5. Security Stakeholders and Legal Issues;
6. New Security Challenges;
7. Protection of Vulnerable Social Groups;
8. Education, Reforms, Quality.

We thank all of the participants of the 6th Zagreb Police College Research Days, esteemed practitioners and theoreticians, and especially students, who are the key element for the further development of the scientific potential of our College.

Special gratitude goes to the sponsorship of the Ministry of the Interior, members of the Programme and Organising Committee and all others who have contributed to the 6th Zagreb Police College Research Days.

Irena Cajner Mraović
Mirjana Kondor-Langer

DAVOR BOŽINOVIĆ

Security challenges and the Croatian police

Today's security challenges are complex and fast-changing, due to both "traditional" and "modern" security issues, which have suddenly arisen with the development of technologies, the faster flow and accessibility of information. The potential of misuse is great, and it has become difficult to perceive the full extent of these threats because they keep evolving. We can try to classify them by their main characteristics, find a common denominator, and identify their origin and developing trends. By doing so, we can affect both, causes and consequences and minimize their intensity and impact. The key element in tackling all kinds of contemporary security threats is to act together, in networked and transparent, interdepartmental, regional, international and global cooperation. Whether the subject is migrations, terrorism, terrorism funding, a growth of organized crime, cyber-crime or increasing threats of natural disasters - the key element is a fast and effective exchange of operational information and experiences, and adequate protection of databases, development of joint operations platforms and response to potential crises. A broader context of the global security issue is in focus, especially from the point of view of the Republic of Croatia, a country which has not been bypassed by recent developments on the global security and political arena. Also, this is quite expected if we consider our geopolitical and geostrategic position, which highlights our role in the security of the European Union and the Old Continent.

Therefore, we will sum up and identify key security risks that have emerged, we will indicate security threats to the present global order, which we are all part of, and we will define current position of Croatia as the leading country in the region and member state of the European Union. The focus will be on the role of Croatia in each of these elements with emphasis on the Croatian Ministry of the Interior, which is responsible for the safeguarding and protection of the EU's longest land border.

Key words: security challenges, threats, Croatian police, cooperation, EU

Author:

Davor Božinović, Ph.D., Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia

MARCELO F. AEBI

Cybercrime and the dark figure of crime

Security challenges must be confronted with effective criminal policies, and the latter should be based on evidence. However, evidence-based data in the field of crime and victimization are not easily available everywhere. Often, policy makers rely on criminal statistics to evaluate the challenges they are facing, but these statistics only reflect the crimes that are known to the authorities of the criminal justice system. A large number of offences never reach that system and constitute what is commonly known as the dark figure of crime. Research has shown that this dark figure is higher for violent offences than for serious property offences, which are often reported in order to get a reimbursement from insurance companies. At the same time, few studies have focused on the reporting and recording rates of cybercrimes, but they suggest that the dark figure in that field is particularly high. This presentation builds on research conducted by the criminological research team of the University of Lausanne on crime trends and the challenge of measuring cybercrime to study that particular phenomenon. The presentation discusses the utility of introducing periodical victimization surveys and suggests ways in which cybercrimes could be recorded in criminal statistics, following the classification of offences in offline, hybrid, and online crimes proposed by Caneppele and Aebi (2017).

Key words: cybercrime, dark figure, criminal statistics, policy makers

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DRAGAN ARLOV, RADIVOJE JANKOVIĆ, ALJOŠA ARLOV

**Efficiency of firearm use as specific competency
of authorized law enforcement members**

The members of special anti-terrorist unit (SAU), as part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republic Serbia, have an authorization to use a firearm as mean of coercion, which is required by the law. The use of firearm is conditioned by the aim of the life protection that is directly threatened, but as well as avoiding the unnecessary harm. In a sample of 29 members, the shooting efficiency was determined, from a pistol CZ 99, from a distance of 7 m, using a double-action with one bullet, in the conditions: without previous fatigue, after compensated and after decompensated fatigue, as source of the stress, and thereby the possible impact on the shooting efficiency. The level of fatigue –of stress, was evaluated by heart frequency, before shooting. Efficiency was evaluated by the system of the International Defensive Pistol Association (IDPA). Using the appropriate statistical procedures following was revealed :the lack of a statistically significant difference of SAU members efficiency in terms of the lack of previous fatigue, as well as after the compensated and decompensated fatigue. Specific competencies of the SAU members, in the form of high efficiency in the use of firearm, are the guarantee for countering threats to protected resources in the performance of tasks entrusted to them, but also to prevent the occurrence of unnecessary harmful consequences (self-inflicting, endangering others ...).

Key words: police, firearms, efficiency, fatigue

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**JASMIN AHIĆ, ADMIR HADŽIKADUNIĆ,
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Youth safety in the Canton of Sarajevo

Security risks, in the context of educational institutions, include all potential events and situations that deviate from the expectations and lead to the uncertainty of achieving school goals and maintaining a safe environment. There are a number of factors that can influence the increase in probability of occurrence, development and manifestation of violent behavior, but also increase the vulnerability of young people to various negative impacts - risk factors, as there are a number of factors that can prevent the occurrence of violent behavior in risky situations and unfavorable conditions - protective factors. Their identification, analysis of the area and intensity of action, are a prerequisite for effective plans and prevention strategies, as well as treatment of already existing outbreaks of behavioral disorders. The authors of this paper emphasize, analyze and critically re-examine the safety of young people in the Canton of Sarajevo through the prism of the risk and protection factors involved in youth security issues. Measuring sources of vulnerability in and around the Sarajevo Canton institutions is a fundamental subject of research, while the development and implementation of mechanisms that would reduce violence among the high school population to the smallest extent possible is a complementary subject of research. In essence, continuous research into ways, procedures, and tools to raise the level of youth safety is the basis for successful building and maintaining the high quality of security management. The crucial issues that are analyzed in this paper are in the domain of timely identification and adequate response regarding, above all, the presence and frequency of violence among peers in secondary schools, forms of occurrence, the extent of violence that occurs in schools, the information and knowledge that students have about this problem, but also the response of the system of protection in the school and society.

Key words: security, risks, young, high school, Canton of Sarajevo

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KRUNOSLAV ANTOLIŠ

Change of security paradigm and hybrid threats

The new geopolitical image of Southeast Europe (SEE), created by transition and warfare, is today exposed to new hybrid forms of endangerment. Hybrid threats do not necessarily involve military forms of action, but they may also involve them in certain phases. A stealth holder of hybrid threats and synergy in a number of different areas makes it difficult for their timely detection and removal of threats, and reduces the ability to react rapidly and minimize the damage. The development of new strategic paradigms in the contemporary world must recognize hybrid warfare as an important and unavoidable risk of exploitation vulnerabilities of the state and society, so we must primarily recognize our weaknesses to be taken into account when assessing threats. Multi-party systems, both real and bogus, have brought to the SEE countries some positive changes, yet with the still very present tendencies to return to the old ways in security patterns, although under new, americanised names. One of the goals of this paper is to offer the new security paradigm to the SEE facing hybrid challenges, as a model for a way out of used-up organisational forms and obsolete security patterns.

The paper discusses new development directions and the ways to step out from the existing inherited security concepts through the switch of the security paradigm in a manner that is based on national objectives, on the change of attitude towards the intellectual capital and its role in development of security models and systems, and on functional and organisational combining of the research capacities.

Only mutual respect of the national goals of SEE member countries and their mutual harmonization can make the progress and security in the SEE area possible.

Key words: hybrid threats, security paradigm, national objective, national values, intellectual capital

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KEBIR AVZIU, AFRIM OSMANI, FATON SHABANI

**Terrorism and participation in foreign military
(Case study Macedonia)**

Participation in foreign military, paramilitary and paramilitary formations is a novelty in our criminal legislation and is the result of the frequency of this phenomenon to our country and in many other countries in the world. The danger of this phenomenon is even greater given the fact that after their return to their home country, they pose a threat to the security of the state itself, because of their ideological indoctrination. At the moment, the total number of people who went to Syria is 156, 83 of them returned, 3 persons are in prison in Turkey, 23 are in prison in Macedonian, 35 citizens were killed. From this number, 9 of them were women from Macedonia, who went there and also gave birth to children. It's also assessed that from Kosovo 315 people joined ISIS. About 50 of them were killed, 120 returned to Kosovo, and 90 persons are in prison. The essence of this paper is to determine the reasons that motivate these individuals to decide on such a step, whether it be religious or political beliefs, financial benefits, or something entirely different. Young people have a significant share in these phenomena, which is why it is also necessary to explain this phenomenon. All these and other topics will be subject to scientific analysis in the upcoming paper.

Key words: participation in a foreign army, paramilitary or paramilitary formations, terrorism, criminal law

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**KRUNOSLAV BOROVEC, KAJA PRISLAN,
KSENIJA BUTORAC, BRANKO LOBNIKAR**

The police in local communities as a crucial stakeholder in disengagement from radicalism

In recent years experts and practitioners alike have been taking note of the emergence of security challenges arising from radicalisation, often leading to extreme violence. For effective prevention, the problems of radicalization and extremism must be understood as involving an intertwining of several core elements, the combination of which creates a virtually endless number of possibilities for an individual's radicalisation. Prevention programmes must address diverse contributing factors, including different actors such as governmental policy-makers and an array of practitioners (police organisations, intelligence agencies, health care personnel, social services agencies, schools, etc.) and consider the social and cultural characteristic of local environments. Police forces are a crucial actor in facilitating a preventive approach at the local or regional level. Furthermore, the police are also the leading agent for promoting a preventive multi-agency approach and maintaining cooperation between different stakeholders. This is particularly the case in local environments, where the police have a vast and strong network of contacts. With a purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of different institutions directly involved in preventing radicalisation leading to extremism we present preliminary findings of a study conducted on a sample of 117 students of the Croatian Police College of the MoI on the role of different stakeholders (e.g. police, NGO, local governments representatives) responsible for dealing with disengagement from radical and extremist behaviour in Croatia. The data were collected during the students' study courses in December 2018. The respondents evaluated the effectiveness of different institutions involved in preventing radicalisation and extremism.

Key words: police, radicalisation, disengagement, Croatia

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KRUNOSLAV BOROVEC, ANA MARIJA DUNAJ, ROBERT TUŠKAN

New police officer profile - Meeting the challenges of the future

Dynamic social changes which occur in the context of development and protection of human rights have brought new demands and challenges towards public services, in particular the police. In order to meet those demands and successfully perform their duties the police must take a new approach and implement new paradigms. Law enforcement is gradually abandoning traditional models, which define police as a conventional law enforcement body that controls the public by using repression. The new approach focuses on new models of policing: the community oriented policing and the intelligence-led policing.

The mentioned changes highlight the question of what qualities must a police officer embody in order to meet the new paradigm. The paper will focus on that question by analysing desirable qualities in a police officer. The analysis is based on a survey conducted among three groups of respondents: future police officers, police educators and police managers, i.e. heads of police stations as they are the first superiors to the new police officers. The aim of this paper is to present preliminary results of the first stage of the survey, which was conducted in November and December 2018. The questionnaire covered six dimensions of police skills: the ability to serve and protect, adaptability and flexibility at workplace, task performance, professionalism, decision-making and teamwork. The objectives of this study are to determine whether the current police training program equips officers with all the necessary qualities desirable in the new approach to policing and whether the future superiors and police educators share the same opinion on those qualities. The findings of this study will be of great value to the educational evaluation and the improvement of the police training programs.

Key words: police officer profile, education, skills, public service

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ÁRPÁD BUDAHÁZI

The reconstruction's role in criminal investigation

In the 19th century reconstruction was introduced to and was known to Hungarian criminal procedures. Since the very beginning, it has been used to replicate the event, phenomenon, action or any of their parts under the same circumstances as they could have actually happened. The results of reconstruction are expected to verify or confute the testimony of the witness or the defendant. Furthermore, it is also a measure of credibility of investigations, whereas the proceeding authority is checking whether the actions could take place as suspected upon the available data. However, it is questionable, whether reconstruction holds any disadvantages besides its benefits, moreover, we must examine the reasons behind the rare practice of this evidentiary procedure. We must further view if there is a correlation between its infrequent application and its legal background. The paper's basis is formed by a questionnaire-based empirical research conducted among 320 Hungarian detectives about the experiences in the detective's work in connection to reconstruction. Also, the reason of its rare presence and the investigative mistakes during its adoption are in question. The paper will answer the most important questions.

Key words: reconstruction, investigation, witness, suspect, testimony, criminal procedure

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**IRENA CAJNER MRAOVIĆ, KRUNOSLAV BOROVEC,
NIKOLINA NEMEC, BRANKO LOBNIKAR**

An analysis of the effectiveness of training in preventing radicalization in Croatia

The purpose of the paper is to present the results of an analysis of the effectiveness of training in the prevention of radicalization and extreme violence in Croatia. The analysis is based on a study involving 117 students of the Croatian Police College of the MoI. The data were collected during the students' study courses in December 2018. Topics presented to training participants were related to the phenomenon of radicalization, the analysis of cases of terrorist attacks in Europe over the past decade, and the role of the police in the multi-agency prevention of radicalization in modern societies. A questionnaire was used to identify participants' knowledge of the causes of radicalization and their experience in the process of preventing radicalization. The authors also analyze students' opinion on who and to what extent is responsible for these processes in Croatia. Participants of the study were interviewed at the beginning and after the end of the training to determine the influence of such training on the knowledge on extremism, violent extremism and the process of radicalization. Authors analyzed whether there has been a change of participants' opinion on extremism, violent extremism and the process of radicalization, whether anything can be done to prevent radicalization, and who and to what extent could effectively prevent radicalization processes in Croatia by handling the issue properly and professionally in their field. One of the aims of a study was to evaluate whether it is possible to strengthen the competencies of police officers in the field of analysis, using such training design.

Key words: radicalization, training, prevention, Croatia

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**IRENA CAJNER MRAOVIĆ, SANJA KUTNJAK IVKOVICH,
MARKO PRPIĆ, MARGA HAJDIN**

**The Croatian emigrants' estimates of police integrity
in Croatia and the United States of America**

This paper explores the respondents' views of the police in Croatia and the USA. In 2017, we surveyed a sample of the Croatian emigrants residing in the United States of America and invited them to fill out a questionnaire containing six hypothetical vignettes describing examples of police corruption. The respondents were asked to evaluate the seriousness of police corruption scenarios and estimate how serious police officers in both countries would evaluate these behaviors. The questionnaire also contained questions about the respondents' emigration experience, trust in the police and other governmental institutions in both countries, and experience with the police in both countries. The findings indicate that the Croatian emigrants attribute lower levels of integrity to the Croatian police than to the U.S. police.

Key words: police integrity, emigrants, Croatia, USA

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MARIO DERIŠ, DAVORKA MARTINJAK, IRMA KOVČO VUKADIN

Threats to police officers: Characteristics of experiences, perception and response

In constant efforts of strengthening of human potentials in the police, it is essential to analyze which are the real obstacles in everyday police practice that disturb or contribute to the decrease of the efficient work of police officers. Criminal acts against police officers are definitely one of the most important factors. It is important to analyze those factors more closely in order to create preventive measures for decreasing their frequency and increasing the safety of police officers.

The aim of this paper was to gain insight into important characteristics of experiences, events and responses to threats against police officers and to test gender differences in those characteristics. An online survey using the method of snowball sampling has been carried out (N = 330). The results of the survey show that 73% of both male and female police officers have experienced threats in the line of duty. Some of them (86,3%) were threaten more times. Police officers that have participated in the survey consider that a threat was not serious and it was given in the heat of the moment. Threats have disturbed less than half of the participants and they have discussed it with their colleagues. Less than one third of the participants have formally reported the threat – in 49% of the cases criminal charges have been filed against perpetrators and in 14,9% offense misdemeanor charges have been filed against offender. The majority of police officers that reported a threat have received adequate aid and support from their superiors and colleagues. Police officers that have not reported a threat mostly consider that threats are a part of their job that do not have to be taken seriously. None of the police officers that have experienced a threat has searched for medical psychological help. Majority of these officers explained that they can deal with their emotions in the adequate manner. Statistically significant differences between male and female officers has been found in few analyzed characteristics. The results of this survey, however, with certain restrictions, give an important feedback to the General Police Directorate that can serve as a base for the evaluation of the existing system for help and support to police officers and preparation of programs adequate for needs of police officers.

Key words: Police officers, threats, experience, perception, response, gender differences

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ANDRIJANA FILKO

The chain of trust – Border police officers versus Automatic Border Control Systems

(ID &) travel document fraud is an important and growing problem connected with different forms of cross-border criminal behavior such as illegal immigration (including human trafficking), drug trafficking, money laundering, firearms smuggling and terrorism. Based on these facts, the nature of (ID &) travel document fraud is evolving rapidly, involving new modus operandi and new forms of forgery to circumvent biometric checks. The most dangerous ID fraud involves impostors or look alikes capable of fooling even the most advanced of today's facial recognition systems. So, can we trust only the machines for Automated Border Control? The question became relevant in the context of new legislation on security measures at European borders, in which biometric controls have become an important element such as the EU passport or the Visa Information System. Automated Border Control Systems alone are not sufficient to identify the impostors! If a border control officer does not properly and systematically check a document against the holder, impostors will not be identified! Without a serious and well-researched consideration of the human factors involved in the task of Automated Document Inspection Systems in particular, and border control in general, the use of automation may become a risk, reducing border security instead of increasing it. The best way to prevent (ID &) travel document fraud is the technical and tactical approach (document check versus profiling) developed in tight cooperation with forensic document experts, who can provide any additional training on demand.

Key words: identity fraud, document fraud, biometric, impostors, automated border control systems, border security

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DALIBOR FRANULOVIĆ, DAMIR PIŠKOVIĆ

**The traditional model of peacekeeping operations and the police
– Case studies of Cyprus**

The traditional model of peacekeeping operations is the original concept of peace activity used by United Nations in order to maintain international peace and security. The traditional peacekeeping operations were first deployed during the Cold War as an interim measure to help manage a conflict based on three main principles: Consent of the parties, Impartiality and Non-use of force except in self- defense. Police officers have been deployed as part of United Nations peacekeeping operations since the early 1960's. First in ONUC Congo (1960-1964), and then in UNFICYP on Cyprus (1964) as an example of the traditional model of peacekeeping operation, with the active role of the civilian police, that is still being implemented. This paper analyzes the basic characteristics of the traditional model of peacekeeping operations, emphasizing the position and the roles of the international police officers. Based on the case study example of UNFICYP in Cyprus, the organizational structure of its police component, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the assigned police personnel, will be analyzed.

Key words: Peacekeeping operations, police, maintaining peace and security, Cyprus

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TATJANA GERGINOVA

Legal regulation of the Republic of Macedonia in combating terrorism

Within the framework of the paper, the author analyzes the contemporary challenges, risks and threats that have become unpredictable, asymmetric and have a transnational character through the analysis of electronic sources and a review of domestic and foreign literature. The author will use the following methods: the analytical method, the descriptor method, and the content analysis method. The author will analyze the activities undertaken by the European Union to combat contemporary challenges, risks and threats with a particular reference to terrorism. Furthermore, the author will analyze the legal regulations of the Republic of Macedonia for the fight against terrorism, with particular reference to the contents of the National Concept on Security and Defense of 2003 and the National Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia for Combating Terrorism of 2018.

The subject of research is the fight against terrorism as a contemporary, global and asymmetric security threat.

Purpose of the research is to bring closer the significance of contemporary challenges, risks and threats, especially terrorism to the expert and scientific public.

Key words: contemporary challenges, terrorism, prevention

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IVANA GLAVINA JELAŠ, JURICA PAČELAT, KRUNO MAHNET**Do police officers accept modern psychological treatments?**

Police work is one of the most stressful and demanding professions in the world that leads to many physical and psychological consequences for the health of the police officers. Unfortunately, police officers are less inclined to acknowledge their problems and seek help from mental health experts because of the specificity of the police subculture, among other things. Police subculture includes a set of ideas, customs, and rules that define police work. As elements of police subculture, the emphasis is often on isolation, solidarity, conservatism, machismo, prejudice, pragmatism, suspicion, authority and cynicism. Although they are very useful for policing, at the same time these elements are not so good for their own mental health care by making police officers sceptical and creating resistance to the area of mental health care, especially toward the most up-to-date methods.

The aim of this lecture is the presentation of the most up-to-date psychological treatments and methods applied in the police world that are proven useful for carrying out police work. Also the aim is a presentation of a conduction of one of the most significant mental trainings that the Psychological Counselling Center at the Police College conducts as part of its activities, as well as the presentation of the training evaluation results by Croatian police officers.

Key words: police, stress, mental health, treatment

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MIKLÓS HOLLÁN

**Public and private corruption:
A meaningful distinction for criminal law?**

The most important categorisation of bribery offences is founded upon the status (public official, private sector employee etc.) of the bribed person (who requests, receives, etc. the undue advantage). According to the approach of the nineteenth century liberal state, the incrimination of corruption was concerned with corruptive behaviour by or aimed at public officials. The phenomenon of corruption in the private sphere had been dealt by civil (or labour law), rather than criminal law. Subsequently it was realized that private corruption must also be criminalised. National legislators use, at least basically, two techniques for criminalizing private sector bribery. One group of states enacted separate bribery offences, while others created a uniform bribery offence comprising all kind of corrupt behaviour. The paper will analyse selected national incriminations with regard to the protected interest of bribery offences, namely protecting the (financial) interests of private sector entities and/or the very idea of fair competition.

Key words: corruption, bribery, private sector, protected interests, criminalization

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JENO ISTVAN MOLNAR

Safety. Cities. Communities - The future of crime prevention

Urbanization is one of the major challenges of the 21st century, as the prediction of the OECD is that nearly 5,5 billion people will live in cities by 2030. The increasing population density, the congestion, the depersonalization, the lack of communities can have a negative impact on evolution of crime, and the subjective perception of safety in the society. Crime prevention methods based on information and awareness are no longer sufficient, so emphasis should be put on creating liveable and safety (built) environment.

Key words: crime prevention, cities, safety, communities, crime prevention through environmental design

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MARIJAN JOZIĆ, MIJO MENDEŠ

**Assessment of motor ability levels and body mass index
in part-time students enrolled in the first and the second year
at the Police College and its implications**

The assessment of motor ability levels and body mass index (BMI) was conducted on a sample of 42 part-time students enrolled in the first and the second-year at the Police College in Zagreb. T-test for independent samples was calculated, and descriptive statistics were presented. According to domestic and foreign authors, both optimal levels of motor abilities and anthropological characteristics ensure optimal level of „professional fitness“ which impact positively on lowering stress and fear levels so often presented in police work.

Part-time students enrolled in the first year demonstrated well developed aerobic abilities (2400m), acceptable levels of the repetitive strength of the arm, shoulder, trunk and abdominal muscles. Results of initial testing showed relatively good but not enough developed relative repetitive strength of arm, shoulder and trunk muscles which are also important in performing duties. Explosive jumping strength, with the result of 225 cm for double-leg long jump, is an indicator of students' good explosive power of lower limbs.

Part-time students enrolled in the second year demonstrated high level of repetitive relative strength, and with 15,76 repetitions at 70% of body weight, achieved better results compared with part-time students enrolled in the first year, who in average had 12.20 repetitions, and were also better than cadets and military pilots of Croatian Armed Forces.

In conclusion, students demonstrated high-quality level of explosive strength such as throwing. Both high level of motor abilities and acceptable level of body mass index have positive impact on police officers' adaptive skills and adaptive thinking while performing the most complex duties in urgent situations. Above mentioned implies application of modern police tactics in the high-risk operations.

Key words: Police College students, motor abilities and body mass index, stress and fear levels, arrest and self-defense skills, specialized training, adaptive proficiency

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**RUŽA KARLOVIĆ, JASNA BABIĆ, INES SUČIĆ,
NIKOLA ŠIMUNIĆ, VELIMIR BARTOŠ**

Sexual violence hot spots – Case study of Zagreb

In analysing criminal behaviour, researchers were traditionally more focused on analyzing perpetrators and victims characteristics. However, since crime tends to be concentrated in small areas (hot spots) analysis of crime locations should also be taken into consideration in crime analysis and intervention/prevention. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between neighbourhoods and criminal activity by employing spatial data analysis, instead of relying on individual or household-level data. More specifically, the aims were: (1) to characterise the distribution and the urban environment in which sexual violence acts happened in Zagreb, (2) to describe environmental attributes assumed to contribute to sexual violence acts, (3) to investigate if occurrence of sexual violence acts varied regarding to temporal variations (e.g. time of day, season). It was discussed how study findings may be used to enhance crime prevention with regard to predatory crime hot spots, and pros and cons of police interventions in crime hot spots more generally.

Key words: Sexual violence, Zagreb, crime places analysis, police prevention

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ŽELJKO KARAS, SILVIJA PEJAKOVIĆ ĐIPIĆ

Some criminal investigation characteristics in the European Investigation Order

The paper analyzes some significant criminal investigation features in the European Investigation Order. The European Investigation Order (EIO) was recently included into the Croatian legislative system as a new form of European police cooperation. Its main ability is enhancing the powers in the area of collection of evidence. This field was part of a legislation that produced many inconsistencies and obstacles between different countries during past decades. The progression and European integration process has led to the development of this model that could be successful in replacing the fragmented legal sources.

The research presented in this paper covers cases of the EIO submitted to the authorities in the Republic of Croatia. This part of the research will include variables related to the type of criminal offences and the type of evidence required by the foreign countries in the EIO. The aim of the research is to determine what kind of evidence foreign states are trying to collect in relation to particular criminal offences. Some types of criminal offences produce different kinds of evidence that can be collected. Of the numerous examples we can point out the difference between investigation of corruption or investigation of classical forms of crime such as property crimes. Each of these types usually generates different evidence, which is then collected by customized tactics and types of investigatory actions.

For the purposes of the research, variables were analyzed primarily regarding the type of criminal offence and the manner of its perpetration (MOS). Data collected in this part of the research can show what forms of crime are most commonly used for investigation using the EIO. Data on the modus operandi can show possible types of evidence or sources that have been produced by a criminal offence. For this reason, the types of evidentiary actions were analyzed in order to determine what tactics were considered by the foreign police as the most useful.

Key words: European Investigation Order, evidence, modus operandi, criminal investigation

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GABOR KOVACS

**The main challenges and the good practice
of the law enforcement manager education
at the Hungarian National University of Public Service**

One of the missions of the Hungarian National University of Public Service (NUPS) is to prepare the senior law enforcement manager staff of the Hungarian National Police. In the university, the whole law enforcement education system consists of the bachelor's, master's and PhD level of education. The Hungarian law enforcement manager education system is unique in the European Higher Education Area. Over the last years the security challenges have changed, the environment and needs of law enforcement master education have changed too. According to the present education results, the NUPS found the solution to the challenges of the preparation of the Hungarian senior police officers. This new educational approach and the vital changes were very successful. In the end of the education process our master police students become well educated. During the education procedure they receive all the knowledge they will need for a successful law enforcement manager career. In the last part of the education the students take part in the Common Public Service Exercise. The reader is going to fully understand the NUPS Faculty of Law Enforcement police manager education system in theory and in good practice. These experiences can successfully support the readers in their own work.

Key words: the challenges of the police master education in Hungary, senior level law enforcement education; law enforcement manager education, good practice of law enforcement manager education; Hungarian police manager education, Common Public Service Exercise, National University of Public Service, NUPS Faculty of Law Enforcement

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ANDREJ LONČARIĆ, DUJE RAĐA

Modern Geoinformation Solutions for planning and securing large public gatherings and special events

Securing large public gatherings and special events is a challenge for the planning, organization and management of police forces. Modern Geoinformation Solutions allow insight and analysis of all the necessary information using location as the common denominator and enable:

- Better planning and raised effectiveness of the available police resources
- Increased situational awareness with the integration of different types of information into a shared operational image in real time (position of own forces, video cameras, addresses of known perpetrators, notifications from the field, drones ...)
- Increased public and officer safety

Key words: Geoinformation solutions, special events, situational awareness

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**MARIJA LUČIĆ-ĆATIĆ,
DINA BAJRAKTAREVIĆ PAJEVIĆ,
MUAMER KAVAZOVIĆ**

**Interest and education of police officers in regard to hate crime
against lesbians and gay men among police officers:
Case study of police forces of Canton Sarajevo**

In this paper authors conducted an analysis of antigay/lesbian hate crimes for the period of 2013 to 2017 at the level of Canton Sarajevo that were officially registered by Ministry of Interior of Canton Sarajevo (MIKS) and an analysis of reported antigay/lesbian hate crime incidents for the period of 2013 to 2017 at the level of Canton Sarajevo registered by NGOs. Previously stated analyses were conducted with the aim of presenting seriousness and omnipresence of antigay/lesbian hate crime. Furthermore, in the paper authors indicated the role of police officers during the first response in cases of antigay/lesbian hate crimes because their attitude toward the victims generate further development of the case. The main objective of this paper is conduction of research on: interest of police officers for conducting activities in cases of antigay/lesbian hate crimes, level of education on antigay/lesbian hate crime, and critical observation of established training programs. The research is conducted among police officers of MIKS through the use of questionnaire and resulting conclusions should be used as guidelines in further development of training curriculum.

Key words: antigay/lesbian, hate crime, prejudice

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BEKIM MAKSUTI, JUSUF ZEJNELI

The security system and reforms in the judicial system in the Republic of Macedonia

Both the security and the judicial system as one of the main pillars of the judicial system play a crucial role in the organization and functioning of the state. In different periods of time they have been organized in different ways; however the tendency for their reorganization has always been present in order to ensure efficiency and transparency particularly in protecting citizens' rights and freedoms. In these terms, difficulties have been evidenced regarding their independence, impartiality, professionalism, as well as appointment of judges and public prosecutors, the control upon their work and relations with other institutions of the legal system. In order to establish a better legal infrastructure, constitutional and legal changes have been done, but we still face these kinds of challenges in praxis. The organization of these systems is established by the state constitution and the law on courts. This matter is also tackled in the European Union progress report for the Republic of Macedonia, where serious remarks are to be seen on the judicial and security system of the country. In the frames of the judicial system of the Republic of Macedonia, the functioning of the courts is organized in terms of basic, appeal and supreme court, administrative court, higher administrative court, public prosecution office, the public prosecution office of the Republic of Macedonia, the public prosecution office for organized crime and corruption, basic public prosecution office and the special public prosecution office.

Key words: security system, constitution, human rights and freedoms, NATO and European Union

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SZABOLCS MÁTYÁS

GIS and predictive policing as new tools in the law enforcement

In today's fast changing and globalized world we must accept that in order to reduce and prevent crime we need to apply new types of methods besides the traditional investigative work. One of new areas is GIS. Naturally, GIS cannot oust the traditional investigative tools from the repertoire of law enforcement. GIS's goal is to support law enforcement, GIS supplements traditional investigative work with efficient novel solutions, but does not substitute the traditional law enforcement tools. More and more people realize that even in the field of crime several, previously not assumed regularities can be observed. Observing, analysing and displaying these regularities spatially would be an efficient tool in several fields of law enforcement. GIS is a special tool with endless possible uses. The scope of use of spatial information is wide since police leaders, detectives and patrols can make use of it, too. Besides the GIS, I would like to focus on predictive policing in my article. Predictive policing is a new area in law enforcement, which is based on GIS. Nowadays it is used in more and more countries, mostly in Western-European countries and USA. The Hungarian police have used a predictive software in Budapest Police Station (in the district III) since 2004. In my article I would like to show how the Hungarian predictive software, called Böbe, works and how efficient it is.

Key words: GIS, predictive policing, law enforcement, crime mapping, police

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BENCE MÉSZÁROS

The new legal system on the use of covert intelligence in Hungary

On the 1st of July 2018, the new Hungarian Criminal Procedure Code (Act Nr. XC of 2017, hereinafter: new CPC) has come into effect, and has replaced the former Hungarian Criminal Procedure Code, Act Nr. XIX. of 1998, which was in force for exactly fifteen years. The new CPC – and other modified acts in connection with the criminal procedure – have established an entirely new legal system on the use of covert investigative techniques. In the paper I outline the main elements and the dominant characteristics of this new system. One of the main goals of the legislative with the new CPC was to put all kinds of covert intelligence methods and techniques deployed in connection with crimes under the umbrella of the criminal procedure code, and to eliminate the flaws and unnecessary boundaries of the former regulation. The new system is dichotomic, the new CPC regulates the institution called “Use of Covert Intelligence Methods”, but the Act Nr. XXXIV. on the Police of 1994 still includes a regulation on the surveillance done outside the criminal procedure called “Secret Information Gathering.

Key words: covert intelligence, criminal procedure, surveillance

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LANA MILIVOJEVIĆ, SUZANA CINDRIĆ, DARIO PANDŽA

The concurrence of the criminal offense of Abusing position and authority with other criminal offenses in judicial practice of the Zagreb County Court with special review on the police officers as perpetrators

This paper gathers the results of conducted research of the concurrence of criminal offense of Abusing position and authority under Art. 291. of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter CC) with other criminal offenses in the case law of the Zagreb County Court in a four-year period, from 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2018. Special attention is given to the police officers as perpetrators of the criminal offense of Abusing position and authority under Art. 291. CC in concurrence with other criminal offenses, the ways in which they committed such criminal offenses and their punishment.

The criminal offense of Abusing position and authority under Art. 291. CC is often committed in concurrence with the criminal offence of Forgery of official or business documents under Art. 279. CC and occasionally with other corruptive criminal offenses such as Bribery (active bribery) under Art. 293. CC, and Trading with influence under Art. 295. CC.

The perpetrators of these criminal offenses in the concurrence are usually the official persons, less responsible persons, of whom the offenders are often police officers. Police officers frequently commit a criminal offense of Abuse of position and authority in concurrence with the criminal offence of Forgery of official or Business Documents, and less with other mentioned criminal offenses.

For the concurrence of criminal offense of Abuse of position and authority with other mentioned criminal offenses, mostly prison sentences are pronounced that are replaced with alternative criminal sanction (probation) or with conditional sentence. In some cases, there are also pronounced fines along with prison sentence as well as security measure of prohibiting the performance of certain duties or activities for a specified period of time.

Key words: criminal law, The Abuse of official position and authority, concurrence of criminal offenses, police officer, corruption, case law

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SAŠA MIJALKOVIĆ, DRAGANA ČVOROVIĆ, VELJKO TURANJANIN

**Efficiency of criminal proceedings in corruptive criminal offences
in the Republic of Serbia - New challenges**

The Republic of Serbia passed a new Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of the State Authorities in Suppression of Organized Crime, Terrorism And Corruption, which started with application on the 1st of March 2018. The tendencies of the realization of the efficiency of the criminal proceedings in the Republic of Serbia on its way of accession to the European Union have brought few novelties and new legal texts which have faced challenges at the beginning of their application, which require a deeper theoretical analysis, especially in the segment of of the realization of the preventive aspect of criminal policy. Accordingly, the authors have analyzed the subject matter from several aspects: firstly, special anti-corruption units in the Republic of Serbia; secondly, efficiency of the criminal proceedings in combating criminal offences of corruption; thirdly, statistical indicators of the filed criminal charges of the criminal offences of corruption in the Republic Serbia; fourthly, final considerations.

Key words: Public prosecutor, corruption, police, efficiency

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ŽELJKO NINČIĆ

Covert data collection

Collection of data (information) and its usage was, historically speaking, an important factor in establishing different relationships between both individuals and different social systems. Timely information has always been an advantage and provided a better “negotiating position” for the one who owns it in their endeavour to satisfy one’s own interests. This is particularly important when this principle is applied to the state level. It is therefore no wonder that, firstly individuals and later states themselves, were trying to conceal certain essential data and information from each other and make them secret and difficult to obtain. In modern conditions, when the level of development of information and telecommunication systems allows rapid exchange of large amounts of information, regardless of the distance of the end user, it is especially important to develop techniques of concealed data collection, which enable timely collection of the most important data and information regardless of their conspiratorial character.

The paper points to the purpose and dominant ways of collecting data through the history of the development of human society. The need for precise conceptual definition of the terms data and information is emphasized. Particular attention is paid to the importance of covert data collection and different techniques of collecting from hidden (secret) sources. The importance of the lawful implementation of covert data collection techniques from the aspect of their influence on the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, in particular the right to privacy, is especially emphasized.

Key words: information, data, covert data collection

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JOSIP PAVLIČEK, EVA KORDIĆ

Influence of planning and preparation quality on the efficacy of investigative interview

Criminalistics theory and practice point out many differences in the quantity, quality and methods of planning and preparation in the process of investigative interviewing. The differences range from cases where planning and preparation is understood as an indispensable segment in the interviewing process, which generally implies a detailed written plan for investigative interviewing, through the cases when planning is occasional, superficial and fragmented, to the cases when criminalists are not prepared for investigative interviews at all.

With the problem of planning and preparation during the investigative interviewing this paper deals on theoretical level through an analysis of numerous scientific and professional papers, as well as through empirical research conducted on a sample of 43 investigative interviews with victims, witnesses and perpetrators of violent crimes committed at the area of Zagreb Police Department. In the article were also characteristics of investigative interviews with written plan, as well as characteristics of investigative interviews without appropriate methodology of planning and preparation especially analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the effects of planning and preparation on the phase of questioning within a structured and semi-structured investigative interview.

Key words: investigative interview, planning and preparation, personal sources of information, criminal investigation

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IVAN PAKŠIĆ

SARA problem-solving model- tool for effective methods of work of the Crime Prevention Council

During year 2003, a strategic plan called “Community Police” was presented by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia. The main purpose of the strategic plan was the police reform at the national level which started in 2000. The goal of the reform is to introduce a modern and proactive police system against the reactive post-festum approach. The strategy was designed in line with the strategies already designed and implemented by Western European countries, the Federal Republic of Germany (Bürgernahe Polizei), the UK (Community Policing), Sweden and others. It is of the greatest importance to involve the community in further police work. It is also necessary to emphasize the participation of local and national political leadership as an initiator of activities which are key for the security of citizens. The idea of introducing a community policing system is to establish a good co-operation with citizens through the general presence of the police and to establish a “friendly” relationship of trust. In the desire to improve the crime prevention system, the process of forming Crime Prevention Councils started. The councils are formed at county, municipal and city levels. The members of the councils are representatives of institutions, agencies, organizations, civil associations and prominent individuals from the community. One of the successful methods of police work is the SARA model that was introduced in 1987 by John Eck and William Spelmana. The SARA problem-solving model is developed solely for the purpose of improving police work through the concept called Problem-Oriented Policing. This model consists of four steps from the very name of the method: Scanning - identification of the problem, Analysis – of the problems so that we can find potential solution, Response - development and implementation of possible solutions of the problem and Evaluation - of activities and effectiveness. The Crime Prevention Council for its interdisciplinary nature, implements the most effective methods of work of each stakeholder. The SARA model of problem oriented policing methodology is applicable beyond the police concept to the work of the Crime Prevention Councils and that is going to be presented in the paper.

Key words: Crime Prevention Council, SARA, crime prevention, community policing

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VALENTINA PAVLOVIĆ, MARIJAN VINOGRADAC

Frequency of and victim's reasons for not reporting property crimes

The paper is concerned with the dark figures of property crime and reasons for reporting or not reporting such crime since official crime statistics depend on this. The aim of the paper is to provide answers to the questions to which extent property crime is reported, what the reasons are for reporting or not reporting crime, and whether there is a correlation between the decision to report and victims' attitude towards the police. The purpose of the paper is, based on the results obtained, to identify opportunities for encouraging victims to report crime, and, in particular, to emphasise opportunities that police have at their disposal in that respect. The research was conducted on a convenience sample of 201 students who were asked whether they had been victims of crime and whether they had reported to the police. Respondents were also asked a hypothetical question on reporting property crime. According to the results obtained, slightly under one third were victims of some form of crime, and over half of them did not report. When it comes to property crime, almost half of the respondents did not report, while the reasons are diverse, for instance, the perception of lack of evidence. The results of the t-test and the correlation show that the readiness to report property crime would be statistically significantly higher if the respondents had a more positive attitude towards the police, and if they realised the importance of the cooperation between citizens and the police. Consequently, in order to decrease the dark figures of crime, an important role is certainly played by models that strengthen the cooperation between citizens and the police, as well as mutual trust in order to encourage reporting crime, for instance, community policing.

Key words: victim, property crimes, dark figure(s) of crime, reporting crime

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PETER RUZSONYI

The role and responsibility of Criminal Pedagogy in the reintegration of prisoners

The concept of criminal pedagogy as a science is certainly in need of an introduction, especially when it comes to countries it is not as well-known as – for example – Hungary. Our purpose with this conference presentation is to summarize its chief characteristics taking into account the needs of the scholars and researchers who tend to quote works written in English. We wish to expand the vast array of ideas and concepts related to criminal pedagogy and delineate some theories with which we can contribute to the successful reintegration of convicts. Since we believe that the field itself plays an enormously important role in this sense, it is vital not to overlook the related findings and results. The structure of the lecture:

1. Worldwide crisis in the area of prisons
2. General target-system of the punishment
3. Introduction of Criminal Pedagogy – as an essential tool
 - 3.1. Definition and origins of the term criminal-pedagogy
 - 3.2. The taxonomical location of criminal pedagogy
 - 3.2.1. Criminal pedagogy in the framework of neighbouring sciences
 - 3.2.2. Criminal pedagogy within the framework of criminal sciences
 - 3.3. The internal division of criminal pedagogy
4. The role and responsibility of criminal pedagogy

Key words: correctional crisis, criminal pedagogy, penology, prison, reintegration

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HRVOJE SENJEŠ, STJEPAN GLUŠČIĆ, MIRJANA KONDOR-LANGER

**Some characteristics of missing persons
in the Republic of Croatia**

Disappearances of persons are usually reported and registered as events which do not have the characteristics of criminal offences. However, disappearances that have the characteristics of a criminal offence can be hidden among those reported events of missing persons. Unlike the above mentioned, reported events of missing persons, which do not have the characteristics of criminal offences, may include missing persons who have voluntarily left their home or other address, departures and escapes of children and minors (whether they have departed from their home address or from some of the educational institutions in which they were placed). So in order to gain certain feedback about trends and some characteristics of missing persons in the Republic of Croatia, for police officers, as well as for other experts involved directly or indirectly in the issue of missing persons, in this paper, some characteristics of missing persons whose disappearances are reported and published in the National Registry of Missing Persons and other records kept by the Ministry of the Interior, will be analyzed.

Key words: missing persons, characteristics, National Registry of Missing Persons

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IVANA ŠARIĆ KAPELJ

**Illegal killing of birds in Croatia:
An overview of attitudes and needs of police officers**

In Croatia around 500.000 birds are illegally killed each year, placing Croatia as one of the worst countries in the Mediterranean concerning illegal killing of birds (IKB). Some of the hotspots of IKB in Croatia are Neretva Delta and carp fishponds, which also serve as important stopover, breeding and wintering sites. The most affected bird species is the Common quail, with around 100.000 birds killed each year by using illegal tape lures. Due to the vast scale of the problem, in 2018 the Nature Protection Inspectorate (Ministry of Environment and Energy) educated police officers on IKB in Croatia. Employees of Association Biom served as trainers during educational courses, due to actively tackling IKB with competent institutions. As part of the training, questionnaires were conducted among 400 police officers from 19 counties. The questionnaire focused on determining their motivation to tackle IKB, major problems and challenges they deal with and their suggestions for possible solutions. The preliminary analysis of their answers determined that most police officers do not encounter IKB during their work. However they are highly motivated to combat this issue. As the main obstacles to tackle IKB, the police officers mentioned lack of capacity in means of available officers and equipment, no specific and sole protocol for handling such cases and lack of education on the topic. As potential solutions the police officers noted new education about IKB, increased cooperation with other competent institutions and the need of awareness raising of the general public on the topic.

Key words: illegal killing of birds, education, questionnaire, police officers

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MÁTÉ SIVADÓ

New phenomena in the drug situation in Hungary

In Hungary, the consumption of new psychoactive substances has become very significant in recent years. This was followed by strict criminal law regulation. There have been more deaths that have changed drug use today. Closure of needle exchange programs increased the number of HCV infestation in Hungary. Meanwhile, opioids continue to be the biggest threat to the lives of consumers in Europe. Heroin, synthetic opioid, etc. Change in import routes. It is a new phenomenon that the market price of cocaine is falling sharply, which means that more and more European citizens can afford it. In the United States of America, important things have also happened in the field of drugs. While federal laws are severely punishing marijuana consumption, the seventh state has already passed a state law that allows it. Federal rules above the rule of the state, but the rules adopted in the referendum in the states have a stronger democratic mandate.

Key words: drug strategies, Hungary drug situation

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LJILJANA STEVKOVIĆ, MILICA POPOVIĆ

**The role of the police in the protection of victims of domestic violence:
A reflection on the experiences of Serbia**

Domestic violence is a complex social phenomenon and one of the fundamental forms of human rights violations. Considering the context in which it is taking place, deeply culturally rooted in power imbalance, it is one of the most severe forms of violence that has serious consequences on the personal, family, and wider social level. In the context of continuous intimidation from the escalation of violence, reduced self-esteem and feelings of helplessness, which is often followed by the lack of adequate support from authorities, victim protection presents a great challenge. Harmonization of a system of legal protection against domestic violence with international standards in Serbia is a significant step forward towards building an integrated response to this form of violent crime. At the same time, for the first time, victim's protection and the role and responsibility of the police in this regard was put to the forefront. The development of a social reaction to domestic violence in Serbia, with a focus on changes in the role of the police will be pointed out first. Then, using the normative-dogmatic and comparative method, provisions on the Law of prevention of domestic violence and the role of the police in the protection of victims will be analyzed, with a review of the experiences in practice and comparison with the experiences of other countries in this area.

Key words: domestic violence, victim, police, protection, Serbia

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MIKLÓS TIHANYI

Measurability of law enforcement

Our aim is to develop a measurement system which would measure the quality of operation of the police. It should not be forgotten that the quality of the operation of the police primarily means rule of law quality. Therefore, measuring instruments used in the economic sphere are not applicable. The quality of police activities are influenced by several factors, many of which are out of the police operation range and cannot be influenced, such as geographical and ethnographical factors. Researchers must determine which are the ones that influence police activities strongly enough to be considered adjustment factors for indicators. The project 'Jó állam – jó rendészet' (Good governance – good law enforcement) at NUPS Faculty of Law Enforcement offers good opportunities for such research. Quality systems that ignore factors affecting police are not adequate to properly portray the quality of police operations. If we consider area factors, we will have an objective measuring instrument that can be used anywhere.

Key words: quality of law enforcement, measure of law enforcement, social effect of law enforcement

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VINCE VÁRI

**The role of police higher education
in the new Hungarian police career model**

In Hungary, in 2015, the police career model came into being as part of the public service and, in particular, the law enforcement career, with the unquestionable mission to provide a predictable system of human resources for the police in the long term. The career system is an integral part of the career path, in which the role of higher education is of paramount importance. Unfortunately, in the light of experience, the past 3 years have raised a number of concerns that justify reconsidering and revising the lifestyle model system. In my study I present the timeliness and justification of the development of the police career. I will focus on the importance of performance management, and then look at the prominent elements of the convergence of career and higher education.

Key words: police career model, higher education, performance measurement, professional service

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DRAGUTIN VURNEK, ANDREA BENGEZ, ANTE DUJMOVIĆ

**Perception of public on illegal migrations
as a new security threat in the Republic of Croatia**

Illegal migrations as one of the current problems of the modern world pose a threat to the stability and security of every state involved. The last migration crisis affecting the European Union has been characterized by a large number of illegal border crossings, a large number of undeclared migrants in relation to their country of origin, and an unknown dark number of criminality linked to illegal migrations, the extent of which can only be speculated. This leads to socioeconomic and security issues of the involved states and affects the negative perception of migrants. With the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, its external border has become one of the longest frontiers of the EU, which represents a great responsibility. The aim of this paper is to investigate the perception of the public on illegal migrations as one of the new security threats in the Republic of Croatia.

The authors give their own contribution by presenting the results of a survey on a sample of 510 respondents through the following variables: sex, age, work status, residence, degree of threat, information, sense of security, degree of satisfaction with competent institutions, additional protection needs, connection with other security threats, ways of doing politics and the link to the rise of racism and xenophobia. One fourth of respondents (24.3%) consider illegal migration to be the greatest threat to the security of the Republic of Croatia, although half of them (51.2%) are medium-informed. Respondents believe that the level of threat increases with the connection with terrorism (34.5%) and organized crime (40.6%). One third of respondents feel partly safe (38.6%) as they partially agree (35.5%) with the statement that appropriate institutions are taking adequate steps. Concern of domestic population for their safety is apparent, as 45.1% of respondents believe that additional protection of the border is needed, and 80.2% of respondents believe that migrations need to be securitized. Also, a third of them agree (33.5%) with the statement that migration growth affects the rise of racism and xenophobia.

Key words: illegal migration, security, xenophobia, terrorism, organized crime

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International Scientific and Professional Conference

6th Zagreb Police College Research Days – Keeping Pace with Security Challenges- Where Do We Stand?

5th April 2019

Police College in Zagreb, Police Academy, Avenija Gojka Šuška 1.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

08:00 - 08:55	REGISTRATION Police College Lobby
09:00 - 09:20	OPENING CEREMONY Conference Room 204
09:20 - 10:20	PLENARY SESSION Conference Room 204 Keynote speaker: Marcelo F. Aebi, Ph.D., full professor, Faculty of Law, Criminal Justice and Public Administration, University of Lausanne, Switzerland: Cyber crime and the dark figure of crime Keynote speaker: Davor Božinović, Ph.D., Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia: Security challenges and Croatian police
10:20 - 10:45	COFFEE BREAK
10:45-12:30	First session: NEW CRIMES, NEW TOOLS Working language - ENGLISH Conference Room 204 Chair: Krunoslav Antoliš
	1. Jeno Istvan Molnar: Safety. Cities. Communities - The future of crime prevention
	2. Máté Sivadó: New phenomena in the drug situation in Hungary
	3. Bence Mészáros: The new legal system on the use of covert intelligence in Hungary
	4. Szabolcs Mátyás: GIS and predictive policing as new tools in the law enforcement
	Discussion

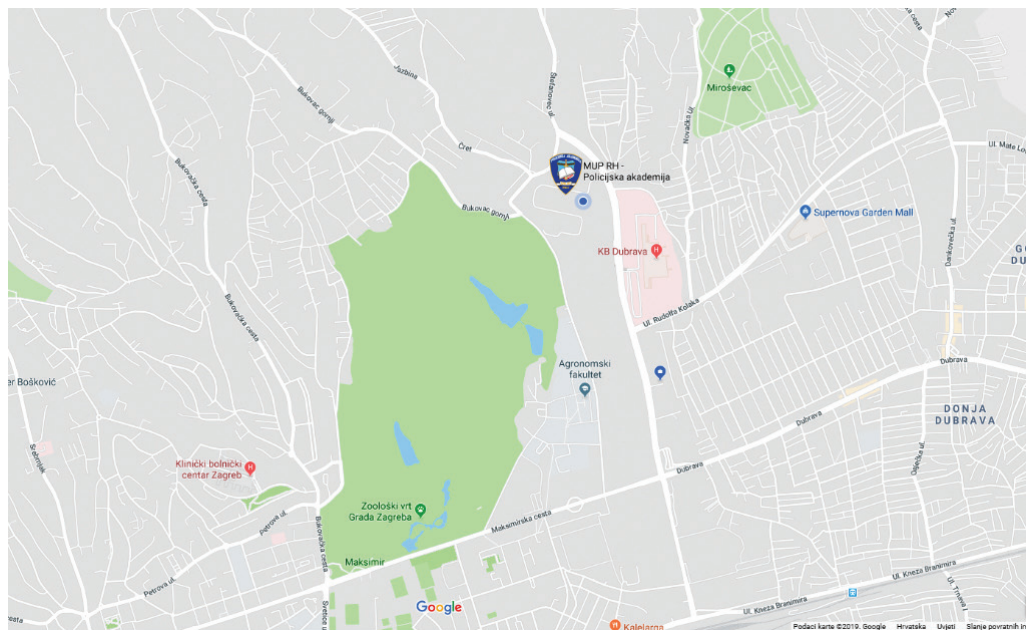
10:45 - 12:30	<p>Second Session: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION - THEORY AND PRACTICE Working language - CROATIAN Room 306 Chair: Hrvoje Filipović</p>
	1. Josip Pavliček, Eva Kordić: Influence of planning and preparation quality on the efficacy of investigative interview
	2. Željko Ninčić: Covert data collection
	3. Željko Karas, Silvija Pejaković Đipić: Some criminal investigation characteristics in the European Investigation Order
	4. Lana Milivojević, Suzana Cindrić, Dario Pandža: The concurrence of the criminal offense of Abusing position and authority with other criminal offenses in judicial practice of the Zagreb County Court with special review on the police officers as perpetrators
	5. Andrej Lončarić, Duje Rađa: Modern Geoinformation Solutions for planning and securing large public gatherings and special events
	Discussion
10:45 - 12:30	<p>Third session: COMPETENCIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT Working language – CROATIAN Room 101 Chair: Joško Vukosav</p>
	1. Dragan Arlov, Radivoje Janković, Aljoša Arlov: Efficiency of firearm use as specific competency of authorized law enforcement members
	2. Krunoslav Borovec, Ana Marija Dunaj, Robert Tuškan: New Police Officer Profile - Meeting the Challenges of the Future
	3. Marijan Jozić, Mijo Mendeš: Assessment of motor ability levels and body mass index in part-time students enrolled in the first and the second-year at the Police College and its implications
	4. Mario Deriš, Davorka Martinjak, Irma Kovčo Vukadin: Threats to police officers: Characteristics of experiences, perception and response
	5. Ivana Glavina Jelaš, Jurica Pačelat, Kruno Mahnet: Do police officers accept modern psychological treatments?
	Discussion

10:45 - 12:30	<p>Fourth session: TRADITIONAL AND NEW METHODS IN COMBATING CRIME Working language – CROATIAN Room 206 Chair: Kristina Jurković</p>
	1. Ivan Pakšić: SARA problem-solving model - tool for effective methods of work of the Crime Prevention Council
	2. Andrijana Filko: The Chain of trust – Border police officers versus Automatic Border Control Systems
	3. Dalibor Franulović, Damir Pišković: The traditional model of peacekeeping operations and the police – Case studies of Cyprus
	4. Ruža Karlović, Jasna Babić, Ines Sučić, Nikola Šimunić, Velimir Bartoš: Sexual violence hot spots – Case study of Zagreb
	5. Tatjana Gerginova: Legal regulation of the Republic of Macedonia in combating terrorism
	Discussion
12:30 - 13:00	COFFEE BREAK & SNACK
13:00 - 14:30	<p>Fifth session: SECURITY STAKEHOLDERS AND LEGAL ISSUES Working language - ENGLISH Conference Room 204 Chair: Lana Milivojević</p>
	1. Miklós Hollán: Public and private corruption: A meaningful distinction for criminal law?
	2. Peter Ruzsonyi: The role and responsibility of Criminal Pedagogy in the reintegration of prisoners
	3. Krunoslav Borovec, Kaja Prislan, Ksenija Butorac, Branko Lobnikar: The police in local communities as a crucial stakeholder in disengagement from radicalism
	4. Árpád Budaházi: The reconstruction's role in criminal investigation
	5. Irena Cajner Mraović, Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich, Marko Prpić, Marga Hajdin: The Croatian emigrants' estimates of police integrity in Croatia and the United States of America
	Discussion

13:00 - 14:30	Sixth session: NEW SECURITY CHALLENGES Working language - CROATIAN Room 306 Chair: Želimir Radmilović
	1. Kebir Avziu, Afrim Osmani, Faton Shabani: Terrorism and participation in foreign military (Case study Macedonia)
	2. Ivana Šarić Kapelj: Illegal killing of birds in Croatia: An overview of attitudes and needs of police officers
	3. Saša Mijalković, Dragana Čvorović, Veljko Turanjanin: Efficiency of criminal proceedings in corruptive criminal offences in the Republic of Serbia-new challenges
	4. Krunoslav Antoliš: Change of security paradigm and hybrid threats
	5. Valentina Pavlović, Marijan Vinogradac: Frequency of and victim's reasons for not reporting property crimes
	Discussion
13:00 - 14:30	Seventh session: PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE SOCIAL GROUPS Working language - CROATIAN Room 101 Chair: Josip Pavliček
	1. Ljiljana Stevković, Milica Popović: The role of the police in the protection of victims of domestic violence: A reflection on the experiences of Serbia
	2. Dragutin Vurnek, Andrea Bengez, Ante Dujmović: Perception of public on illegal migrations as a new security threat in the Republic of Croatia
	3. Jasmin Ahić, Admir Hadžikadunić, Nerma Halilović-Kibrić, Kenan Hodžić: Youth safety in the Canton of Sarajevo
	4. Hrvoje Senješ, Stjepan Gluščić, Mirjana Kondor-Langer: Some characteristics of missing persons in the Republic of Croatia
	5. Marija Lučić-Čatić, Dina Bajraktarević Pajević, Muamer Kavazović: Interest and education of police officers in regard to hate crime against lesbians and gay men among police officers: Case study of police forces of Canton Sarajevo
	Discussion

13:00 - 14:30	Eighth session: EDUCATION, REFORMS, QUALITY Working language - ENGLISH Room 206 Chair: Ivana Glavina Jelaš
	1. Gabor Kovacs: The main challenges and the good practice of the law enforcement manager education at the Hungarian National University of Public Service
	2. Vince Vári: The role of police higher education in the new Hungarian police career model
	3. Bekim Maksuti, Jusuf Zejneli: The security system and reforms in the judicial system in the Republic of Macedonia
	4. Miklós Tihanyi: Measurability of law enforcement
	5. Irena Cajner Mraović, Krunoslav Borovec, Nikolina Nemec, Branko Lobnikar: An analysis of the effectiveness of training in preventing radicalization in Croatia
14:30 - 15:30	LUNCH Police Academy Restaurant
	DEPARTURE

Map of Zagreb Dubrava



Venue of the welcome reception and the 6th International Scientific Conference „6th Zagreb Police College Research Days 2019 - Keeping Pace with Security Challenges - Where Do We Stand?“ – marked with police Academy logo.

Google maps link:

<https://goo.gl/oNZFqv>

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