

ZBORNİK SAŽETAKA RADOVA

5. MEĐUNARODNE ZNANSTVENO-STRUČNE KONFERENCIJE -
Istraživački dani Visoke policijske škole u Zagrebu

**Unaprjeđivanje sigurnosne uloge policije primjenom novih
tehnologija i metoda**

Zagreb, Hrvatska, 21. - 22. travnja 2016.



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of the Police in Security Matters***

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**POLICIJSKI PROCESI - NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE I POLICIJSKO
OBRAZOVANJE**

**POLICE WORK - NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND POLICE
TRAINING**

Nikolina Grbić Pavlović¹

SPECIFIČNOSTI SASLUŠANJA DJECE I MALOLJETNIKA OŠTEĆENIH KRIVIČNIM DJELOM

Sažetak

Pored toga što se danas djeca i maloljetnici sve češće pojavljuju kao izvršioци krivičnih djela i prekršaja, veoma često se pojavljuju i kao žrtve negativnih uticaja i događaja u sredini u kojoj žive. Novija viktimološka saznanja ukazuju da djeca veoma lako postaju žrtve određenih krivičnih djela koja čine (najčešće) odrasla lica na njihovu štetu. Iz tog razloga mnoga zakonodavstva sve češće unapređuju postupke u kojima se djeca i maloljetnici pojavljuju kao žrtve krivičnih djela. Upravo je tako i novim Zakonom o zaštiti i postupanju sa maloljetnicima u krivičnom postupku Republike Srpske naglašen karakter specifične zaštite djece i maloljetnika prilikom njihovog saslušanja kao oštećenih krivičnim djelom. Naročito je naglašen adekvatan pristup ovlašćenih lica prilikom saslušanja djece i maloljetnika, kao i upotreba tehničkih uređaja za prenos slike i zvuka. Upravo ovakav način saslušanja djece i maloljetnika biće glavni predmet ovog rada. U radu će se, takođe, prikazati podaci o korišćenju posebno opremljenih prostorija za ispitivanje maloljetnika u praksi Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srpske.

Ključne riječi: *djeca i maloljetnici, žrtve, saslušanje, pristup i način ispitivanja, tehnički uređaji za prenos slike i zvuka.*

Nikolina Grbić Pavlović

THE SPECIFICS OF HEARING CHILDREN AND MINORS AS PARTIES DAMAGED BY CRIMINAL OFFENCE

Summary

In addition to the fact that children and minors nowadays appear more often to be perpetrators of criminal and minor offences, it is evident that they also often appear as victims of the negative impacts and events occurring in their communities. Newer victimological findings indicate that children easily become victims of certain criminal offences committed (mostly) by adults at children's expense. This is the main reason why many types of legislation are increasingly improving the processes related to children and minors as crime victims. That is the case with the new Law on Protection and Treatment of Minors in Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Srpska, which

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emphasizes the nature of the specific protection of children and minors during their hearing as damaged parties in criminal offences. The particular focus is given to the adequate approach by authorized persons during children and minors' hearing, as well as to the use of technical devices for transferring image and sound. It is this type of children and minors' hearing that is the main subject of this paper. The paper will also present information on the use of specially-equipped facilities for hearing minors, used in the work by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Srpska.

Key words: *children and minors, victims, hearing, approach to and manner of hearing, technical devices for transferring image and sound.*

STRUČNI RAD

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Ante Orlović³
Jure Tadić⁴

SIGURNOST CESTOVNOG PROMETA – PRIMJENA SUVREMENE TEHNOLOGIJE I METODA U PREVENTIVNO-REPRESIVNOM DJELOVANJU PROMETNE POLICIJE

Sažetak

Policija je važan faktor implementacije i razvoja sigurnosti u cestovnom prometu. Uloga policije u ovom kontekstu suštinski je uređena Zakonom o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima te Zakonom o sigurnosti prometa na cestama. Postupanje policijskih službenika u obavljanju poslova nadzora i upravljanja prometom na cestama razumijeva primjenu suvremene tehnologije i metoda. One značajno doprinose profesionalizaciji, standardizaciji i efikasnosti u djelovanju prometne policije. Policijski službenici i vozila opremljeni su brojnim tehničkim uređajima koji značajno pojednostavljuju i unapređuju terensko postupanje policije u preventivnom i represivnom smislu. U svezi s navedenim mogu se izdvojiti: prijenosna računala (tableti) koja omogućavaju bolju komunikaciju, pristup informacijama te obavljanje administrativnih poslova; mobilne kamere koje se koriste u službenim vozilima ili na odorama prilikom postupanja; mobilni uređaji za automatsko očitavanje registarskih pločica koji se montiraju na službena vozila. Osim mobilnih uređaja, važnu ulogu za sigurnost cestovnog prometa imaju i fiksni uređaji (kamere) koji se postavljaju uz prometnice u svrhu nadzora brzine kretanja vozila i automatskog očitavanja registarskih pločica (ANPR). U odvijanju cestovnog prometa neizbježne su i prometne nesreće, a njihova sanacija (pravna, financijska) ima veliku značajnost. Sanacija se

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temelji na očividima koje provede policijski službenici koristeći se pri tomu suvremenim tehnologijama i metodama (mjerjenja mjesta događaja pomoću geodetskih uređaja, izrada situacijskih planova pomoću računalnih programa) u svrhu preciznosti, objektivnosti i efikasnosti svoga postupanja. Prikaz primjene suvremene tehnologije i metoda u preventivno-represivnom djelovanju prometne policije razmatran je kroz tri aspekta: personalno-postupovni, tehničko-tehnološki i metodološko-računalni. Primjenom suvremenih tehnoloških rješenja i metoda, s jedne strane, povećava se operativna učinkovitost policijskih službenika prometne policije na terenu i u postaji, dok se s druge strane osigurava brže, jednostavnije i preciznije lociranje i procesuiranje onih sudionika u prometu koji svojim ponašanjem krše prometne propise i ugrožavaju sigurnost cestovnog prometa.

Ključne riječi: sigurnost cestovnog prometa, djelovanje prometne policije, suvremene tehnologije i metode.

**Josip Medved
Ante Orlović
Jure Tadić**

ROAD SAFETY – USING MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS IN PREVENTIVE AND REPRESSIVE MEASURES TAKEN BY TRAFFIC POLICE

Summary

The police represent an important factor of implementation and development of road traffic safety. The role of the police in this context is essentially governed by the Act on Police Duties and Powers and the Road Traffic Safety Act. The conduct of police officers in the road traffic control and management implies the application of modern technologies and methods, which significantly contributes to the professionalization, standardization and efficiency in the functioning of the traffic police. Police officers and vehicles are equipped with numerous technical devices that significantly simplify and improve police's field activity in preventive and repressive sense. Regarding this, we single out the following: laptops (tablets), which allow for better communication, access to information and administrative work; mobile cameras used in company vehicles or on uniforms during police conduct; mobile devices for automatic number plate recognition mounted on company cars. In addition to mobile devices, fixed devices (cameras) that are placed along the roads for the purposes of speed control and automatic number plate reading (ANPR) which play an important role in road safety. Traffic accidents are unavoidable in road traffic and the recovery thereof (legal, financial) is of great relevance. The recovery is based on the investigation conducted by police officers using modern technologies and methods (measuring the scene by geodesic tools, making situational plans using computer programmes) for the purpose

of accuracy, objectivity and effectiveness of their performance. The presentation of the application of modern technologies and methods in preventive and repressive measures of the traffic police has been observed in three aspects: personal and procedural, technical and technological and methodological and computer-based. Application of modern technology and methods on the one hand, increases the operational efficiency of traffic police officers in the field and stations; and on the other hand it provides faster, easier and more accurate location and prosecution of the road users who violate traffic rules and endanger traffic safety.

Key words: road safety, operation of the traffic police, modern technology and methods.

PREGLEDNI ZNANSTVENI RAD

Davor Labaš⁵

Krešimir Filipić⁶

KRIMINALISTIČKA ISTRAŽIVANJA PROVALNIH KRAĐA U DOM - MOGUĆNOSTI PROCESNOG PRISTUPA UPRAVLJANJA RIZIKOM

Sažetak

Upravljanje rizikom jedan je od alata kojim se organizacije koriste za uspješno upravljanje procesima kojima žele ostvariti svoje ciljeve. Strateška opredijeljenost Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova je primjena upravljanja rizicima na svim razinama organizacije. Policijska profesija pod stalnim je utjecajem neizvjesnosti prilikom poduzimanja njihovih radnji. Upravljanje rizikom omogućava kvalitetan pogled unaprijed u razvoju pojedinog procesa. Također, pomaže kod donošenja odluka o potrebi poduzimanja mjera i radnji radi eliminacije rizika. U radu su na osnovu analize slučajeva i dosadašnjeg iskustva iz prakse opisane i objašnjene glavne aktivnosti u procesu kriminalističkog istraživanja provala u dom. Kroz prikaz i primjenu neobvezujuće norme za upravljanje rizikom ISO 31000 identificirani su najčešći glavni rizici u procesu i mjere i radnje kojima policijski službenici nastoje kontrolirati ove rizike.

Počinitelji provalnih krađa u domove uzimaju u obzir uloženi napor, izloženost riziku i vrijednost koju otuđuju. Oni također nastoje umanjiti svoje rizike i na svoj način njima upravljati. Usmjerenost rada policije na identifikaciju rizika kojima je počinitelj bio izložen prilikom izvršenja kaznenog djela i analizu je li i kako je iste kontrolirao, mogu biti jedan od pristupa policije u cilju otkrivanja počinitelja. Cilj rada je ukazati na

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mogućnosti i potrebu uvođenja alata upravljanja rizikom kao jedan od pristupa u upravljanju operativnim policijskim procesima.

Ključne riječi: *provale u dom, kriminalističko istraživanje, upravljanje rizikom, operativni policijski procesi.*

Davor Labaš
Krešimir Filipić

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF BURGLARY - POSSIBILITIES OF RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Abstract

Risk management is one of the tools organisations use for successfully managing organisation processes in achieving their goals. Strategic commitment of Ministry of Internal Affairs is an application of risk management on every organisation level. Police profession is constantly in uncertainty while taking corresponding actions. Risk management can give quality future perspective in individual process development. It also helps when decisions about measures and actions for risk elimination are to be made. The work is based on case analysis and previous practical experience, and it describes and clarifies main activities in burglary criminalistic research process. Representing and using optional norm ISO 31000 for risk management, it identifies main risks in criminalistic research process, as well as most common measures and actions used by police officers in risk management.

Burglary offenders estimate effort required, possible risks and the value of the object they are about to steal. They tend to lower and then take control of the risks. One of the keys in process of offender identification is focusing police work on risk recognition to which offender was exposed by committing a criminal offence, as well as analysing if and how he controlled them. The purpose of this article is to point out possibilities and need for risk management introduction as approaches in police process management.

Key words: *burglary, criminal investigation, risk management, operative police processes.*

Tanja Kaurin⁷
Zdravko Skakavac⁸

ZNAČAJ DIGITALNE FORENZIKE MOBILNIH UREĐAJA U OTKRIVANJU I DOKAZIVANJU KRIVIČNIH DELA ORGANIZOVANOG KRIMINALITETA

Sažetak

Digitalno doba je radikalno promenilo svaki aspekt naše svakodnevnice donoseći sa sobom nove globalne pretnje. Premošćavajući fizičke granice internet je ponudio neprocenjive mogućnosti za države i pojedince uz neminovne ranjivosti. Eksploatišući brzinu, praktičnost i anonimnost interneta kriminalne mreže su olakšale koordinaciju između svojih članova bez obzira na njihovu fizičku lokaciju. Otvorio se prostor za izvršenje širokog spektra zločina koji ne poznaje granice, bilo fizičke ili virtuelne, dramatično smanjujući vreme potrebno za organizovanje i izvršenje složenih kriminalnih aktivnosti. Sajber okruženje je zapravo pogodovalo organizovanom kriminalitetu koji je odavno poprimio ozbiljne razmere, kako po fenomenološkim aspektima, tako i po pitanju posledica koje ostavlja, a mobilnost je samo dodatno usložila bezbednosnu situaciju.

Cilj rada je da ukaže na značaj primene digitalne forenzike u otkrivanju krivičnih dela organizovanog kriminaliteta bez obzira da li su u pitanju klasične kriminalne aktivnosti ili one koje spadaju u domen sajber kriminala. Iz tog razloga akcenat je stavljen na digitalnu forenziku mobilnih uređaja, pre svega zbog njihove sveprisutnosti ali i zbog individualnosti u upotrebi. Pored objašnjenja digitalnih dokaza do kojih možemo doći forenzikom mobilnih uređaja dat je praktičan primer akvizicije podataka primenom Cellebrite UFED Analyzer-a.

Ključne riječi: digitalna forenzika, sajber kriminal, forenzika mobilnih uređaja, organizovani kriminalitet.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL FORENSICS OF MOBILE DEVICES IN DETECTING AND INVESTIGATING CRIMINAL ACTS OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Summary

The digital age has radically changed every aspect of our everyday lives, bringing with it new global threats. Surmounting physical limits, the Internet has offered invaluable opportunities to the state as well as individuals, but also its inevitable vulnerabilities. Exploiting the speed, convenience and anonymity of the Internet, criminal networks have facilitated coordination among its members, regardless of their physical location. This has created an opportunity for the execution of a wide range of crimes that know no boundaries, whether physical or virtual, thus dramatically reducing the time required for the organization and execution of complex criminal activities. Organized crime favours the cyber environment, which assumed serious proportions long ago, both in phenomenological aspects and in terms of serious consequences; however, mobility brought the complexity of security situation to the new level.

The aim of this essay is to point out the significance of digital forensics in detecting criminal acts of organized crime regardless of whether they belong to the classical criminal activity or those within the scope of cyber crime. For this reason, the emphasis is placed on digital forensics, mobile devices, primarily due to their omnipresence but also due to the individuality of their use. In addition to clarification of digital forensic evidences collected by using mobile devices forensic methods and tools, the essay also presents a practical example of data acquisition using the Cellebrite UFED Analyzer.

Key words: *digital forensics, cyber crime, mobile forensics, organized crime.*

Vladica Babić⁹
Brankica Mijić¹⁰

SUVREMENE TEHNOLOGIJE U SLUŽBI CYBER TERORIZMA – PUBLICITET I PROPAGANDA

Sažetak

Internet je trenutačno najučinkovitije oruđe koje privlači ogromnu publiku i njegove vrijednosti su jasne po pitanju publiciteta. Teroristi imaju potpunu kontrolu nad sadržajem poruka postavljenih na internetu, a to se pokazuje utoliko koliko su takve prilike opažene od strane ciljane publike. Prva osnovna intencija uporabe interneta u terorističke svrhe jest širenje organizacijskih i ideoloških doktrina. Drugo, omogućena je komunikacija među njegovim korisnicima. Razmjena i distribucija informativno organizacijskog materijala, koji se može definirati kao manipulacija za propagandne potrebe, drugi je razlog zbog kojeg teroristi koriste internet.

Ključne riječi: *Cyber crime, cyber terorizam, društvene mreže, publicitet, propaganda.*

Vladica Babić
Brankica Mijić

MODERN TECHNOLOGIES USED BY CYBER TERRORISM - PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

Summary

The Internet is the most effective tool in attracting huge audiences and its value is clear in terms of publicity. Terrorists have complete control over the contents of messages posted on the Internet, which is evident in the target audience noticing such opportunities. The first basic terrorists' intention is to use the Internet for spreading the organizational and ideological doctrines. Secondly, it allows for communication between its users. The exchange and distribution of informative and organizational materials, which can be defined as the manipulation for the purposes of propaganda is another reason why terrorists use the Internet.

Key words: *cybercrime, propaganda, publicity, social networks, cyber terrorism.*

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UČINKOVITOST VIDEO NADZORA U SMANJENJU KRIMINALITETA - PREGLED ISTRAŽIVANJA

Sažetak

Policija se u svakodnevnom radu koristi brojnim metodama, alatima i strategijama ovisno o specifičnom području svog djelovanja. Neki od primjera tehnološkog aspekta rada policije odnose se na korištenje biciklističke ophodnje, vodenih topova, nadzornih kamera, mobilnih alarma u slučaju obiteljskog nasilja, prislušivanje sumnjivih kriminalnih skupina i drugo. Stoga su policijska istraživanja usmjerena na proučavanje utjecaja društvenih i tehnoloških promjena, odnosno procesa modernizacije na policijsko djelovanje. Neka od njih bave se implementacijom novih vrsta informacija i komunikacijske tehnologije na svim ustrojstvenim razinama te načinom na koji utječu na policijsku kulturu i praksu. Druga se fokusiraju na tehnologije kontrole poput uporabe nadzornih kamera i drugih sustava nadziranja. U tom smislu fokus istraživanja odnosi se na ispitivanje učestalosti i premještanja kriminaliteta, uspješnost otkrivanja kaznenih djela te na druge pozitivne ili negativne efekte proizašle iz korištenja sustava videonadzora. Većina studija upućuje na činjenicu kako videonadzor ovisi o njegovoj lokaciji i vrsti kaznenih djela. Učinci su najizraženiji kad je riječ o kaznenim djelima koja se prethodno planiraju i pripremaju te u područjima gdje se, uz videonadzor, koriste i dopunske preventivne mjere (npr. pojačana javna rasvjeta). Međutim, kod kaznenih djela s elementima nasilja ne bilježi se njihovo smanjenje, a u malom broju pozitivnih primjera nije ustanovljena statistička značajnost.

Ključne riječi: videonadzor, kontrola, kriminalitet, istraživanje, učinkovitost.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF CCTV SURVEILLANCE ON REDUCING CRIME – A RESEARCH REVIEW

Summary

The police have at their disposal a great variety of methods, tools and strategies for different aspects of policing. Some examples have a technological aspect, such as bicycle patrols, the use of CCTV, giving mobile alarms to victims of family violence; use of wire taps in surveillance of suspected criminal groups; water cannons, etc. Police researchers are interested in how social and technological change and modernization processes influence policing. One aspect deals with how the new types of information and communication technology are implemented in various types of police units and the effects they have on police cultures and policing practices. Others focus on technologies of control, such as the use of CCTV and other systems of surveillance. Important questions in research on CCTV are whether these systems reduce the level of crime and order problems in the areas of surveillance; whether there is a displacement of problems to other areas; whether CCTV helps to clear crimes; and whether there are other positive or negative side effects. Most of the studies had found that the effectiveness of CCTV surveillance was dependant on the location of cameras, as well as the type of crime. Generally, the effects were most pronounced in the types of crimes that imply premeditation, and in areas where the CCTV implementation was supplemented with other interventions (e.g., improved street lighting). The results reported were more inconclusive for violent crime offences. Most studies reviewed have not found declines in violent crime; and those that did find that the effect was small and, in most cases, statistically insignificant.

Key words: *video-surveillance, control, crime, research, effectiveness.*

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SUSTAVI NADZORA SUVREMENIH TEHNIČKIH SREDSTAVA I NJIHOVA UČINKOVITOST

Sažetak

I pored ogromnih nastojanja i uspostava sistema nadzora te mogućnosti da se broj naizgled beskrajnih izbora različitih metoda i načina kojima se cyber kriminalci koriste pri infiltriranju u kompjutorske mreže, vlade, međunarodnih organizacija i privatne industrije, jasno je da se pod hitno moraju poduzeti niz od nekoliko koraka u godinama koje dolaze u području prava, politike i tehnologije za zaštitu podataka i suzbijanju ovih sve viših pojava u cyber prostoru. U tu svrhu, potrebno je uključiti sve segmente sigurnosti te regulirati zakonodavne okvire, usvojiti međunarodne konvencije i tehnološke standarde. Preporučeni koraci prema međunarodnoj suradnji su obvezni i s njima treba nastaviti i konstantno ih usavršavati, jer niti jedan od tih koraka ne može potpuno osigurati Internet i u cjelini suzbiti cyber kriminal.

Ključne riječi: *Cyber crime, sistemi nadzora cyber prostora.*

Vladica Babić
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SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS OF MODERN TECHNICAL DEVICES AND THEIR EFFICIENCY

Summary

Despite enormous efforts to establish a system of control and possibilities of using a seemingly endless choice of different methods and ways that cyber criminals are using to infiltrate computer networks, government, international organizations and private industry, it is clear that there is an urgent need to take a series of steps in the upcoming years in the field of law, politics and technology for data protection, and to repress all these, more and more frequent occurrences in cyberspace. For this purpose, it is necessary to involve all segments of security and regulate the legal framework, adopt international conventions and technical standards. Recommended steps toward international cooperation are mandatory, they should be taken and constantly improved, since none of these steps cannot completely make the Internet a safe place and repress the cyber crime on the whole.

Key words: *Cyber crime, video-surveillance, cyber space.*

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IMINT I ZRAKOPLOVNA TEHNOLOGIJA PRIKUPLJANJA PODATAKA I SIGURNOSNOG DJELOVANJA

Sažetak

U radu se analiziraju različiti aspekti IMINT („imagery intelligence“) tehnologije, kao metode suvremenog obavještajno – sigurnosnog djelovanja. Posebice se prikazuje uloga zrakoplovstva u fazi prikupljanja podataka, kao i tehnologija stvaranja slikovnih zapisa iz zraka – satelitom, zrakoplovom i bespilotnim letjelicama. IMINT metoda neizostavno prethodi svakoj današnjoj sigurnosnoj operaciji, od ratnih djelovanja međunarodnih i NATO snaga u Iraku, Afganistanu, Siriji ili Jemenu, do globalne borbe protiv terorizma i likvidacije samog Osame Bin Ladena u Pakistanu.

Pored tehnoloških određenosti, rad problemski tematizira neadekvatnu zakonsku uređenost u suvremenoj primjeni IMINT-a, te se analiziraju stavovi i reakcije svjetskih medija i vodećih sila na upotrebu suvremenih IMINT platformi, prije svega američkih dronova.

Istraživanje primjenjivosti ove metode u ostvarivanju sigurnosti Republike Hrvatske i komparativna analiza doprinosa zaštiti vanjskih granica Europske unije, krajnji je cilj, a implementacija novog helikoptera AgustaWestland AW139, u floti Zrakoplovne jedinice specijalne policije Ministarstva unutarnjih poslova Republike Hrvatske, predstavlja poseban izazov u ovome radu.

Ključne riječi: *IMINT, špijunski zrakoplov, bespilotna letjelica, obavještajno – sigurnosno djelovanje.*

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IMINT AND AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION AND SECURITY ACTIVITIES

Summary

The paper presents and analyses various aspects of Imagery Intelligence Technologies (IMINT) as one of the contemporary intelligence-security methods Aerial image data acquisition phase via either aircraft, satellites or Unmanned Air Systems (UAS) discussed in particular. IMNIT phase opens each contemporary security operation ranging for example from international military and NATO forces in Iraq, Afganistan, Siria or Yemen to the elimination of Mr Osama Bin Laden in Pakistan.

In addition to technological aspects the paper discusses inappropriate regulatory requirements related to contemporary IMINT application. Related to this the position and reaction of global media and leading global powers to the application of contemporary IMNIT platforms (US drones) in particular has been analyzed.

The final outcome of the research is the applicability of IMNIT method as one of security enablers for the Republic of Croatia as well as comparative analysis of the contribution to the protection of external European Union borders. The particular challenge of the research is related to the implementation of new AgustaWestland AW139 helicopter by Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia, Special Police Forces.

Key words: *IMINT, Intelligence Aircraft, Unmanned Air Systems, Intelligence-Security Activities.*

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OBRAZAC ZA PROCJENU RIZIKA OD PONAVLJANJA NASILNIČKOG PONAŠANJA U OBITELJI

Sažetak

Temeljem višegodišnje prakse policijskih postupanja u predmetima nasilja u obitelji prepoznata je potreba za kreiranjem učinkovite metode, kojom bi se provodila procjena rizika budućeg nasilja u obitelji. Svrha izrade standardiziranog obrasca procjene rizika (checklist) je od višestrukog značaja, naime odluke o mjerama opreza i zaštitinim mjerama, odluke o uvjetima za uhićene i privođenje počinitelja sucu, predlaganje zadržavanja, te predlaganje uključivanja drugih institucija u rad s počiniteljem biti će objektivnije i mjerodavnije. Identifikacija rizičnih čimbenika značajnih za procjenu rizika temeljila se na rezultatima istraživanja 235 policijskih spisa i sudskih presuda povodom počinjenja ubojstava i pokušaja ubojstava na štetu članova obitelji u razdoblju od 01.01.2005. do 31.12.2010. godine u Republici Hrvatskoj. Temeljem navedene identifikacije rizičnih čimbenika izrađen je Obrazac za procjenu rizika od ponavljanja nasilničkog ponašanja u obitelji, koji će u slijedećoj testnoj fazi (šest mjeseci) primjene koristi policijski službenici u svakodnevnoj praksi, nakon čega će uslijediti konačna verifikacija instrumentarija (ckeckliste).

Ključne riječi: nasilje u obitelji, procjena rizika, policijski službenici, prevencija.

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CHECKLIST FOR RISK ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RECIDIVISM

Summary

Based upon a long-lasting policing practice involving domestic violence a need has been recognized to develop effective methods for making risk assessments of future domestic violence incidents. The purpose of a standardized risk assessment form (also known as checklist) is of great importance since decisions on precautionary and protection measures, decisions on conditions for the arrested and for bringing perpetrators to justice, retention proposals, as well as proposals to include other institutions in working with the offender will be more objective and more relevant. Risk factors relevant for risk assessment have been identified based upon a research involving 235 police files and court decisions involving family member murders and attempted murders committed in the Republic of Croatia in the period from 1 January 2005 through 31 December 2010. This risk factor identification resulted in the checklist for assessing the risk of repeated domestic violence, which will be used by police officers on a daily basis in the next six-month testing phase, followed by a final verification of the instrument.

Key words: *domestic violence, risk assessment, police officers, prevention.*

Spomenko Relić²¹

USPOREĐIVANJE KONTAKATA MOBILNIH UREĐAJA OSTVARENIH PREKO ČELIJA BAZNIH STANICA

Sažetak

Uz pretpostavku da je nepoznati korisnik, najčešće počinitelj kaznenog djela, koristio mobilni uređaj za ostvarivanje kontakata u događajima koji su određeni prostorno (ciljana područja) i vremenski (vremenska razdoblja), uspoređivanje podataka o kontaktima na ćelijama baznih stanica telekomunikacijskih operatora može rezultirati identifikacijskim podacima jednog mobilnog uređaja ili više njih koji su zabilježeni na više ciljanih područja, a dobiveni podaci mogu djelotvorno usmjeriti kriminalističko istraživanje, skratiti utrošeno vrijeme i smanjiti troškove.

U radu se daje pregled zakonskih osnova za pribavljanje i obradu podataka o telekomunikacijskom prometu, daju se objašnjenja osnovnih tehničkih pojmova potrebna za razumijevanje obrađivane teme te prikaz strukture i značenja ulaznih podataka koji se obrađuju sa smjernicama za optimiziranje odabira ulaznih podataka. Koristeći simbolični primjer ulaznih podataka za skupove ćelija baznih stanica koje pokrivaju različita ciljana područja, objašnjava se metoda uspoređivanja podataka pogodna za računalnu obradu i optimizirana za brže dobivanje rezultata. Zasebno se obrađuje primjer djelomičnog preklapanja skupova ćelija ciljanih područja s dopunom metode uspoređivanja podataka koja smanjuje količinu "lažno pozitivnih" rezultata uz postizanje većeg broja mogućih rezultata. Objašnjavaju se posebnosti uspoređivanja kontakata u slučaju potpunog preklapanja skupova ćelija ciljanih područja (isto ciljano područje u različitim vremenskim razdobljima).

Ključne riječi: telekomunikacijski promet, ćelije baznih stanica, uspoređivanje kontakata, preklapanje skupova ćelija, optimiziranje.

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**COMPARISON OF MOBILE DEVICES CONTACTS ACHIEVED THROUGH
TELECOMMUNICATION BASE STATIONS CELLS**

Summary

If an unknown user, usually a perpetrator of a criminal offence, has used a mobile device to make contacts in events defined in terms of space (targeted areas) and time (time periods), comparing the contacts data registered on the telecommunication base stations cells may result in the identification of one or more mobile devices that have been registered in several specific areas. The resulting data may prove useful, as well as cost and time effective, in a criminal investigation.

This paper provides an overview of the current legal basis for obtaining and processing of telecommunication data in Republic of Croatia. It clarifies fundamental technical concepts necessary for understanding the topic and shows the structure and meaning of the processed input data with guidelines for optimizing the selection of input data. Using a symbolic example of the input data for sets of telecommunication base stations cells that cover different targeted areas, the data comparison method, which is suitable for computer processing and is optimized for faster results, has been elaborated. An example of partial overlapping of cell sets for targeted areas with the addition of the method for comparing the data which reduces the amount of "false positive" results and increases the number of possible results has been elaborated separately. The paper also explains the particularities of comparing the contacts in case of complete overlapping of cell sets for targeted areas (the same targeted area in different time periods).

Key words: telecommunication data, telecommunication base station cells, contact comparison, cell sets overlapping, optimizing.

ZNAČAJ I ULOGA MOBILNIH TELEFONA PRILIKOM RASVJETLJAVANJA KRIVIČNIH DJELA

Sažetak

Suzbijanje kriminaliteta predstavlja stalan i veoma aktuelan i problematičan dio sveukupne bezbjednosne problematike i stanja u društvu. Mobilni telefoni, koji svakim danom sve više postaju sredstvo komunikacije među ljudima, koriste i razna lica iz kriminogenih sredina za svoje dogovore, tako da se primjenom odgovarajućih tehničkih sredstava mogu saznati i snimiti sadržaji takvih razgovora, pa i identifikovati sagorornici, tim prije što je poznato da se korisnik mobilnog telefona može locirati skoro na svakom mjestu. Kako su mobilni telefoni nezaobilazan detalj svakodnevnog poslovnog i porodičnog aspekta života svakog čovjeka, razumljivo je da i zloupotreba mobilnih telefona dobija na značaju, kako kvalitativno, tako i kvantitativno. Usred uslovljenosti svakodnevnih životnih aktivnosti posjedovanjem mobilnih telefona, mobilni telefoni postaju sredstvo izvršenja krivičnih djela. Policijski organi moraju da prate tehničko-tehnološka i naučna dostignuća u oblasti mobilne telefonije, a shodno tehničkim mogućnostima operatera mobilne telefonije i osmišljavaju te prilagođavaju metode vlastitog kriminalističkog rada u cilju suzbijanje kriminaliteta. U radu će se prezentirati, analizirati i problematizovati specifičnosti koje se odnose na značaj i ulogu mobilnih telefona prilikom rasvjetljavanja krivičnih djela, ulogu listinga dolaznih i odlaznih poziva i SMS poruka, značaj IMEI broja u operativnom radu policije, specifičnosti vezane za posebnu istražnu radnju nadzor i tehničko snimanje telekomunikacija a koje su prilagođene subjektivnim i objektivnim uslovljavajućim faktorima rada policijskih službenika Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srpske.

Ključne riječi: mobilni telefon, IMEI, otkrivanje, dokazivanje, posebne istražne radnje.

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SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF CELL PHONES IN DETECTING CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Summary

Combating crime is a continuous and ever-present concern in overall security issues and security situation in society. Cell phones, which are more and more used as a means of communication among people, are also used for making arrangements among people stemming from criminal environments, so that by using appropriate technical means we may learn and record content of such conversations and even identify interlocutors since the cell phone user may be located almost anywhere. As cell phones form an essential part of everyday business and family aspect of every person's life, it is only understandable that its abuse is more and more important, both in terms of quality and quantity. Since everyday activities are conditioned by possession of a cell phone, cell phones become the means of perpetrating a crime. Police authorities must pursue scientific advances in cell phone technologies while keeping up with technical possibilities of cell phone operators and finding and adapting methods of their own criminal investigation work aiming at preventing crime. The paper shows, analyzes and presents specific issues referring to the importance and role of cell phones in detecting criminal offenses, role of call and text messages detail records, importance of IMEI number in the operational work of the police, specific issues referring to the special investigation technique of surveillance and technical recording of telecommunications, which are adapted to subjective and objective conditioning factors of the work of police officers of the Republika Srpska.

Key words: cell phone, IMEI, detection, proving, special investigation techniques.

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UVODENJE POLICIJSKIH KAMERA U RAD SLUŽBE POLICIJSKE OPHODNJE – OTVORENA PITANJA USPJEŠNE IMPLEMENTACIJE I EGZAKTNE PROCJENE UČINKA NA RAD POLICIJE

Sažetak

Razvoj društva općenito, pa i razvoj novih tehnologija, utječe na policijsku službu, taktike i metode njezinog rada na dnevnoj osnovi. Jedna od zadnjih tehnoloških inovacija koja se sve značajnije primjenjuje u radu policijskih organizacija širom svijeta jesu i kamere (engl: Body Worn Cameras – BWC) koje policijski službenici koriste tijekom redovnog obavljanja policijske službe. Policija u Hrvatskoj započela ih je primjenjivati od konca 2015. godine u pet najvećih policijskih uprava, odnosno u gradovima Zagrebu, Splitu, Osijeku, Rijeci i Puli. Na temelju prvih iskustava različitih policijskih organizacija koja su pokazala da korištenje kamera u radu policije može imati i pozitivne i negativne aspekte, zaključeno je kako se ne radi o jednostavnom pitanju, svedenom na tehničke aspekte korištenja nove opreme, već o cijelom nizu važnih tema koje se odnose na uspješnu implementaciju videokamera u policijski rad te na relevantnu, znanstveno utemeljenu procjenu njihovog učinka na policijsku praksu. Stoga ovaj rad predstavlja raspravu o važnim temama implementacije: zašto koristiti kamere, kako definirati procedure i taktiku postupanja, na koji način koristiti snimljeni videomaterijal, pitanje treninga za korištenje kamera, ali i pravna pitanja poput zaštite ljudskih prava, povrede privatnosti i drugo. Pored toga, ovaj rad pruža i raspravu o pitanjima evaluacije, odnosno upućuje na ključna područja koja bi se trebala istraživati u vezi s korištenjem policijskih kamera. Na temelju do sada provedenih istraživanja i onih koja su još u tijeku, kao ključna istraživačka pitanja nameću se: utjecaj kamera na interakciju između policije i građana, utjecaj kamera na ponašanje policijskih službenika, njihovi stavovi o korištenju kamera u svakodnevnom radu, utjecaj kamera na ponašanje građana i njihovi stavovi prema tome, utjecaj kamera na probitak kriminalističkog istraživanja kaznenog djela ili prekršaja, utjecaj kamera na korupciju, policijski integritet i legitimitet, odnosno povećavaju li kamere sigurnost policijskih službenika te smanjuju li pritužbe na njihov rad.

Ključne riječi: policijske kamere, implementacija, protokol, učinak kamera, aspekti istraživanja.

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THE INTRODUCTION OF POLICE CAMERAS IN THE WORK OF POLICE PATROLS – ISSUES RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION AND EXACT ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT ON POLICE WORK

Summary

The development of society in general, including the development of new technologies, affects the police service, its tactics and work methods on a daily basis. One of the latest technological innovations that is being increasingly used in the work of police organizations around the world are Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) that police officers use in the activities they conduct every day. The Croatian police started to use BWCs at the end of 2015, in the five largest police departments in the country, i.e. in the cities of Zagreb, Split, Osijek, Rijeka and Pula. Based on the first experiences of different police departments which have shown that the use of cameras in police work can have both positive and negative impacts, it was concluded that it is not a simple matter, it does not include only the technical aspects of the use of new equipment but also a whole range of important topics related to the successful implementation of BWCs in police work and the relevant, scientifically based assessment of their impact on police practices. Therefore, this paper presents a discussion of the important issues of implementation, such as: why use cameras?, how to define procedures and tactics of conduct?, how to use video footage?, the question of training tutorials to use the camera, but also legal issues such as the protection of human rights, invasion of privacy and more. In addition, this paper provides a discussion of evaluation issues and indicates the key areas that should be investigated in connection with the use of police cameras. Based on past and ongoing research, the key research questions are as follows: the impact of cameras on the interaction between police and citizens, the impact of cameras on the behavior of police officers, their views on the use of cameras in their daily work, the influence of cameras on the behavior of citizens and their attitudes towards this matter, the impact of cameras to support criminal investigation of crimes or offenses, the impact of cameras on corruption, police integrity and legitimacy, i.e. whether cameras increase the security of police officers and reduce the number of complaints related to their work.

Key words: Body Worn Cameras (BWCs), Implementation, Protocol of Use, Impact of Cameras, Research Aspects.

RAČUNALNA ANALIZA LJUDSKOG GLASA I GOVORA**Sažetak**

U članku se govori o analizi ljudskog glasa (govora) baziranoj na dugotrajnom prosječnom spektru govora (Long-Term Average Spectrum – LTAS), sa aspekta forenzičke analize potrebne kod spornog i nespornog uzorka računalne forenzike odnosno vještačenja. Korištena su dva računalna programa, koji rade u sprezi – WaveSurfer i Catalina Forensic Audio Toolbox. Pri tom prvi program analizira audio zapis i rezultate sprema u obliku tekstualnih datoteka, a drugi program učitava te datoteke, statistički ih obrađuje i grafički prikazuje rezultate kroz niz dijagrama. Ukratko su opisana oba računalna programa, sa svojim mogućnostima i radnim prozorima. Kroz analizu jednog glasa (vokala a) prikazani su osnovni parametri ljudskog glasa (osnovna frekvencija, formanti i dugotrajni prosječni spektar). Zatim je provedena analiza dvaju različitih glasova (govor dviju ženskih osoba sličnih tonalnih karakteristika) i rezultati su komparirani kroz prikaz odnosnih dijagrama. Na kraju je provedena analiza glasa istog govornika, gdje mu je analizirana jedna i druga polovina tijekom govornog zapisa. Relevantni dijagrami su uspoređeni, kako bi se utvrdilo podudaranje krivulja na grafikonima ili utvrdilo moguće odstupanje (kao mjera variabilneta u glasu i govoru iste osobe). Za navedene analize i komparacije, autori su postavili audio datoteke na internet adresu koje svaki zainteresirani čitatelj može preuzeti i naknadno analizirati.

Ključne riječi: vještačenje, govor, glas, analiza, LTAS.

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Zlatko Kovač

Nikola Protrka

COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN VOICE AND SPEECH

Summary

This article discusses the analysis of the human voice and speech based on the long-term average spectrum of speech (Long-Term Average Spectrum - LTAS), in terms of forensic analysis needed at the disputed and undisputed pattern of computer forensics and expertise. Two computer programs working in conjunction have been used: *WaveSurfer* and *Catalina Forensic Audio Toolbox*. The first program analyses the audio track and the results stored in the form of text files, and the second program loads these files, processes them statistically and displays graphically the results through a series of diagrams. Authors briefly describe both of the computer programs, their capabilities and working windows through analysis of a voice ('a' vocal), the basic parameters of the human voice (fundamental frequency, formant and long-term average spectrum). Then an analysis of two different voices (speech of two female persons of similar tonal characteristics) has been made and the results compared through presentation of relevant diagrams. Finally an analysis has been performed involving a voice of the same speaker, where both the first and second half of the voice record have been analysed. The relevant charts are also compared to determine matching curves on graphs or determine possible deviation (as a variability measure in voice and speech of the same person). For the above analysis and comparison, the authors have uploaded the audio files on the Internet and provided link to any interested reader for download and further analysis.

Key words: expert analysis, speech, voice analysis, LTAS.

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SAVREMENI METODI I SREDSTVA U SUPROTSTAVLJANJU ZLOUPOTREBI PLATNIH KARTICA

Sažetak

Zahvaljujući naglom razvoju tehničko-tehnoloških dostignuća, plaćanje metalnim novcem, odnosno papirnim novčanicama odavno postaje zastarjeli način plaćanja koga svakodnevno sve više zamjenjuju savremeni instrumenti bezgotovinskog plaćanja i novčanih transakcija. Jedan od takvih instrumenata jeste platna kartica koja kao način bezgotovinskog plaćanja u razvijenim zemljama predstavlja jedno od najpopularnijih sredstava plaćanja. Upravo sa pojavom i sve većom primjenom platnih kartica, javljaju se i prvi slučajevi njihove zloupotrebe, što predstavlja jedan od savremenih načina sticanja protivpravne imovinske koristi. Naime, nagli razvoj elektronskog bankarstva, odnosno kartičnog sistema poslovanja doveo je do povećanja broja korisnika ove vrste bankarskih usluga, što je s druge strane stvorilo ogromnu mogućnost za razne vrste zloupotreba platnih kartica. Upravo u ovom radu govorićemo uopšteno o platnim karticama sa posebnim osvrtom na njihovu zloupotrebu. Takođe, biće riječi o pravnom i kriminalističkom aspektu ove pojave, a uz uvažavnje rezultata sprovedenog anketnog istraživanja, pokušaćemo ponuditi rješenja u cilju suzbijanja ovakve vrste zloupotreba.

Ključne riječi: *platna kartica, zloupotreba, protivpravna imovinska korist.*

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MODERN METHODS AND RESOURCES IN COMBATING PAYMENT CARDS ABUSE

Summary

Rapid advancements in technical and technological achievements have rendered payment in coins and notes obsolete giving rise to contemporary non-cash payment instruments and money transactions.

One of these instruments is the payment card which represents one of the most popular means of payment in developed countries. The emergence and growing use of payment cards resulted in first cases of their abuse, which is one of the modern methods of gaining illegal profit. The rapid development of electronic banking and credit card payment system has led to increased numbers of users of this type of banking services, which, on the other hand, has created infinite possibilities of diverse types of payment card abuses.

The paper discusses payment cards in general with special reference of their abuse. Also to be discussed are legal and criminal aspects of this phenomenon. With the results of the survey research conducted, we will try to offer some solutions for combating this kind of abuse.

Key words: *payment card, abuse, gain of illegal profit.*

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IMPLEMENTACIJA VISOKE TEHNOLOGIJE U FORENZIČNO-KRIMINALISTIČKIM ISTRAŽIVANJIMA – SKENIRAJUĆI ELEKTRONSKI MIKROSKOP (STANJE I PERSPEKTIVE)

Sažetak

Forenzično-kriminalistička istraživanja kaznenih djela u suštini razumijevaju aktivnosti otkrivanja, osiguravanja i razjašnjavanja tragova koji mogu poslužiti kao dokazi u kaznenom postupku. Kod teških i složenih kaznenih djela ključnu ulogu često imaju mikrotragovi te su u svezi s istima potrebna adekvatna postupanja koja u pravilu razumijevaju uporabu uređaja visoke tehnologije. Učinci implementacije visoke tehnologije, u ovom slučaju skenirajućeg elektronskog mikroskopa, u područje forenzično-kriminalističkih istraživanja razmatrani su u kontekstu ispitivanja tragova pucanja iz vatrenog oružja provedenih u Centru za forenzična ispitivanja, istraživanja i vještačenja „Ivan Vučetić“ MUP-a RH, za razdoblje od 2008. do 2015. godine. Uvođenje naznačenog uređaja u područje ispitivanja tragova pucanja, razmatrajući navedeno razdoblje, rezultiralo je značajnim promjenama glede broja i strukture naznačenih predmeta primljenih u rad Centra. Osim prethodnih iskustava i aktualnog stanja primjene skenirajućeg elektronskog mikroskopa u istraživanjima važno je razmotriti i perspektive njegove primjene u budućem razdoblju. U tom smislu iznesena su razmišljanja o potencijalnim mogućnostima implementacije predmetnog uređaja visoke tehnologije i u drugim područjima forenzično-kriminalističkih istraživanja (istraživanje algi kremenjašica u istraživanju kaznenih djela ubojstava i samoubojstava) jer se on u srodnim područjima već koristi – ali samo u znanstvene svrhe. Kontinuirani razvoj i implementacija visoke tehnologije može dovesti do razvoja i implementacije niza metoda koje bi mogle značajno pridonijeti razrješavanju i rasyjetljavanju specifičnih situacija/činjenica/okolnosti u slučajevima teških i složenih kaznenih djela.

Ključne riječi: skenirajući elektronski mikroskop; tragovi pucanja iz vatrenog oružja; alge kremenjašice; ubojstvo i samoubojstvo.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY IN FORENSIC CRIME INVESTIGATION - SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE (CURRENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS)

Summary

Forensic crime investigations are essentially based on detection, securing and resolving traces that might serve as evidence in criminal proceedings. In serious and high profile cases micro traces often have a key role and they require proper handling, which generally implies the use of hi-tech devices.

The effects of the implementation of high technology, in this case a scanning electron microscope, in the area of forensic crime investigations are discussed in the context of gunshot residue traces examination conducted at the Forensic Science Centre "Ivan Vucetic" MUP RH, in the period from 2008 to 2015.

Considering the indicators in the mentioned period, the implementation of the mentioned device in the area of gunshot residue traces examination resulted in significant changes in the number and structure of cases involving the indicated issues that have been received by the Centre to work on.

In addition to previous experience and the current state of the scanning electron microscope application in forensic criminal investigations, it is important to consider the prospects of its future application possibilities.

Regarding this, reflections about potential possibilities of implementation of the mentioned high technology device in other forensic crime investigation areas (research on diatom algae in the study of homicides and suicides investigation) are expressed based on the fact that the same device is already in use in related fields - but only for scientific purposes. Continuous development and implementation of high technologies may lead to the development and implementation of a series of new methods that could significantly contribute to the resolution and clarification of specific situations/facts/circumstances in serious and high profile cases.

Key words: *scanning electron microscope; gunshot residue traces; Diatoms; homicide and suicide.*

ZNAČAJ VISOKIH TEHNOLOGIJA I ULOGA POLICIJE U UPRAVLJANJU VANREDNIM SITUACIJAMA – FAZA INFORMISANJA

Sažetak

Za osnovnu temu rada uzeti su značaj visokih tehnologija i uloga policije u upravljanju vanrednim situacijama, sa posebnim osvrtom na fazu informisanja. Tokom izrade rada korištene su različite metode, uglavnom eksplikativna analiza i deskriptivna analiza, te metoda analize sadržaja. Opisani su i objašnjeni upravljanje vanrednim situacijama, kao i najznačajnije hitne službe koje prve djeluju kada se vanredna situacija desi (policija, vatrogasci i hitna pomoć). Poseban naglasak dat je na policiju. Opisane su i objašnjene faze upravljanja vanrednim situacijama – pripravnost, odgovor (reagovanje), otklanjanje posljedica (oporavak), ublažavanje i informisanje – sa naglaskom na fazu informisanja. Posebno je obrađen sadržaj faze informisanja, u kojoj je je značajna upotreba visokih tehnologija. Isto tako, u okviru toga je opisana uloga policije u ovoj fazi. Osim toga prikazane su i određene šeme vezane za problematiku upravljanja vanrednim situacijama. Cilj ovog naučnog rada jeste da ukaže na značaj faze informisanja, kao važnog segmenta u ciklusu upravljanja vanrednim situacijama.

Ključne riječi: *Upravljanje vanrednim situacijama; Informisanje; Visoke tehnologije; Komunikacije; Hitne službe; Policija.*

Žarko Čulibrk

THE IMPORTANCE OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – INFORMATION PHASE

Abstract

The main topic of this paper is the importance of high technology and the role of police in emergency management with special emphasis on the phase of information. The main methods used in this paper are explicative and descriptive analysis, and content analysis. The paper describes and explains emergency management as well as the most important emergency services that first act when an emergency occurs (police, fire department and ambulance). Special emphasis is given to the police. Emergency management phases– preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation and information – are also described, with a focus on the phase of information. Particularly, the paper

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describes the contents of the phase of information, where the use of high technology is very important. Moreover, it describes the role of the police in this emergency management phase. Additionally, some schemes related to this issue are presented. The aim of this scientific paper is to highlight the importance of the phase of information, as an important segment in the emergency management cycle.

Keywords: *Emergency Management; Information; High Technology; Communication; Emergency Services; Police.*

STRUČNI RAD

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DOPRINOS OTVORENIH IZVORA NA INTERNETU I SUVREMENIH INFORMACIJSKO-KOMUNIKACIJSKIH TEHNOLOGIJA U PRONALAZENJU NESTALE DJECE

Sažetak

U zadnjih 20-tak godina koliko je internet u široj uporabi mnogi stručnjaci još i danas raspravljaju o prednostima i nedostacima korištenja interneta. Uz čitav niz kvalitetnih sadržaja, programa i aplikacija, nesporno je da postoje i rizici vezani uz korištenje modernih tehnologija posebno za djecu i mlade, međutim, u ovom radu autori će dati prikaz kako društvene mreže i drugi otvoreni izvori na internetu mogu doprinijeti, pomoći policiji u provođenju policijskih izvida u slučajevima bjegova i udaljenja djece iz obiteljskog doma ili odgojnih ustanova. Kako pomoću web pretraživača, društvenih mreža, blogova, foruma i slično locirati nestalo dijete. Danas imamo puno internet tražilica različitih namjena među kojima je najpopularnija Google, ali i neke druge tražilice koje mogu poslužiti u određenim slučajevima: Yahoo Search, America On Line; Microsoftova tražilica, GoTo Webcrawler; Wikipedia. Također, vrlo korisne tražilice su i Meta tražilice (Meta search engines) koje umjesto korisnika šalju upite na više različitih tražilica npr.: xquick; Dogpile Mamma; Search.com; Carot2, te tražilice koje ciljano tragaju za određenim osobama kao što je: <https://pipl.com/>; <http://com.lullar.com/> itd. Pored tražilica značajnu ulogu u pronalazenju nestale djece imaju i društvene mreže posebno najpopularniji Facebook-a, Google+ i brojni drugi. Međutim, važno je napomenuti da se podaci dobiveni na

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internetu uvijek moraju uzimaju s dozom opreza, ali uvezivanjem tih podataka sa službenim podacima mogu biti ključ uspjeha u pronalazaženju svih nestalih osoba.

Ključne riječi: *internet, otvoreni izvori, nestala djeca i maloljetnici, društvene mreže.*

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USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS AND OTHER OPEN SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINDING MISSING CHILDREN AND JUVENILES

Summary

In the last 20 years, with Internet becoming widely used, many experts still debate the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet. With a wide range of quality content, and applications, there is no doubt that there are risks associated with the use of modern technologies, particularly for children and young people. However, the authors of this paper will provide a review on how social networks and other open sources on the Internet can contribute to help the police in conducting police investigations in cases of escapes and removal of children from the family home or educational institutions. How to locate a missing child, with the help from Web browsers, social networks, blogs, forums, etc. Today we have a lot of Internet search engines for different purposes including the popular Google or some other search engines that can be used in certain cases: Yahoo Search, America On Line; Microsoft's search engine, GoTo Webcrawler, Wikipedia. Also, search engines are very helpful and Meta search engines that instead of users send queries to multiple search engines for ex.: xquick; Dogpile Mamma; Search.com; Carot2 and search engines targeted search for specific persons such as: <https://pipl.com/>; <http://com.lullar.com/> and so on. In addition to searches an important role in finding missing children lays on social networks especially popular Facebook, Google+ and many others. However, it is important to note that the data obtained on the Internet should always be taken with caution, but linking these data with the official data may be the key to success in finding missing persons.

Key words: *Internet, open sources, missing children and juveniles, social networks.*

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SECURING THE CRIME SCENE – A PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESSFUL CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

Summary

The purpose of the crime scene investigation is to help establish what happened at a crime scene. Unfortunately, practice shows that the crime scene investigation is conducted mostly by police officers. The investigators try is to find micro and macro trace evidence at the crime scene that occurred as a result of the crime, in a place originated from the perpetrator, the tools of commission or witnesses, if found.

Securing the crime scene until the arrival of crime scene investigators is a very important segment preceding the actual investigation. Any presence of uninvited people at the scene can change it (intentionally or unintentionally), which could greatly hinder the work of the investigators. This could mislead the investigation or give the suspect or accused person an opportunity to deny evidence that may incriminate them in court.

Key words: crime scene investigation, securing the crime scene, perpetrator of a criminal act, victim to criminal act.

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KRIMINALISTIČKI ASPEKT FACEBOOK-a

Sažetak

Uslijed kvalitativne i kvantitativne ekspanzije Facebooka, kao posljedica je razumljiv i porast mnogobrojnih negativnih, u prvom redu kriminalnih aktivnosti na ovoj društvenoj mreži ili korištenjem mogućnosti ove društvene mreže. S obzirom na specifičnosti okruženja Facebooka, nameće se i neophodnost specifičnog reagiranja na ove negativne pojave. To se u prvom redu odnosi na kriminalističke specifičnosti reagiranja u virtualnom okruženju korištenjem određenih mogućnosti, metoda i sredstava koja policiji stoje na raspolaganju, ovisno od kadrovskih, materijalno-tehničkih i normativnih ograničenja. U radu se ukazuje na potrebu prisutnosti policije u virtualnom okruženju, pogotovo na Facebooku, nakon čega se daje osvrt na određene mogućnosti koje Facebook, u kriminalističkom smislu, može pružiti u kriminalističkom radu policije na otkrivanju kaznenih djela i izvršitelja, identificiranju i lokalizaciji (pronalasku) izvršitelja, te na mogućnosti prikupljanja operativnih saznanja i informacija glede rasvjetljavanja i dokazivanja konkretnih kriminalnih (planiranih, pripremanih ili realiziranih) aktivnosti. Kriminalistički aspekt Facebooka se promatra kroz određene mogućnosti koje su svim korisnicima Facebooka na raspolaganju (pa tako i policijskim službenicima), kao i kroz određene mogućnosti koje podrazumijevaju sofisticirano znanje i tehničko-tehnološke resurse. Također, ukazuje se i na značaj prevencije zloupotrebe Facebooka među korisnicima, kao i na mogućnosti korištenja Facebooka u preventivne svrhe.

Ključne riječi: Facebook, internet kriminal, policija na Facebooku, sigurnost na Facebooku.

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LIČNOST POČINITELJA NASILNIČKOG I NENASILNIČKOG KRIMINALITETA

Sažetak

Peterofaktorski (Big Five) model ličnosti može ukazivati na profil osobe koja će više ili manje biti sklona činjenju određenih vrsta kaznenih djela. Glavni cilj istraživanja bio je utvrditi mogu li u značajnoj mjeri različite osobine ličnosti razlikovati tri skupine osoba: pravomoćno osuđenih za najteža kaznena djela iz područja nasilničkog kriminaliteta (ubojstva, silovanja i sl., tj. NK), pravomoćno osuđenih za nenasilna kaznena djela (pronevjere, krivotvorenje isprava i sl., tj. NNK) te odgovarajuće skupine osoba iz opće populacije koje nikada nisu kažnjavane (OP). Nadalje, željeli smo utvrditi povezanost između varijabli ličnosti i varijabli agresivnosti, posebno za svaki uzorak: NK, NNK i OP. Ispitane su tri dobno ujednačene grupe muških sudionika: NK (N=138), NNK (N=149) te kontrolna skupina osoba OP (N=147). Primijenjena su dva mjerna instrumenta: International Personality Item Pool (IPIP50) te Upitnik agresivnosti A-87. Rezultati diskriminacijske analize pokazuju statistički značajnu razliku u ličnosti osoba koje pripadaju trima grupama sudionika (NK, NNK i OP) i to u aspektima ekstraverzije te u emocionalnoj stabilnosti. Mogu se detektirati i određene razlike u povezanostima varijabli za različite grupe sudionika istraživanja. Rezultati istraživanja mogu poslužiti u smjeru modeliranja uspješnih mjera prevencije, prvenstveno sa svrhom sprječavanja pojave nasilničkog ali i nenasilničkog kriminaliteta.

Ključne riječi: kaznena djela, Peterofaktorski model ličnosti, pravomoćno osuđeni, profil počinitelja kaznanih djela, razlike u ličnosti.

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PERSONALITY OF THE PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT CRIMES

Summary

The five-factor personality model (Big Five) may single out the profile of a person who is more or less prone to commit certain types of crimes. The main aim of this study was to determine whether significantly different personality traits could distinguish three groups of persons: persons convicted of serious crimes in the domain of violent crime (murder, rape, etc., i.e. NK), persons convicted of non-violent crimes (fraud, forgery of documents, etc., i.e. NNK) and a relevant group of people from the general population who have never been convicted (OP). Furthermore, we wanted to establish the connection between personality variables and variables of aggressiveness, separately for each group: NK, NNK and OP. Three different homogeneous age group of male participants have been tested: NK (N = 138), NNK (N = 149) and the general population control group OP (N = 147). Two measuring instruments have been used: International Personality Item Pool (IPIP50) and Aggressiveness A-87 Questionnaire. Discriminant analysis results have shown statistically significant differences in the personalities of people belonging to each of the three groups of participants (NK, NNK and OP), precisely in aspects of extraversion and emotional stability. Moreover, some differences can be detected in the connections between research variables, for different groups of study participants. The results of the study can be used for modeling successful prevention measures, primarily for preventing the occurrence of violent or non-violent crimes.

Key words: *criminal acts, Five-factor personality model, convicted, differences.*

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STAVOVI POLICIJSKIH SLUŽBENIKA O UVOĐENJU NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA U POLICIJSKI RAD

Sažetak

Cilj rada je utvrditi stavove policijskih službenika o uvođenju novih tehnologija u policijski način rada. Na temelju mišljenja policijskih službenika moguće je dobiti uvid u razinu njihove informiranosti te primjenjivosti elektroničke komunikacije u svakodnevnom policijskom radu, ali i stav u pogledu njihovog odobravanja ili neodobravanja o uvođenju novih tehnologija u policijski rad.

Analizirani podaci prikupljeni su anketnim ispitivanjem provedenim 2015. godine na prigodnom uzorku (N=50) policijskih službenika koji dolaze iz različitih policijskih uprava u Republici Hrvatskoj. Sudjelovalo je 78% muških (39) i 22% ženskih (11) ispitanika u rasponu starosne dobi od 28 do 45 godina (M=34) te u rasponu godina staža u policiji od 5 do 26 (M=14). Policijski službenici iskazali su stavove o novim tehnologijama u odgovorima na Likertovoj skali od 1 (potpuno se slažem) do 5 (uopće se ne slažem).

Važno je naglasiti da je ovo samo preliminarno istraživanje čiji rezultati sugeriraju kako bi i u budućnosti trebalo ispitivati stavove policijskih službenika kao krajnjih korisnika novih tehnologija, ali i pratiti učinkovitost policije u svakodnevnom radu. U ovom istraživanju se pokazalo da većina ispitanika odobrava uvođenje novih tehnologija, u policijsku svakodnevnicu te da ispitanici imaju pozitivne stavove o jačanju odnosa policije, građana i drugih društvenih aktera kroz nove informacijsko-komunikacijske alate kao što su eDojave, snimanje policijskih intervencija, AVL sustav i slično. Posebnu pozornost u budućem istraživanju zaslužuju ambivalentni stavovi policijskih službenika o primjeni novih tehnologija u svakodnevnom radu policije.

Ključne riječi: stavovi, policijski službenici, elektronička komunikacija, građani, policijski rad.

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POLICE OFFICERS ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO POLICE WORK

Abstract

The aim was to determine attitudes of police officers regarding the introduction of new technologies in police work. Based on the opinions of police officers we get an insight into their level of awareness and the applicability of electronic communication in everyday police work, as well as their attitudes on the approval or disapproval of introducing new technologies in police work.

The data analysed were collected in a survey conducted in 2015 on a convenience sample (N = 50) of police officers from different police departments in Croatia. Participants were 78% male (39) and 22% female (11) ranging in age from 28-45 years (M = 34) and in years of police service 5-26 (M = 14). Police officers expressed their views on new technologies providing answers according to the Likert scale from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree).

It is important to note that this is only a preliminary study whose results suggest that in the future we should examine attitudes of police officers, as well as end users of new technologies, but also monitor the effectiveness of police officers in their daily work. This study showed that the majority of respondents approve of the introduction of new technologies in day to day police work and that respondents have a positive view on the role of new ICT tools such as eDojave (e-Reporting), recording of police interventions, AVL system etc. in strengthening the relations between the police, citizens and other social actors. However, in a future research, special attention is to be given to ambivalent attitudes of police officers on the application of new technologies in everyday police work.

Key words: *attitudes, police officers, electronic communication, citizens, police work.*

Marina Malish Sazdovska⁴⁷

APPLICATION OF NEW SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS SUMMARY

Summary

New technologies are a benefit used in various domains of social life. They are widely used within the criminal investigations. There are new and more sophisticated methods applicable worldwide at various stages of criminal investigations. The question is how these methods serve as a part of the daily work of the police forces in the region.

The author of the paper addresses several software solutions and the development of special computer programs used in the detection of crimes as well as the collecting of information needed for the clarification of certain criminal events. The paper makes special reference to the computer program used for crime mapping in the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: *new technologies, crime detection, investigation, crime mapping.*

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ELEARNING IN THE BAVARIAN POLICE - THE PERSPECTIVE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Summary

Since 2001, the Bavarian Police have tried out new ways of learning. During the years, the Bavarian Police have had to deal with an increasing number of students included into further education programme. Considering this, the police were forced to come up with new ways of conveying all the topics of further education to every single officer. Presence education is a direct way to teach important issues, but its feasibility is not without restrictions, bearing in mind a larger number of officers. It turned out that it was necessary to introduce the e-learning system into the further education programme. The Bavarian Police opted for blended-learning. By the use of the e-learning programmes in combination with the presence education, each officer is going to become prepared for his/her demanding and versatile job. The basics are going to be conveyed via the e-learning, whereas specialized knowledge would be taught by teachers in the institute of further education. Since the introduction of the e-learning system, the requirements of learning processes have been increasing. Moreover, every student also needs to experience some achievements, so the check-ups for courses intended for the preparation for seminars have been introduced additionally. Experimenting with new ways of learning is deemed very important so that the police actually work with podcasts and in virtual classrooms that offer different types of students' multifunctional methods to prepare themselves for their everyday worklife.

Key words: LP-Po, ILLIA, Soperating agreement, blended learning.

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USE OF EU LEGAL ACTS ON COMBATING CYBERCRIME IN TEACHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT STUDENTS

Summary

The paper deals with the use of authentic EU documents as didactic resources in teaching English to law enforcement students. It draws on the idea that the use of authentic documents is an important segment in the process of designing materials for teaching English for specific purposes, which also includes English for law enforcement purposes. This type of documents abound in specialized vocabulary and can be used in numerous ways for creating classroom activities aimed at enhancing students' lexical knowledge in a respective field. The paper focuses on the presentation of several options for designing vocabulary exercises based on the texts of several EU legal acts addressing the issue of cybercrime. These exercises are specifically designed for law enforcement students and they should help them enrich their vocabulary in the field of cybercrime and information systems, which is of great importance for their future profession. Although the exercises are designed on the basis of a limited number of EU documents, they provide solid ground for one to realize the multitude of possibilities for using this type of authentic documents in an English class.

Key words: *vocabulary, EU legal acts, English for specific purposes, cybercrime.*

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Gabor Kovacs⁵⁰

COMMON PUBLIC SERVICE EXERCISE AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Summary

The training and education system of future Hungarian public service specialists are cost-effective and exercise oriented. In most of the European countries the public service administration and military and law enforcement organizations work together both in peace and war time and in different types of disasters.

The National University of Public Service (NUPS) is a special institution in Hungary and in the European Higher Education Area. At the end of each academic year, NUPS organises The Common Public Service Exercise involving graduate students, Hungarian military and law enforcement organisations as well as public service organizations. This two days' practice oriented activity is unique in the European and Hungarian Higher Education Area.

The heads of the University agree that future experts must be trained together and that they should learn the same basic knowledge so as to be able to carry out joint activities more easily.

The exercise of the past three years has been very useful and successful, according to the participants and the highest level decision makers. A reader will have a full insight into the preparatory work and the course of the exercise and would gain the experience which could be successfully adapted to his own work.

Key words: *practice oriented training, law enforcement training and education, leadership methods, structure, policing, public service education, military education, common public service practice, best practice of Hungary, National University of Public Service.*

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STAVOVI POLICIJSKIH SLUŽBENIKA – STUDENATA O STRUČNOSTI, KONTROLI, ODLUČIVANJU I RUKOVODITELJIMA

Sažetak

U ispitivanju stavova policijskih službenika – studenata o svojoj pripremljenosti za poslove koje obavljaju, količini odluka koje samostalno donose i njihovoj važnosti, učestalosti kontrola od nadređenih te o karakteristikama rukovoditelja, prigodni uzorak sačinjavalo je 76 (od mogućih 91) studenata druge godine specijalističkog diplomskog stručnog studija Kriminalistika, Visoke policijske škole u Zagrebu, upisanih na taj studij 2010. godine. Konstruirani je upitnik stavova pokazao zadovoljavajuće metrijske karakteristike. Opći ciljevi istraživanja bili su ispitati stavove studenata vezane uz vlastitu pripremljenost za poslove koje obavljaju te poželjnost zaštitničkog stava rukovoditelja, kao i o količini i stupnju važnosti odluka koje ispitanici samostalno donose i podatke o učestalosti kontrola od nadređenih. Problemi istraživanja bili su utvrditi postoje li razlike u stavovima studenata s obzirom na: spol, dob i godine radnog staža. Nakon provedenog istraživanja možemo konstatirati da s obzirom na na spol, dob i godine staža (nezavisne varijable) policijskih službenika – studenata nisu utvrđene značajne razlike prema niti jednoj od ispitivanih zavisnih varijabli.

Ključne riječi: *pripremljenost, odlučivanje, samostalnost, važnost odluka, dobar rukovoditelj.*

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ATTITUDES OF POLICE OFFICERS – STUDENTS TOWARDS COMPETENCE, CONTROL, DECISION MAKING AND MANAGERS

Summary

For the examination of the attitude of police officers – students about their preparedness for the tasks they perform, the amount of decisions they make independently and about the importance of the decisions, the frequency of the control exercised by their supervisors as well as about the characteristics of their supervisors, the sample encompassed 76 (out of potentially 91) of second year students of the Specialist Graduate Professional Studies of Criminal Investigation (enrolled in 2010) at the Police College in Zagreb. The designed questionnaire about their attitude demonstrated satisfactory psychometric properties. The general objective of this study was to examine the attitudes of students regarding their own preparedness for the tasks they perform, the desirability of a protective attitude on the part of their supervisors, the amount of decisions made by respondents individually, the degree of the significance of these decisions and the data on the frequency of the control by their superiors. The challenges of the research were to determine whether there were any differences in the attitude of students with regard to gender, age or the years of service. Upon the completion of the study we may conclude that with respect to gender, age and the years of service (independent variables) of police officers - students, no significant differences by any of the examined dependent variables have been established.

Key words: *preparedness, decision-making, independence, importance of decisions, good manager.*

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CONCEPT OF E-POLICE AND E-POLICING SERVICES AS A PART OF E-GOVERNMENT: FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Summary

In terms of globalization and the development of technology, crime takes new positions, worldwide. According to the World Bank definition, "E-government refers to the use by government agencies of information technologies (such as Wide Area Network, the Internet and mobile computing) that have the ability to transform relations with citizens, businesses and other arms of government." This paper aims at examining the role of the e-police as a segment in an e-government and its future setting up in a country. Setting up of the e-police, like a segment in an e-government has many benefits especially in the fight against crime for both parties, victims as well as police management. The e-police system is not a new concept in developed countries but it is a completely new concept in developing countries. The e-police is based on the principles of communication and coordination that will lead to an improvement in the implementation of police policy and reduction of crime rate. Macedonia has not got such a platform. The statistics show for the fact 60% improvement of the functioning of the police and in the reporting of cases. The establishment of the e-police system in the country requires a project as a future reference that would include the procurement of the software, hardware, data entry, linking system, server, training etc.

Key words: *e-government, e-policing, e-police, crime, internet.*

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**POLICIJSKI PROCESI – NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE, SIGURNOST I
PRAVO**

POLICE WORK – NEW TECHNOLOGIES, SECURITY AND LAW

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CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT OF ICT TOOLS AND APPLICATIONS WITHIN THE UNITY PROJECT

Summary

Police forces are increasingly using mobile technologies for community policing (CP) purposes. In aiming to engage with citizens, the key concerns that need to be addressed in the design as well as in the practice of using mobile IT are the trust-building, information exchange, accountability and crime prevention. The Unity project uses key target areas of community policing identified during the project as focal points and key objectives.

The project aims at developing a novel approach that would enable efficient CP via a dedicated system utilising existing and emerging mobile technologies. The proposed system will be realised with generic architecture, allowing for adaptations to applications in various EU countries, taking into account the existing legal systems as well as regional and cultural differences. Several applications used both by citizens and police officers will be utilised to increase the level of interaction and open various new communication channels between the police and the community in a non-emergency environment. The application needs to take into account the requirements from both the police and citizens. For instance, a law enforcement application could receive, respond to, delegate and publish incident reports, while a citizen application could be used to provide incident reports with possible multimedia functions as well as to receive updates on incidents previously submitted, particularly highlighting the time and the manner in which incidents are being resolved. The existing applications showed success and we intend to analyse these solutions whilst developing trust indicators, creating web portals and a data-analytics engine behind a database.

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This paper will present the Unity project and the work we have done so far and it conceptualises the work to come in the form of architectural designs and specifications.

Key words: *community-policing, mobile-technology, cooperation, citizen-engagement, application, unity.*

STRUČNI ČLANAK

Željko Karas⁶⁵

KRIMINALISTIČKI I POSTUPOVNO-PRAVNI ZNAČAJ SNIMKI NASTALIH DJELOVANJEM GRAĐANA

Sažetak

Autor u radu analizira ulogu snimki nastalih djelovanjem građana i drugih subjekata koji doprinose funkcijama kriminalističkog istraživanja korištenjem suvremenih tehnologija. Promatrajući međuodnos pojedinih izvora spoznaje u kriminalističkom istraživanju, vidljivo je da značajan dio podataka o kaznenim djelima tijela vlasti ne mogu obuhvatiti samostalno već njihova dostupnost ovisi o drugim subjektima koji ih posjeduju. Uloga građana i drugih subjekata je u smislu očuvanja objektivnih dokaza vrlo značajna, ne samo kod kaznenih djela s velikom tamnom brojkom koja je klasičnim dokazima otežano naknadno otkrivati i razjašnjavati, već i kod ostalih oblika kriminala. Slijedom velike raširenosti mobilnih uređaja i zastupljenosti video sadržaja, noviji modeli rada policije se prilagođavaju te omogućuju anonimno dostavljanje snimki građana.

Zbog pravnih dvojbi koje su se javile u području zakonitosti uporabe snimki nastalih izvan kaznenog postupka, autor je dio rada usmjerio na analizu zakonskih odredbi i sudskih stajališta s ciljem razjašnjavanja osnovnih dokaznih pitanja. Analizirana su stajališta o raznim vrstama tajnog ili uočljivog snimanja u pojedinim vrstama otvorenih i zatvorenih prostora, s ciljem utvrđivanja pojedinih prava koja mogu biti obuhvaćena i uvjeta koje kazneno postupovno pravo traži za dokaznu uporabu. Domaće uređenje i sudska praksa se u nekim rješenjima znatno razlikuje od suvremenih kretanja u poredbenom pravu tako da autor obuhvaća i judikaturu Europskog suda za ljudska prava te nekih značajnih pravnih sustava.

Ključne riječi: *snimke građana, kriminalističko istraživanje, dokaz.*

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USAGE OF CITIZEN'S RECORDINGS IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Summary

The paper analyzes the role of the recordings made by citizens and other entities that contribute to the functions of criminal investigations by the use of the state-of-the-art technologies. Analyzing the relationship between certain sources of insight in criminal investigations, it is clear that in a significant part of criminal cases the availability of evidence depends on other entities and not solely on authorities. The role of the citizens and other entities in preserving objective evidence is very important, not only regarding the dark figure of crime that is difficult to detect by using classical evidence, but also for other types of crime. As a consequence of high prevalence of mobile devices and video programmes among general population, new models of policing adapt in a way as to allow for anonymous submission of videos and photos made by citizens.

Due to some legal doubts that have emerged in the area of the legitimacy of the use of the recordings not pertaining to a criminal procedure, the paper is also partially focused on the analysis of the legal provisions and juridical position with a view of clarifying basic evidence matters. The points of view about various types of covert and open recording in certain types of public and private spaces were analysed for the purpose of determining certain rights that might be involved and the conditions required for the evidentiary use by the criminal procedural law. The author concludes that the domestic legal system and the case-law differ significantly at some points from contemporary trends in the comparative law so that the paper also encompasses the judicature of the European Court of Human Rights as well as some other significant legal systems.

Key words: *video recordings, crime investigation, citizen's evidence.*

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UREĐENJE INSTITUTA NEOVISNOSTI I UČINKOVITOSTI ISTRAGE I NEOVISNOSTI ISTRAŽITELJA U HRVATSKOM KAZNENOM POSTUPKU

Sažetak

Uređenje instituta neovisnosti i učinkovitosti istrage i neovisnosti istražitelja u hrvatskom kaznenom postupku (The enactment of the Institute of Independence and Effectiveness of the Investigation and Investigators in the Croatian Criminal Procedure)

U radu se analizira utjecaj odluka Ustavnog suda RH i odluka ESLJP na normativno uređenje i tumačenje ispunjenosti uvjeta u provedbi učinkovite i neovisne istrage i neovisnosti istražitelja u kaznenom postupku. U posljednjih nekoliko godina ESLJP i Ustavni sud RH donijeli su nekoliko značajnih presuda u kojima se utvrđuje da u pojedinim slučajevima nije provedena učinkovita i neovisna istraga sumnje u počinjenje kaznenog djela. Posljednjim izmjenama Zakona o kaznenom postupku, Zakona o državnom odyjetništvu, kao i Zakona o policijskim poslovima i ovlastima normirani su postupci i pravila kojima se nastoji ispuniti standarde nužne za neovisnu i učinkoviti istragu i neovisnost istražitelja.

Ključne riječi: Kazneni postupak, istražitelj, istraga, Ustavni sud.

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**REGULATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF INDEPENDENCE AND
EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTIGATION AND INDEPENDENCE OF
INVESTIGATORS IN THE CROATIAN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

Summary

The paper analyzes the impact of the decisions of the Croatian Constitutional Court and those of the European Court of Human Rights on the normative system and on the interpretation of the fulfilment of the requirements necessary for the implementation of effective and independent investigations and for the independence of investigators in criminal proceedings. In recent years, the ECtHR and the Republic of Croatia Constitutional Court have delivered several significant judgments establishing that in some cases an effective and independent investigation of the existence of a reasonable doubt about the commission of a criminal offence was not carried out. In the latest amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act, the Public Attorney's Office Act as well as to the Police Duties and Powers Act, the procedures and rules for the fulfilment of the standards required for an independent and effective investigation have been regulated.

Key words: *Criminal Procedure, Investigators, Investigation, Constitutional Court.*

EU'S DATA PROTECTION REFORM - DATA PROTECTION CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Summary

In the last few decades, the European Union has adopted several pieces of legislation to protect personal data, the main one being the 1995 Data Protection Directive. Since then, rapid technological and business developments have brought new challenges for the protection of personal data. The scale of data sharing and collecting has increased dramatically.

In January 2012, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU's data protection rules to make them fit for the 21st century. The reform consists of a draft Regulation setting out a general EU framework for data protection and a draft Directive on protecting personal data processed for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences and related judicial activities.

The proposed Directive is intended to replace the 2008 Data Protection Framework Decision and aims to ensure a consistent and high level of data protection in this field, enhancing mutual trust between police and judicial authorities of different Member States and facilitating the free flow of data and co-operation between police and judicial authorities by covering both domestic and cross-border processing.

This paper briefly discusses the EU regulatory framework on data protection before and under the Lisbon Treaty. Also, the draft General Data Protection Regulation and Police and Criminal Justice Data Protection Directive are commented and analyzed, followed by some concluding remarks.

Key words: *personal data, Lisbon Treaty, protection of personal data, General Data Protection Regulation, Police and Criminal Justice Data Protection Directive.*

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WEB STRANICA EUROPEAN JUDICIAL NETWORK (EJN) KAO POMOĆ PRI USPOSTAVI MEĐUNARODNE PRAVOSUDNE SURADNJE

Sažetak

European Judicial Network (u daljnjem tekstu EJNI), međunarodna je pravosudna mreža utemeljena 1998. na razini zemalja Europske unije, prvenstveno s ciljem razmjene informacija o pravosudnim sustavima i pravnim izvorima zemalja Europske unije, dok se njenim razvojem danas mogu dobiti i razmijeniti informacije i o pravosudnim sustavima trećih zemalja.

Informacije se preko EJNI mogu crpiti preko osoba iz pravosudnih i/ili policijskih tijela, registriranih kontaktnih točaka pojedine zemlje ili preko web stranice EJNI koja se nalazi na web adresi www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn/EJN_Home.aspx.

Upravo sadržaj spomenute web stranice, kao i poveznice na druge izvore predstavljaju opsežan i kompetentan izvor podataka o pravosudnim sustavima zemalja EU, zemalja kandidata za EU, pridruženih zemalja, kao i trećih zemalja te je svakako riječ o vrijednom „alatu“ koji može olakšati uspostavu međunarodne pravosudne suradnje.

U radu su prikazane sve sastavnice web stranice EJNI koje se odnose na bilo koji oblik međunarodne pravosudne suradnje u kaznenim stvarima te je namjera da se kroz rad predstavi puni potencijal i prednost takvog sadržaja informacija, koji je javno dostupan i može usmjeriti potencijalnu međunarodnu pravosudnu i policijsku suradnju u kaznenim stvarima, kroz bilo koji vid djelovanja.

Ključne riječi: *European Judicial Network (EJNI), Europska pravosudna mreža u kaznenim stvarima (EPMKS), međunarodna pravosudna suradnja, međunarodna policijska suradnja, web stranica EJNI.*

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**THE EUROPEAN JUDICIAL NETWORK (EJN) WEBSITE AS AN
ASSISTANCE TOOL FOR ESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL
COOPERATION**

Summary

The European Judicial Network (hereinafter referred to as EJN) is an international judicial network established in 1998 at the level of the European Union Member States, primarily with the aim of exchanging information on judicial systems and legal sources of the European Union Member States, while, due to its development, today it also allows for the provision and exchange of information on judicial systems of third countries.

Information from EJN can be obtained through persons in judicial and/or police authorities, registered national contact points or through the EJN website at www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn/EJN_Home.aspx.

The content of the mentioned website and links to other sources represent a comprehensive and competent source of information on judicial systems of the EU Member States, EU candidate countries, associated countries and third countries, and it is certainly a valuable "tool" that can facilitate the establishment of international judicial cooperation.

This paper introduces all the elements of the EJN website referring to any form of international judicial cooperation in criminal matters and aims to present the full potential and all the advantages of such information which is publicly available and which can direct potential international judicial and police cooperation in criminal matters, through any kind of action.

Key words: *European Judicial Network (EJN), European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters (EJNCM), International Judicial Cooperation, International Police Cooperation, EJN Website.*

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THE CONCEPT OF SECURITY OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN TERMS OF RISKS AND CRISES

Summary

In modern world, the concept of protection and security of critical infrastructure is very important. After the protection of individuals, the protection of socially important capacities is the next most important priority of the state. There are many reasons for risk and danger to critical infrastructure.

Critical infrastructure and its protection are the basis for the functioning of social and political life. Material objects as part of critical infrastructure and its protection are in the domain of state bureaucracy which regards them as passive material objects. Nevertheless, material infrastructure is an object the material structure of which galvanizes and/or limits the influence on social everyday life so it cannot be treated as a passive object. Generally speaking, security subjects and objects are individuals and their collectives in form of community, society, nation, state that generate different cultural values, norms, ways of life, etc. The issue of security of critical infrastructure and material objects has had secondary importance. Given the fact that society represents a scope of human relations, within which the issues of identity, freedom, right, equality, etc. are realized and intertwined, then these objects have a marginal role. They are just mere recipients that people use to imprint their ideal projections onto.

Rapid changes in international relations, crisis and compounded security threats have become part of our everyday life. This kind of environment is characterized by a phenomenon of increasing transnational security threats which are becoming a threat to man as well as to an individual and infrastructure facilities which he has created. Consequently, individual protection and protection of infrastructure facilities (or the system of these facilities) the security threat of which endangers the lives and health of people in a certain narrower or wider imperatives represent the today's security structures both at local and regional level. Following all the above, the aim of this paper is to get closer to the notion of critical infrastructure, what it means for the functioning of a society, and why its protection is becoming imperative in the times to come.

Keywords: *the state, the individual, security, protection, infrastructure, critical infrastructure, materiality*

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PREVENCIJA KRIMINALA – DOPRINOS NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA

**CRIME PREVENTION – CONTRIBUTION OF NEW
TECHNOLOGIES**

Dragan Arlov⁷²
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KVALITETA UTVRĐIVANJA OPRAVDANOSTI I PRAVILNOSTI UPOTREBE SREDSTAVA PRINUDE U FUNKCIJI JAČANJA ODNOSA POLICIJE I DRUGIH GRAĐANA

Sažetak

Upotreba sredstava prinude, od strane ovlašćenih službenih lica, predstavlja izuzetnu mogućnost za jačanje poverenja javnosti u rad policije, ali u isto vreme, i mogućnost njegovog narušavanja. Profesionalizam, u radu policije, je uslov za jačanje tog poverenja. U isto vreme, neprofesionalan odnos, u vidu neopravdane i/ili nepravilne upotrebe sredstava prinude, direktno i sa značajnim odjekom u javnosti, utiče na ukupno poverenje građana u rad policije. U izgradnji ili narušavanju međusobnog poverenja, izuzetnu ulogu imaju mediji. Policija, mediji, ali i građani pojedinačno, angažovanjem postojećih tehnologija, mogu značajno uticati na kvalitet dokazivanja pojedinačnih problemskih situacija kao zakonskog osnova za upotrebu sredstava prinude, time i kvaliteta postupka utvrđivanja opravdanosti i pravilnosti primene ovlašćenja. U radu se na tri upotrebe sredstava prinude, pripadnika policije, pokriveno video zapisima, različitih autora, na različitim prostorima (SAD, Hrvatska, Srbija) kao studije slučajeva, analizira doprinos video zapisa utvrđivanju istine. Specifične kompetencije rukovodećih policijskih službenika, u vidu znanja u stvaranju uzročno posledične veze između pojedinačne problemske situacije, korišćenja diskrecionog prava, poznavanja principa u rešavanju problemskih situacija, izbora i upotrebe pojedinačnih alata i kriterijuma u vrednovanju kvaliteta izvršenja službenog zadatka, su veoma važni za spoznaju istine o događanju. Ništa manju važnost, u jačanju međusobnog poverenja, ima i blagovremeno, adekvatno i kompetentno saopštenje javnosti, utvrđene istine.

Ključne riječi: *videozapis, prinuda, problemske situacije, zakonitost.*

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**THE QUALITY OF DETERMINING THE ELIGIBILITY AND REGULARITY
OF THE USE OF FORCE TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
POLICE AND OTHER CITIZENS**

Summary

The use of coercive measures by authorized officers represents a tremendous opportunity to strengthen public confidence in the police, but at the same time, the possibility of its weakening. Professionalism in policing is a requirement for strengthening the said trust. At the same time, unprofessional behavior, in a form of unjustified and/or incorrect use of force, directly and with a profound echo in the public, affects the overall confidence of citizens in the work of the police. The media have an exceptional role in building or undermining of mutual trust. By using the existing technology, the police, the media, as well as individual citizens can significantly affect the quality of justifying individual problem situations as the legal basis for the use of force, and thereby also the quality of the process to determine the justification and appropriate use of powers. By providing an example of three situations in which force was used by police officers, which was video recorded by different authors, in different countries (USA, Croatia, Serbia) as case studies, this paper analyzes the contribution of video recordings in establishing the truth. Specific managerial competencies of police officers, in terms of being able to make a causal link between individual problem situations, use discretion, being familiar with the principles of dealing with problem situations, selection and use of particular tools and individual criteria when evaluating the quality of a task performed by a police officer are very important for establishing the truth about a particular event. No less important for enhancing mutual trust is also timely, adequate and competent communication of the established truth to the public.

Key words: *video recording, coercion, problem situations, legality, regularity.*

ULOGA NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA I METODA U PREVENCIJI KAZNENIH DJELA POLICIJSKIH SLUŽBENIKA

Sažetak

U radu su prezentirani rezultati istraživanja kaznenih djela počinjenih od strane policijskih službenika tijekom desetogodišnjeg razdoblja, te je napravljena usporedba s kaznenim djelima počinjenim od ostatka građanske populacije. Nakon što su ujednačeni skupovi, dobiveni rezultat istraživanja je ukazao na to da su policijski službenici ipak, višestruko manje kriminalno aktivni, tj. „pošteniji“ od ostatka građanske populacije.

Također je razmotrena nova tehnologija koja se uvodi u rad policijskih službenika, te su u tom smislu identificirane tri tehničke mjere koje imaju određeni antikorupcijski, tj. antidelinkvencijski potencijal. Te mjere su: geografsko pozicioniranje policijskih službenika na terenu, uvođenje prijenosnog računala umjesto „papirnate“ opreme, te pokretne kamere koje policijski službenici nose na sebi. Prve dvije mjere su ocijenjene značajnim iskorakom, dok se kod treće mjere (kamera), otvaraju brojna sporna pitanja.

Ključne riječi: policijska delinkvencija, prevencija, kamere, geografsko pozicioniranje, prijenosno računalo.

Željko Mršić

THE ROLE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODS IN PREVENTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY POLICE OFFICERS

Summary

This paper presents the results of investigations of crimes committed by police officers during a ten year period. A comparison has been made to the crimes committed by the rest of the population.

After the unification of the samples, the results of the research have indicated that police officers are still several times less criminally active, i.e. more law-abiding than the rest of the population.

Also, a new technology that is being introduced into the work of police officers has been considered, and in that sense, three technical measures have been identified which have a certain anti-corruption, i.e. anti-delinquent potential. These measures are: geographical positioning of police officers in the field, the introduction of laptops

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instead of "paper" equipment, and portable cameras that police officers are wearing. The first two measures are rated as a significant step forward, while the third measure (camera) raises many issues.

Keywords: *police delinquency, prevention, cameras, geographical positioning, laptop*

STRUČNI RAD

Gojko Pavlović⁷⁵

SUPROTSTAVLJANJE SAJBER KRIMINALU U EVROPSKOJ UNIJI U SVJETLU EVROPSKE BEZBJEDNOSNE AGENDE

Sažetak

U radu se ukazuje na savremene izazove, rizike i prijetnje bezbjednosti Evropske unije u polju unutrašnje bezbjednosti, sa posebnim osvrtom na sajber kriminal. Najprije je predstavljena analiza dosadašnjih dostignuća Evropske unije na sprečavanju ove prijetnje kroz implementaciju Unutrašnje strategije bezbjednosti koje je ostvarivana u periodu 2010.-2014. godine. Strateški ciljevi na čijoj je realizaciji Evropska unija radila u ovom periodu su: podizanje nivoa bezbjednosti za građane i preduzeća u sajber prostoru, rad sa industrijom radi osnaživanja i zaštite građana, poboljšanje sposobnosti za suočavanje sa sajber prijetnjama. Posebna pažnja u radu se posvećuje budućim koracima Evropske unije na sprečavanju ove prijetnje, a koji su predstavljeni u Evropskoj agendi bezbjednosti (2015.-2020), kao strateškom dokumentu Evropske unije u ostvarivanju unutrašnje bezbjednosti.

Ključne riječi: *Evropska unija, bezbjednosne prijetnje, sajber kriminal.*

Gojko Pavlović

COMBATING CYBERCRIME IN THE EUROPEAN UNION IN RELATION TO THE EUROPEAN AGENDA ON SECURITY

Summary

This paper points to the contemporary security challenges, risks and threats to the European Union in the field of internal security, with particular emphasis on cybercrime. First, it provides an analysis of the European Union achievements in the field of countering this threat through the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy of the European Union in the period 2010 to 2014. The strategic objectives that the European Union has worked on in this period are the following: strengthening

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the capacity of law enforcement and judicial bodies; cooperation with the industry to strengthen the protection of citizens; and strengthening capacity to combat cyber-attacks. Special attention is paid to future actions of the European Union to counter this type of security threat, which are presented in the European Agenda on Security (2015-2020) as a strategic document of the European Union in achieving homeland security.

Key words: *European Union, security threats, cybercrime.*

PREGLEDNI ZNANSTVENI ČLANAK

Damir Kulišić⁷⁶

O AKTUALNIM MOGUĆNOSTIMA I PROBLEMIMA PROTUEKSPLOZIJSKE DETEKCIJE I IDENTIFIKACIJE EKSPLOZIVNIH TVARI/NAPRAVA

Sažetak

Sigurnosno protueksplozijsko, kao i kriminalističko (prijeeksplozijsko ili posteksplozijsko), otkrivanje, prepoznavanje i forenzično dokazivanje vrste i podrijetla (rabljenih sirovina za izradu) eksplozivne tvari i inih sastavnica strukture eksplozivne naprave, u sklopu mnogobrojnih zločinačkim eksplozijskim napadima potencijalno ugroženih, odnosno napadanih, (skupina) osoba, građevina, javnih prostora i prijevoznih sredstava, oduvijek je tvorilo poseban taktički i tehnički izazov, čak i za tehnički dobro opremljene, stručno obrazovane, uvježbane i vrlo iskusne djelatnike službi protueksplozijske/protodiverzijske sigurnosti, obrane i zaštite, a nerijetko i za timove u vještačenje predmeta/tragova takve vrste kaznenog djela uključenih forenzičara.

Na osnovi raščlambe sadržaja dostupne suvremene inozemne i domaće stručne literature iz područja taktike i tehnike protueksplozijske detekcije, prijeeksplozijske i posteksplozijske identifikacije eksplozivnih naprava/tvari, izrađen je sažet pregled sigurnosno, istražno i dokazno važnih mogućih vrsta, oblika i inačica takvih vrsta naprava/tvari, pregled suvremeno rabljene i razvijane tehnike za protueksplozijsku detekciju eksplozivnih naprava/tvari, kao i pregled aktualno prepoznatih ključnih problema/čimbenika koji mogu skoro posve onemogućiti ili bitno umanjiti djelotvornost sustava protueksplozijske sigurnosti, obrane i zaštite, odnosno djelotvornost prijeeksplozijske ili posteksplozijske identifikacije vrsta i podrijetla zlorabljениh eksplozivnih tvari i pojedinih sastavnica mogućih konstrukcija zlorabljениh eksplozivnih naprava.

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Rad je prilog nužnom proširivanju i produbljivanju stručnih znanja, kako u svih djelatnika službi sigurnosti i zaštite tako i u kriminalista i forenzičara novaka, poglavito u svim terorističkim bombaškim kampanjama diljem svijeta i/ili u našem okružju vrlo bremenitim vremenima.

Ključne riječi: *kemijske eksplozije u kondenziranoj fazi, improvizirane eksplozivne naprave, eksplozivne tvari, protueksplozijska detekcija, identifikacija eksplozivnih tvari/naprava, forenzika eksplozivnih tvari/naprava.*

Damir Kulišić

ON CURRENT POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS IN THE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES/DEVICES

Summary

Counter-sabotage (counter-explosive) security, pre-blast or post-blast detection, identification, criminal investigation and forensic analysis of kinds and origins (used precursors/raw materials for the production) of explosive substances and other components of explosive devices, in the context of numerous criminal bomb attacks on potentially endangered, i.e. attacked (groups of) persons, buildings, public areas and vehicles, have always presented a special tactical and technical challenge, even for the technically well-equipped, educated, trained and very experienced counter-sabotage/counter-explosive officers employed in the security, defence and protection services, and often for teams of forensic examiners conducting expert evaluation of items/traces of such criminal offenses.

On the basis of the contents analysis of available contemporary foreign and domestic professional literature in the field of tactics and techniques for explosive detection, pre-blast or post-blast identification of explosive devices/substances, a concise overview is given of possible kinds, forms and varieties of such devices/substances which are important for safety, investigation and evidence collection, an overview of currently used and well-developed detection techniques of explosive devices/substances, as well as an overview of currently recognised key problems/factors which can disable or decrease the efficiency of counter-explosive security, defence and protection systems, and the efficiency of pre-blast or post-blast identification of kinds and origin of misused explosive substances and components of possible structures of misused explosive devices.

This paper is a contribution to the necessary expansion and increase of professional knowledge of all security and protection officers as well as of trainee criminal and forensic investigators, especially in these hard times of terrorist bombing campaigns all over the world and/or in our near and far neighbourhood.

Key words: *chemical explosions in condensed phase, improvised explosive devices, explosive substances, detection and identification of explosive substances/devices, forensics of explosive substances/devices.*

Darko Dundović⁷⁷

NEISKORIŠTENE MOGUĆNOSTI PRIVATNOG SEKTORA U PODIZANJU RAZINE JAVNE SIGURNOSTI

Sažetak

Brzi razvoj tehnologije omogućio je kompanijama da koriste razne sustave tehničke zaštite u cilju zaštite svojih zaposlenika, preveniranja krađa i drugih štetnih događaja, ali i praćenja poslovnih procesa. Svakodnevno se snima na tisuće prostora i objekata, bilježi prolazak osoba putem identifikacijski kartica, dolazaka alrama, međutim uvid u sve to uglavnom imaju zaposlenici zaštitarskih kompanija ili zaposlenici kompanija koje imaju sustave tehničke zaštite. Policija, ali niti druge sigurnosne službe nemaju direktan pristup (uvid) alarmnim sustavima, sustavima video nadzora, kontrole prolaza i dr. koje pojedine kompanije koriste bilo poradi zakonskih obveza ili poradi svojih potreba. Iako sudovi, policija i neka druga državna tijela imaju pravo zatražiti primjerice snimku video nadzora, direktan uvid u video nadzor u smislu da udaljeno mogu pristupiti nekim ili svima kamerama na nekom prostoru ili objektu nije praksa u Republici Hrvatskoj. Jedan od razloga da je tome tako je i nepostojeća zakonska regulativa, mogući troškovi, ali i nezainteresiranost sigurnosnih službi za ovakvim mogućnostima. Iako je nesporno da bi u slučaju direktnog pristupa i pregleda video nadzora policija mogla imati trenutnu sliku događaja ili prostora, a time i značajno poboljšala javnu sigurnost, osim iskustva sa „javnim kamerama“ u gradovima, iskustva sa privatnim sektorom su iznimno skromna.

Ključne riječi: *sustavi tehničke zaštite, kompanije, policija.*

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**UNUSED POSSIBILITIES OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN RAISING THE LEVEL
OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

Summary

A rapid development of technology has enabled companies to use different electronic security systems to protect their property and employees, prevent thefts and other damaging events as well as to monitor business processes.

Every day, thousands of facilities and different areas are recorded, entrance / exit of persons are monitored through identification cards and alarms are received. Surveillance of the recorded material is exclusively reserved for security professionals (either contracted security guards or employees of companies that have the technical protection systems). Police or even other security services have no direct access to the alarm systems, video surveillance, access control etc. that some companies use either because of legal obligations or because of their own needs.

Although the courts, police and other state bodies have the right to request such recorded video surveillance materials, remote access to video surveillance by state authorities is not the practice in the Republic of Croatia.

One of the reasons for that is lack of the existing legislation, possible budget problems, but also the indifference of the police and security agencies for such possibilities.

While it is undeniable that in case of direct access and review of video surveillance the police might have a current picture of events or the area, and thus significantly improve public safety, apart from the experience with "public cameras" in the cities, co-operation with the private sector is extremely modest.

Key words: *technical protection systems, companies, police.*

Joško Sindik⁷⁸Lucija Dodigović⁷⁹Joško Vukosav⁸⁰

PREDATORSKI ČASOPISI: SVE VEĆI PROBLEM ZNANSTVENE ZAJEDNICE

Sažetak

Objavljivanje radova u kvalitetnom znanstvenom časopisu glavni je cilj za svakog znanstvenika, osobito za istraživače u ranoj fazi karijere. Međutim, znanstvenicima i stručnjacima je važno naučiti pažljivo procijeniti i odabrati publikacije u kojima mogu publicirati svoje članke, zadovoljavajući uvjete za postizanje znanstvenih i nastavnih zvanja. Naime, s "eksplozijom" broja novoutemeljenih znanstvenih časopisa zadatak odabira može biti vrlo težak, a pritom osobiti problem stvaraju tzv. predatorski časopisi (PČ). PČ, kao specifični oblik kriminaliteta, ostvaruju zaradu krađom identiteta legitimnih časopisa, krivotvorenjem metrike i baza u kojima se citiraju, uz prikupljanje pristojbe za objavu članaka. Nastoje pridobiti znanstvenike dobro razvijenom mrežom koja uključuje izradu web stranica, intenzivni e-mail marketing i dobar izbor žrtava. Pokušaji razlučivanja legitimnih i nelegitimnih časopisa, kreiranjem liste sumnjivih časopisa (Jeffrey Beallov popis), uz zahtijevanje izdavanja pismene izjave o transparentnosti u izdavaštvu (udruga Open Access Scholarly Publishers /OAS/ i drugih globalnih organizacija), te postroženje kriterija indeksiranja od strane ureda OAS-a. Na žalost, niti jedna od postojećih mjera nije se pokazala posve učinkovitom, pa se autorima savjetuje stalno sustavno provjeravanje postojećih lista PČ zbog njihove sve češće pojave. Naime, rezultati provedene analize Beallove liste predatorskih izdavača, časopisa, metrike i "ukradenih" časopisa (2011-2015), pokazuju drastične razlike u verižnim (prosječna stopa promjene 84-267), a osobito u baznim (138-4883) indeksima (kod usporedbe početnog i finalnog razdoblja).

Ključne riječi: izdavačka etika, Jeffrey Beallov popis, kontrola kvalitete, krađa identiteta, otvoren pristup.

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PREDATORY JOURNALS: AN INCREASING PROBLEM OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

Summary

Publishing in a high-quality peer reviewed journal remains a prime goal for academics, especially for early-career researchers. However, it is more important than ever that scholars carefully evaluate and select the publications in which they wish to disseminate their work, that meets the requirements for their scientific and educational titles. Specifically, the "explosion" in the number of newly created scientific journals, the task of choosing, can be difficult, and the ones that create a special problem are the so-called predatory journals (PJ). PJ, as a specific form of crime, make a profit by stealing the identity of legitimate magazines falsifying the metrics and citation bases, but still collecting the authorship fee. They are trying to recruit scientists with a well-developed network, including web development, intensive e-mail marketing and a good choice of victims. Attempts of differentiating legitimate and illegitimate magazines, the creation of lists of suspected journals (Jeffrey Beall's list), along with requesting a written statement about transparency in publishing (Association of Open Access Scholarly Publishers (OAS) and other global organizations), and stricter criteria of indexing by the OAS office. Unfortunately, none of the existing measures has proven as overall effective. Hence, the authors are advised to keep checking systematically existing lists of PJ, because of their growing frequency of occurrences. The results of the analysis of Beall's list of predatory publishers, journals, metrics and "hijacked" journals (2011-2015), shows drastic differences in the chain (average rate of change of 84 to 267), and in particular in the base (138-4883) indices (code comparing the initial and final period).

Key words: *publishing ethics, Jeffrey Beall's list, quality control, identity theft, open access.*

**NACIONALNA, URBANA I RAČUNALNA SIGURNOST TE
ZAŠTITA I SIGURNOST PODATAKA**

**NATIONAL, URBAN AND COMPUTER SECURITY AND DATA
PROTECTION**

FINANCIRANJE IZ KRIMINALNOG MILJEA, OPASNOST ZA UČINKOVITOST NACIONALNE SIGURNOSTI

Sažetak

Na međunarodnoj razini se pojačala borba protiv korupcije, a posebice financiranju iz kriminalnog miljea, jer takvo financiranje izravno razara temelje demokracije i osnovne vrijednosti sustava. Kada je u funkcioniranje sustava izravno uključen organizirani kriminal vrlo je teško, a najčešće i nemoguće razvijati demokratske institucije i osiguravati normalni gospodarski razvoj, dok je nacionalna sigurnost teško ugrožena. U sustavu sprječavanja pranja novca i financiranja terorizma koji se primjenjuje u Republici Hrvatskoj centralno mjesto zauzima Zakon o sprječavanju pranja novca i financiranja terorizma koji je u primjeni od 01. siječnja 2009. godine. Navedenim zakonom i aktima donesenim na temelju njega naša je zemlja preuzela sve relevantne smjernice i konvencije međunarodnih tijela i organizacija koje imaju za cilj učinkovitu borbu protiv ulaganja novca stečenog kaznenim djelom u legalne financijske poslove. Kriminalni milje je jednim djelom ugledao svoju šansu u globalizaciji tržišta i tijekom novca, dok s druge strane moderne tehnologije omogućavaju plasman novca na drugačiji način poslovanja, te se klasičan način pranja novca zamjenjuje transakcijama kojima je teško ući u trag. Međunarodni sporazumi su omogućili da se ipak može ući u trag, jer je danas skoro sve umreženo na globalnoj razini. Raznovrsnost metoda i tehnika djelovanja koje uključuju transakcije novca kroz financijski i nefinancijski sektor u fazi stavljanja novca u banke ili druge institucije daje prioritet te ističe značaj prevencije pranja novca, financiranja iz kriminalnog miljea u financiranje terorizma i drugih kriminalnih radnji u zaštiti nacionalne sigurnosti.

Ključne riječi: financiranje, kriminalni milje, nacionalna sigurnost, terorizam.

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**UNDERWORLD FINANCING, A THREAT TO THE EFFICIENCY OF
NATIONAL SECURITY**

Summary

The fight against corruption has strengthened at the international level in particular against financing out of criminal sources, as such financing directly destroys the foundations of democracy and the system of basic values. When organized crime is directly involved the functioning of the system it is very difficult and often impossible to develop democratic institutions and ensure the normal economic development, while the national security system is severely compromised. The prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing as it is applied in the Republic of Croatia is based on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act which has been in force since January 1, 2009. This Act and its bylaws transpose all relevant guidelines and conventions of international bodies and organizations, aimed at effectively preventing investments from criminal activities into legal financial transactions. The criminal scene was partly boosted by the globalization of markets and financial transactions while modern technologies enable easy placement of money so that classic money laundering ways are replaced by transactions that are difficult to trace. International agreements have made tracing of money transactions possible as nearly everything is networked on a global level. The diversity of methods and techniques involving money transactions through the financial and the non-financial sector prioritizes and highlights the importance of prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing out of criminal sources and other criminal activities for the protection of national security.

Key words: *finance, crime, national security, terrorism.*

Matija Frčko⁸²
Davor Solomun⁸³

UNUTARNJA SIGURNOST EUROPSKE UNIJE U SUVREMENIM UVJETIMA MIGRACIJSKE KRIZE

Sažetak

U radu se analizira suradnja na području unutarnje sigurnosti Europske unije i ocjenjuje prilagođenost njene sigurnosne politike i operativne prakse novim izazovima i prijetnjama. EU kao sigurnosna integracija podrazumijeva partnerski i solidaran odnos zemalja članica, te predanost zajedničkim institucijama u kreiranju provedivih sigurnosnih politika temeljenih na zajedničkim vrijednostima, uz uvažavanje specifičnosti država članica. U uvjetima suvremenih prijetnji i ugroza sigurnosti, trenutna migracijska kriza na mediteranskoj i tzv. zapadno-balkanskoj ruti, pokazala se kao potencijalni katalizator ionako sve izraženije terorističke prijetnje ali i porasta netolerancije i ksenofobije u Europi. Pri tom, stvara se plodno tlo za transnacionalni organizirani kriminal zbog čega se aktualizira pitanje i važnost jačanja sigurnosti na vanjskim granicama Unije. Sigurne vanjske granice preduvjet su i jamstvo očuvanja Unije kao prostora slobode i sigurnosti, a ovise o tješnjoj međudržavnoj i međuinstitucionalnoj suradnji, specijalizaciji službenika tijela za provođenje zakona te o uvođenju novih tehnologija. Elementi sigurnosnih odluka te njihova primjenjivost i učinkovitost u operativnim djelovanjima tijela za provedbu zakona u funkciji zaštite i sigurnosti granica, odnosno unutarnje sigurnosti Unije, predstavljaju izazove u ovome radu.

Ključne riječi: *Europska unija, unutarnja sigurnost, vanjske granice, migracije, operativna suradnja.*

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**EU INTERNAL SECURITY IN RELATION TO RECENT CIRCUMSTANCES
CONCERNING THE MIGRANT CRISIS**

Summary

The paper analyses the cooperation in the field of internal security of the European Union and evaluates the suitability of its security policies and operational practices to new challenges and threats. The European Union implies as security integration the partnership and solidarity of Member States and a commitment to common institutions in the creation of enforceable security policies based on common values, taking into account specificities of the Member States. In terms of contemporary threats and menaces the current migration crisis in the Mediterranean and on so-called Western Balkan route proved to be a potential catalyst for an already increasingly prominent terrorist threat but also for an increase in intolerance and xenophobia in Europe. As such, it also creates a fertile ground for transnational organized crime and thereby actualizes the issue and the importance of strengthening security at the external borders of the Union. Secure external borders are a prerequisite and a guarantee for the preservation of the Union as an area of freedom and security. They depend on closer inter-state and inter-institutional collaboration, specialization of law enforcement officers and the introduction of new technologies. Elements of security decisions, their applicability and effectiveness in operational actions of law enforcement bodies with the purpose to protect and secure borders and thus the internal security of the Union represent challenges in terms of this paper.

Key words: *European Union, internal security, external borders, migration, organized crime.*

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Tanja Kaurin⁸⁵

JAVNOST U RADU POLICIJE I ZAŠTITA PODATAKA O LIČNOSTI

Sažetak

U radu se obrađuju osnovni problemi (pitanja) pravnog i etičkog karaktera, koja su značajna za javnost rada policije i zaštitu podataka o ličnosti, koja je deo osnovnog ljudskog prava na privatnost. Ustavno-pravna zaštita ljudskih prava i osnovnih sloboda podrazumeva, da svako ima pravo na to, da se poštuje njegov privatni i porodični život, stan i prepiska i da se javne vlasti (policija) neće mešati u vršenje ovog prava. To pravo može biti ograničeno samo zakonom, i kad je to neophodno u interesu nacionalne bezbednosti, javne bezbednosti ili ekonomske dobrobiti zemlje, radi sprečavanja nereda ili kriminala, zaštite zdravlja ili morala ili radi zaštite prava i sloboda drugih. Građanin, kao aktivni učesnik društvenih i demokratskih procesa, ali i subjekat prava na zaštitu podataka o ličnosti, mora biti adekvatno obavešten o svom pravu, načinu ostvarivanja, kao i mehanizmima zakonske zaštite. U svim komunikacijama policije i javnosti (internet stranica, pisana saopštenja, dostupni materijali i sl.) pravo građana na privatnost, mora biti zaštićeno u skladu sa važećim standardima i sa sistemom zaštite podataka o ličnosti.

Ključne riječi: građanin, policija, zaštita prava, javnost rada, podaci o ličnosti.

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PUBLIC POLICE WORK AND PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA

Summary

This paper discusses basic legal and ethical problems (issues) which are important for the publicity of police work and the protection of personal data, which is part of the basic human right to privacy. Constitutional and legal protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms implies that everyone is entitled to it, entitled to respect his private and family life, home and correspondence and that the public authorities (the police) will not interfere with the exercise of this right. This right may be restricted by

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law, and when necessary in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. The citizen, as an active participant in social and democratic processes, but also the subject of the right to protection of personal data, must be adequately informed of his rights, ways of exercising them, as well as the mechanisms of legal protection. In all communications between the police and the public (internet pages, written statements, available materials and the like), the right of citizens to privacy must be protected in accordance with applicable standards and the system of personal data protection.

Key words: citizen, police, property rights, transparency, personal data.

STRUČNI RAD

Ljubo Pejanović⁸⁶

PRETNJE I ZAŠTITA INFORMACIONOM SISTEMU

Sažetak

Ovim radom se želi ukazati na pretnje, opasnosti i posledice, po bezbednost računarsko-informacionog sistema, zatim metode i oblike pretnji i posledica po sistem, podataka i bezbednost vlasnika računara. Između većeg broja pretnji računarskom sistemu, posebna pažnja posvećena je virusima i virusnom sistemu, kao i pretnjama pljačkom i drugim oblicima kriminaliteta sa osvrtom na izvršioce protivzakonitih delovanja, među kojima su i hakeri. Zatim se posvetila pažnja, problemima ostvarenja bezbednosti računarskih sistema i zaštiti istih.

Ključne reči: računari, sistem, pretnja, bezbednost, zaštita.

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THREATS AND PROTECTION OF INFORMATION SYSTEM

Summary

This paper aims to point out the dangers, risks and consequences for the security of a computer information system, then it deals with the methods and forms of threats and consequences for the system, for data security and the computer owner. Among a large number of threats to a computer system, special attention is given to viruses and viral systems, as well as to threats of robbery and other forms of crimes with a view on the perpetrators of illegal activities, including hackers. Then, attention is given to problems in achieving security of computer systems and how protect them.

Key words: computers, system, threat, security, protection.

PREGLEDNI ZNANSTVENI ČLANAK

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MIGRACIJSKA I IZBJEGLIČKA KRIZA - SIGURNOSNI RIZICI ZA EU

Sažetak

Europska unija se danas suočava sa najvećim nekontroliranim priljevom migranata i izbjeglica u svojoj povijesti tako da se slobodno može govoriti o migracijskoj i izbjegličkoj krizi. Uzroci koji su doveli do, slobodno možemo reći, eksplozije migrantske krize u 2015. su dijametralno različiti: bijeg od ratnih stradanja, potraga za boljim životom, odlazak iz nefunkcionalnih država te bijeg od različitih vidova ekstremizma i terorizma. Procijenjuje se kako je 2000. godine bilo oko 150 milijuna migranata u svijetu, deset godina kasnije 214 milijuna uz pretpostavku rasta na 405 milijuna do 2050. godine. Glavni tokovi migracija su usmjereni prema redom visoko razvijenim zemljama i područjima gdje Europska Unija unatrag nekoliko godina predstavlja najpoželjniju ali i najlakše dostižnu destinaciju. Ostale ciljne države, prvenstveno SAD, Kanada i Australija su mnogim migrantima nedostižne zbog velikih udaljenosti te pojačanih kontrola granica od navedenih država. Ogroman te prvenstveno nekontroliran priljev (nezakonitih) migranata u 2014 i 2015 godini u Europsku Uniju, neovisno o poduzetim mjerama i pravnim ograničenjima, učinio je ustupak da se to pitanje, kao i pitanje nadzora i sigurnosti granice, pozicionira u žarište zaštite

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nacionalnih interesa određenih država. Tako se pitanje unutarnje sigurnosti nekih država danas povezuje s migrantima, to jest s njihovim nekontroliranim priljevom i mogućim utjecajem na sigurnosno, ekonomsko i političko stanje u državi. Može se ustvrditi da izbjeglička kriza nije samo stigla na vrata Republike Hrvatske i EU, nego je sa svim svojim rizicima koje nosi u cijelosti zahvatila ovo područje. Čini se kako izbjeglička kriza nikada nije bila aktualnija kao danas, a usljed velikog priljeva kako migranata tako i izbjeglica iz Bliskog istoka čije je krajnje odredište Europska unija. No ono, što je evidentno jeste da su države i institucije Europske unije kasno prepoznale ili točnije rečeno podcijenile migracijski problem kao pojavu koja sa sobom nosi ogroman sigurnosni rizik. Pored toga, djelomično se pristupilo jačanju kontrole na vanjskim granicama Europske unije, prvenstveno na južnim granicama što nije dalo očekivane rezultate. Otežavajuća okolnost u kvalitetnom rješavanju ove krize je bio nedostatak zajedničkog postupanja europskih država i zauzimanja konkretnih političkih stavova po ovom pitanju.

Ključne riječi: *izbjeglice, migrantska i izbjeglička kriza, sigurnosni rizici, migranti, izbjeglice, nezakonite migracije.*

**Jure Tadić
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MIGRANT CRISIS AND SECURITY CONCERNS FOR THE EU

Summary

The European Union is facing today the largest uncontrolled influx of migrants and refugees in its history so that term migrant and refugee crisis is well founded. The causes which have led to the explosion of the migrant crisis so to speak in 2015 are diametrically opposed: the escape from the suffering of war, the search for a better life, leaving dysfunctional states and escape from various forms of extremism and terrorism. It is estimated that in 2000 there were about 150 million migrants in the world; ten years later the numbers reached 214 million, assuming an increase to 405 million by 2050. The main migration flows are mostly directed to highly developed countries and areas, whereby the European Union has been the most desirable and most easily attainable destination over the last few years. Other target countries, primarily the United States, Canada and Australia, are unreachable to many migrants due to their distance and increased border controls. Regardless of the measures taken and legal restrictions imposed, the huge and primarily uncontrolled influx of (illegal) migrants into the European Union during 2014 and 2015 has brought both this issue and the issue of border control and security into the focus of protection of national interests of certain countries. Thus, the question of internal security of some countries now is associated with migrants, that is, with their uncontrolled influx and a possible impact

on the security, the economic and political situation in the country. It can be stated that the refugee crisis has not only arrived at the door of Croatia and the EU, but that it has also affected this area with all its risks as such. It seems that the refugee crisis has never been more topical than it is today, due to the large influx of both migrants and refugees from the Middle East, whose final destination is the European Union. However, it is evident that the states and EU institutions have recognized too late or more precisely have underestimated the problem of migration as a phenomenon which carries a huge security risk. Besides, stricter controls at external EU borders, primarily at its southern borders, have been addressed only partially, and have not yielded the expected results. The lack of common procedures of European states and failure to take concrete political views on this issue has been an aggravating circumstance for an efficient solution of this crisis.

Key words: *refugees, migrant and refugee crisis, security risks, migrants, refugees, illegal migration.*

PREGLEDNI ZNANSTVENI RAD

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DIREKTIVA O EVIDENCIJI PODATAKA O PUTNICIMA (PNR) I ZAŠTITA PODATAKA U EU

Sažetak

Cilj je Direktive regulirati prijenos podataka iz evidenciji podataka o putnicima (PNR-a) na međunarodnim letovima od zračnih prijevoznika državama članicama i obradu tih podataka koju obavljaju nadležna tijela. Direktivom se utvrđuje da se prikupljeni podaci iz PNR-a mogu obrađivati samo u svrhu sprečavanja, otkrivanja, istrage i kaznenog progona kaznenih djela terorizma i teških kaznenih djela. Zračni prijevoznici će morati tijelima država članica dostaviti podatke iz evidenciji podataka o putnicima (PNR-a) za letove prema EU-u ili iz EU-a. Svaka država članica morat će uspostaviti takozvani odjel za informacije o putnicima, koji će primati podatke iz PNR-a od zračnih prijevoznika. Nacrt Direktive početkom 2016. godine ide na odlučivanje pri Europskom parlamentu i Vijeću. Nakon što Direktiva bude usvojena, države članice će imati dvije godine vremena da unesu Direktivu u svoje nacionalno zakonodavstvo. Otvorene dileme vezane uz prikupljanje, korištenje i čuvanje podataka u evidenciji podataka o putnicima (PNR): Koliko dugo će se čuvati podaci i u kojem obliku?, Hoće li podaci biti skriveni ili ne?, Hoće li podaci prikazivati identitet ili ne?, Na koji način je garantirano brisanje podataka nakon proteka predviđenog vremena za čuvanje podataka?, Opravdanost količine podatka koja se čuva ?

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Ključne riječi: evidencija podataka o putnicima, PNR, čuvanje podataka, direktive.

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DIRECTIVE ON THE USE OF PASSENGER NAME RECORD (PNR) DATA AND DATA PROTECTION IN THE EU

Summary

The aim of the draft Directive is to regulate the transfer of PNR data from airlines to national authorities, as well as their processing of such data. The draft Directive will allow, but not oblige, Member States to collect PRN data concerning selected intra-EU flights. The Directive stipulates that the information collected from the PNR can be processed only for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offenses and serious crimes. According to the draft Directive each Member State shall set up or designate a competent authority for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime to act as its Passenger Information Unit responsible for collecting PNR data from air carriers, storing and analysing them and transmitting the result of the analysis to the competent authorities. In early 2016 the European Parliament and the Council will formally adopt the text. From the day of its entry into force, Member States will have two years to transpose the Directive into national law. Open dilemmas regarding the collection, usage and storage of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data: how long will data be stored and in what form? Will the data be hidden or not? Will the data show identity or not? Are there guarantees that data will be deleted after the expiry of the stipulated time for storage? What is the justification for the amount of stored data?

Key words: Passenger Name Record (PNR), data retention, Directive.

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UTJECAJ AKTUALNIH MIGRACIJA NA EUROPSKU SIGURNOST

Sažetak

Ovaj rad temelji se na analizi aktualnih migracijskih procesa s ciljem utvrđivanja generatora migracija te uloge migranata kao dijela nekonvencionalnih sigurnosnih prijetnji kroz njihov mogući utjecaj na europsku sigurnost, posebno u kontekstu sekuritizacije migrantske krize i migranata kao sigurnosne prijetnje. Rad također problematizira i ukazuje na određene deficite institucija Europske unije, nedovoljno razvijene mehanizme i alate na institucionalnoj razini te s tim u vezi različitih gledišta i interesa unutar pojedinih država Europske unije glede migracijskih politika i zaštite vanjskih granica EU, kao i ukupne zaštite nacionalnih interesa država članica. U tom smislu kroz rad je izraženo traženje korelacija sigurnosnih, političkih i socioekonomskih odnosa ključnih aktera i njihova utjecaja kako na opću sigurnost s jedne strane građana i imigranata, tako i na ukupnu europsku sigurnost. Dosadašnja istraživanja migracija i njihovog utjecaja na sigurnost pokazala su da direktna veza između imigranata i povećanja kriminaliteta ne postoji, te da je uloga imigranata kao uzročnika kriminala ograničena. Rezultat razmatranja aktualnog stanja u EU pokazuje da se usljed ovih migracija u određenoj mjeri pojavljuju sigurnosne prijetnje i rizici posebno vezano uz teroristički čin u Parizu, a u određenoj mjeri i drugim kaznenim djelima s elementima nasilja, što u ukupnosti na subjektivnoj razini kod građana EU ostavljaju dojam latentne nesigurnosti.

Ključne riječi: *migranti, sigurnost, sekuritizacija, terorizam, kriminal, akulturacija.*

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IMPACT OF RECENT MIGRATIONS ON THE EUROPEAN SECURITY

Summary

This work is based on a review of current migration processes, the role of migrants as part of non-conventional security threats through their possible impact on European security. In this sense, the paper deals with correlations of security and socio-economic relations between the key players and their impact on both the general safety of citizens and immigrants on the one hand, as well as the overall European security on the other hand. Previous migration studies and its impact on safety have shown a limited direct relationship between immigrants and the increase in crime and the role of immigrants as crime causes. The results show, considering the current situation in the EU, that these migrations occur as a result of security threats and risks associated with terrorist acts in Paris, and to some degree to other criminal acts with elements of violence, especially expressed in some member states such as Sweden and Denmark, that as a whole subjectively leave EU citizens with an impression of latent insecurity.

Key words: *migrants, security, violence, terrorism, crime, acculturation.*

ROLE OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR SECURITY IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

Summary

The 90s of the 20th century are globally characterized by the appearance of new and modern challenges, risks and threats, that led to the appearance of a new phenomenon known as the privatization of security. In completion of the national security, private security institutions emerged in addition to the police.

It is indisputable that a country's job is to make sure that every citizen enjoys a decent amount of safety. However, people, no matter if for subjective or objective reasons, often search for a higher level of protection than the one given by their country; this imposes the need to establish a legal definition for these new forms of protection, the type of the legal form and the service they will provide. Hence the need to determinate the proper legal framework in the field of physical and technical security services for life and property as well as in the field of private detective agencies work which will contribute to improve the safety of life and property.

The police are in charge of providing public peace and order while the private security services are in charge of protecting people and their property.

The author of the paper will specify the role of private security institutions and the main tasks they carry out in the Republic of Macedonia. The author will differentiate between the main function and the police work done by the police and the main services that are given by private security institutions. In conclusion, the author will give arguments why private security institutions should continue evolving and be a part of the society.

Key words: *the private security institutions, private security, physical security, technical security.*

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