

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**SECURITY AND EUROATLANTIC PERSPECTIVES
OF THE BALKANS**

Police science and Police profession

(States and perspectives)

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

25-26 May 2012, Ohrid

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**БЕЗБЕДНОСТА И ЕВРОАТЛАНТСКИТЕ
ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ НА БАЛКАНОТ**

Полициските науки и Полициската професија

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Dear,

The international scientific conference “Security and Euro Atlantic perspectives of the Balkans” is an annual conference organized by the Faculty of Security Skopje, member of the University Ss Kliment Ohridski from Bitola. The main goal of the conference is to contribute to the clarification of issues related to the security and Euro Atlantic integration of the Balkans region, police science and police profession, through presentation of scientific papers and discussions in the context of contemporary Balkan and Euro-Atlantic integrations.

The specific objective of the Conference is the theoretical conceptualization of topical issues, with the task of encouraging and giving impulse to the evaluation of practice, with emphasis on opening discussions on theoretical and epistemological problems of police science and police profession, especially the need for defining the scope and the development of research methodology for security phenomena and security in general, its structure and forms of occurrence and the relationships between them.

The contemporary (global) security is focused on the issues of security and transition, building democratic relationships, open society, i.e. communities of free citizens, which inevitably requires synergy of science, politics and practice in addressing and solving systemic and acute problems of the contemporary society.

Closely related to the problems of security are also issues related to the Police as a service with specific needs of training and education.

In the last two decades the Balkans has been in the process of defining its reform processes and building institutions and institutional structure able to meet the requirements for Euro-Atlantic integration. The countries from this region have achieved the objectives set by the Euro-Atlantic integration, with different levels of efficiency and dynamics. Bulgaria and Romania are EU Member states since 2007 and Slovenia since 2004. Croatia has finished the negotiations and expecting to become a Member state in 2013. Montenegro starting with the negotiations in a few month, and Republic of Macedonia is leading a high level political dialog with EU representatives. Serbia becomes candidate country in 2012, and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania are aspirants. This speaks about the commitment of all countries towards Euro Atlantic integrations.

In the last few years, normative conditions were created in the Republic of Macedonia for increasing and deepening the reform process of its security systems, particularly of the police and the sector for internal affairs in general. That is why it is important to consider the experiences from the reforms of the security systems, especially the transformation of police systems and organizations. In this sense, the exchange of experiences in EU member and candidate countries is of great importance. Also important are issues related to risk and crisis management, particularly in the Republic of Macedonia in the period when the country has made a visible step forward in reforming its security systems and has become part of Euro-Atlantic integrations. Bearing in mind all this, a need has emerged for the analysis of the preparations, the fulfillment of the conditions imposed by the European Union, and especially the definition of the legal framework and the functioning of the political system.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Faculty of Security functions within the system of higher education institutions of the University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, as well as its tasks of continuous organized efforts for theoretical conceptualization and re-evaluation of security practice, the organization of the Conference is a serious challenge for contemporary science, whose task is to open dilemmas and debates about the Police science and their importance in the system of science, as well as for police as a service. In this aspect, it is of great significance to evaluate the constitution and the development of police sciences, as organized and systematized knowledge of the police as a phenomenon, its organization and

relations, as well as its activities, which impose the need for critical revalorization of scientific and research efforts.

The Conference will host scientific workers from eight countries, mainly from the Balkan region.

		Macedonia	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Srpska	Bulgaria	Romania	Total
Authors	1 author	38	0	1	1	3	2	2	47
	2 authors	13	8	1		1			23
	3 authors	9	8	1		1			19
	4 authors	3	1		1				5
	Abstracts	80	20	4	1	6	2	2	115
	Papers received	71	16	3	1	5	2	2	100
Reviews	Positive reviews	63	15	3	1	5	2	1	90
	Negative reviews	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	10

Conference topics:

- Police sciences: theoretical, epistemological and methodological issues of the science and the system of police sciences;
- Education for police and other security agencies;
- Euro-Atlantic integrations and perspectives of the Balkans;
- Risk and crisis management as a security challenge;
- Sciences of security, criminology, police, criminalistics and other affiliated sciences: theoretical, epistemological and methodological issues of the science and the system of sciences;
- Challenges to the criminal justice reforms through the perspectives of Euro-Atlantic and European integration processes.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

**Euro-Atlantic integrations and perspectives of the
Balkans**

Vladimir Ortakovski

**THE JUDGMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
(REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA v. GREECE) AND THE NAME ISSUE**

Abstract

In November 2008, Republic of Macedonia instituted proceedings against Greece before the International Court of Justice because of a dispute regarding the interpretation and implementation of the Interim Accord, which was signed by the two countries in 1995. Greece objected to the Court's jurisdiction for several reasons, including the parties' express agreement not to adjudicate the name dispute before the International Court of Justice. The Court, siding with Macedonia, concluded that the application did not request a settlement of the name dispute but rather concerned Greece's violation of the Interim Accord, thus falling within its jurisdiction. In its Judgement from December 5, 2011, the Court has found, fifteen votes to one, that Greece breached its obligation under Article 11, paragraph 1, of the 1995 Interim Accord by objecting to the admission of the Republic of Macedonia to NATO. The Court sided with Macedonia's arguments that Resolution 817 required the international organization in question (NATO) use the provisional designation provided for in the resolution and concluded that the Interim Accord does not allow Greece "to object to the Applicant's admission to an organization based on the prospect that the Applicant is to refer to itself in such organization with its constitutional name".

Besides analyzing the Judgement, this paper elaborates and comments on its practical implementation regarding admission of the Republic of Macedonia in NATO and European Union. The relation between the Interim Accord and the name issue will also be commented and analyzed in the paper.

**Snezana Nikodinovska Stefanovska
Marjan Gjurovski**

**NATO'S NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT AND THE
TRANSFORMATION OF THE DEFENCE-SECURITY SECTOR IN
THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

At the Lisbon Summit in 2010 NATO formally agreed to adopt a New Strategic Concept. NATO's basic text-the Washington Treaty of 1949, was once again, re-interpreted within a special geopolitical context to fit an ever-changing strategic landscape. The New Strategic Concept entitled "Active Engagement, Modern Defence" is projected to confer a new strategic direction on NATO and inform the world about why the NATO is still vital and vigorous.

The text analyses NATO's New Strategic Concept –what it reaffirms and what is really new. Also the meaning of the Concept for Republic of Macedonia is considered in the light of Macedonian Defence Strategy that is base for Macedonian security sector transformation in accordance with the guidelines present in the NATO's New Strategic Concept.

Key words: NATO, New Strategic Concept, Defence Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia, defence

Goran Ilik

**THE BALKAN GROUP: MYTH OR A REAL CHALLENGE OF THE
EURO-INTEGRATION PROCESS**

Abstract

This paper starts from the premise of creating a group of Balkan states following the Visegrad Group, as a preferred regionalist momentum for the EU, and beneficial for the region. For this purpose, as a representative model for (comparative) analysis, is taken the establishment and operation of the Visegrad group of states, otherwise composed of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary, constituted for their own accession to the Euro-Atlantic structures. While today, this group exists as a successful regional initiative within the EU.

Analogously, the accent in this paper is added on the Balkans in general, including the Western Balkan states as well as those of the eponymous region (Western Balkan plus Greece, Romania and Bulgaria), which are already full members of the EU and NATO. Otherwise, this analysis is motivated by the need to detect the obstacles and opportunities for regional co-opting and fully completion of the Balkans in the organizational sense, following the example of the Visegrad group.

Also, this paper seeks to explore the possibility of forming a group of Balkan states, which would work in synergy with the EU axiological system, namely to clarify the fact whether the creation of such a group is just a myth or a real challenge, that arises from the European integration process. In that interest, this paper analyze the factors, motives and opportunities for the formation of the Balkan group, based on the regional cooperation, good European practices, shared experience, mutual interests and values, and the need for reconciliation of the region.

Key words: The Balkan group, Euro-integration process, The Visegrad group, regional cooperation.

Trajan Gocevski

**THE IMPORTANCE OF EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATIONS FOR
PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE REGION**

Abstract

We live in a world that gradually but surely regionally linked and becoming more globalized. Everything with local or regional character became world-global: the economy, wars, safety, security risks and threats, environmental pollution, crime etc. As never before, people become interconnected. All happenings, political, economic, security, cultural, religious, do not stay locked in tight local level. In the globalized world, relationship and interdependence between nations is growing, therefore, must grow and awareness for the need of regional and global cooperation and integration. We should transform all our visions for the world, for ourselves, for national sovereignty, for what is only ours, but to create supranational structures of any kind, including defense and security. In the last decades, many societies are in deep crisis, which is not only institutional, or social, or of the federalisms, of the nationalism etc but also the crisis of ethics, the orientations of coexistence, the value system and so on.

In many of the SEE countries, especially in the Balkans, starting the process to establish new regional or global order, which is based on democracy, free markets, peace and respect for human rights, the 20th century has ended in a reverse direction, with constant multiplication of power rather than democracy, yet the strength occurs as the final arbiter in resolving outstanding issues between states, and war as a phenomenon remained on scene. With one word, crisis in the Balkans, become our destiny and we are their contemporaries, and peace and security, without membership in Euro-Atlantic associations, remain only the desired state.

Keywords: Euro-Atlantic integration, regional security, globalization.

**Rose Smileski
Metodi Hadji-Janev**

Balkan's Perspectives in The Middle of NATO Emerging security challenges

Abstract

Security challenges have proven that NATO cannot longer rely on sole Military Power. Ranging from Cyber attacks to failed states, from energy security to “Arab Spring’s” democratic transition and from fragile security in Afghanistan to the severe financial crisis NATO have realized that in order to be able effectively to cope with security threats it needs active civilian component. Strategic shift over the past years from geographical to functional security have tasted NATO legitimacy in several occasions. Starting from Bosnia through Kosovo and now in Afghanistan the necessity of effective civilian component that could increase preventive approach and improve resilience is more than evident.

Euro-Atlantic integration has so far proven to be the key for stability in the region. However, open issues like “Macedonia-Greece name issue”, “Kosovo status issue”, Challenges for Bosnian functional Government, are challenges that influence remaining Balkan states to effectively flow in to the Euro-Atlantic pool. We argue that although bilateral issues prevent NATO “open door policy” to become fully effective in Balkan, the New NATO 2010 Strategic Concept offers great opportunities for Balkan states. Bold proposals that will offer solutions for NATO emerging security challenges and come out with functional actions that could nest under NATO interest would likely if not undermine “chill” the hot bilateral issues. The article will expand on how active projects relying on pulling and sharing could serve as effective social engineering that could then potentially used as a platform for either solve existing issues or improve regional stability.

Nikola Palashev

**CHALLENGES TO BE FACED BY COMMUNICATION SECURITY IN
THE CONTEXT OF EUROATLANTIC PERSPECTIVES OF THE
BALKAN COUNTRIES**

Abstract

The efficiency and sustainability of the communication between the EU members, as well as with the candidate-states, goes through establishing a security of communication links and relations. That is why in order to understand the character of the communication security today, we should see the essence of its basic aspects, on the grounds of which it is possible to reach a sufficient degree of communication sustainability.

These aspects refer to the expressions of the relation communication-society. Some of the most important and basic moments here are: negotiating the parameters and essence of the communication code; the relevance of the signs, symbols, images and language forms which have been used; the formation of the communication relations; communication and information interpretation of the values and their system; the prevention and overcoming of manipulatively presented political affinities and the refusal to accept the other one and the otherness; establishing security with institutional activities; achieving a sufficient degree of security of the political, economic, social, law and culturally valuable social systems; achieving security norms concerning the guarantees on civilization categories like freedom, democracy, justice, property, independence, livelihood, customs and traditions and the closely linked to them structuring of the security mechanisms and tools as well as ensuring security of the treated information. Of course, we should not forget the aspect that refers to the need to legitimate the status of the communication participants.

Thus, the question of communication security always needs to be linked with the issue of the bond between social sustainability and new realities.

Zoran Matevski

THE CULTURE OF PEACE AS A PRECONDITION OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC PERSPECTIVES OF THE BALKAN REGION

Abstract

The culture of peace can be determined as a systematic and constant fostering and practicing of the values of peace in the intrasocial and interstate relations. This is always connected to the social changes, which contribute to a better life for the citizen in all elements of his/her social state and the access of life chances. Peace in the Balkan region greatly depends on whether a stable peace will be established in Europe, and that depends on the possibilities of establishing a dominant state of peace in the whole world. It is a kind of chain of peace, where the peace in Europe and the whole world is what determines the essential content of peace in an area like the Balkan region. The initiative of the Balkan states for the Euro-Atlantic integrations depends on many factors. But the crucial factor is the establishing of an extremely elastic political, economic and cultural unification of the Balkan region, which will not lead the independence of the Balkan states into question. But we must stress the fact that the political and intellectual elites of the Balkan region, often chose paths that were harmful and even fatal to the development of the Balkan states and their Euro-Atlantic aspirations. In the global era, it is necessary for the Balkan elites to be aware of the necessity of a stable peace, based on a social consensus and cooperation of the neighbours, in which, every Balkan state would be a subject and a builder of peaceful relations.

Key words: culture of peace, tolerance, conflicts, religious and ethnic identity

Slavejko Sasajkovski
Ljubica Micanovska

TURKISH – GREEK RELATIONS AND SECURITY IN THE BALKANS

Abstract

Relations between Turkey and Greece / Hellenic republic longest and strongest burden and impair the security situation in the Balkans. This situation of impaired safety and survival of persistently severe security - political problems in Turkish - Greek relations, lasts more than historical - political moment of the successful completion of the Greek struggle for liberation from the yoke of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of Hellenic Kingdom as a sovereign and independent state, in the 1929 / 30. Hellenic struggle for freedom and the constitution of its own independent and sovereign state as its own negative items left unresolved a series of state - national problems that are not surpassed even by the Turkish - Greek war between 1919-1922, and the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne, in the 1923. This treaty, among other things, agreed and implemented "voluntary" exchange of population, which resulted in the ethnic homogeneity of the two countries, ethnic homogeneity in terms of course and when it comes to annul the Greek ethnic collectivity in Turkey and the Turkish ethnic collectivity of the then Hellenic Kingdom – the Hellenic republic today.

This array of serious problems and bleeding events to the signing and implementation of Treaty of Lausanne, leave not only extremely serious political - security implications, but perhaps even more than that on a psychological level, or in collective memory and the Greeks and the Turks in the period until today, has left deep traces of ethnic - collective distrust and hostility. A political - party elites in both countries, with some incidental exceptions, throughout the whole course of history - political and political - security period from then until today, rather than to overcome these problems in inter Greek - Turkish (national – state) relations, after a "line of least resistance," they used them instrumentalized and manipulate for internal - political needs, interests and goals.

In this time of signing the Treaty of Lausanne, in 1923 to the present, Greek - Turkish relations additional national - political and political - security saddled and complicated, if not more, at least three major events and extreme situations, not only left the strong to this day unsurpassed negative consequences in relations between the two peoples and between the two countries, but still contain a strong capacity and energetic potential to generate and determination of serious adverse national - political and political - security implications and consequences in the overall inter Greek - Turkish relations, with the inevitable additional reflections in the Balkan region.

The three major negative political - security events and long - term situations are:

- Istanbul pogrom, in the 1955 - its existence is still clearly in the collective national - political memory of the Greeks.
- Cyprus crisis, Turkish military intervention (in the 1974) , the division of the island and unsuccessful diplomatic - political reunification efforts (at least confederate) in Cyprus.
- Problems about distinction in the Aegean Sea - military, political and international - legal bases, contents and implications.

Key words: Greek - Turkish relations; security in the Balkans; Cyprus problem; the problem in the Aegean Sea; Treaty of Lausanne.

Muhamed Ali

**THE IMPACT OF UNITED STATES FACTOR WITHIN EU INTEGRATION PROCESS
OF TURKISH STATE AND THE MAIN CHALLENGES OF TURKEY – EU RELATIONS
AT THE BEGINNING OF 21ST CENTURY**

Abstract

As US foreign policy had in the past and still has serious implications on the Turkish diplomacy regarding Balkans and Middle East, thus it is considered as serious factor of Turkey's EU integration. The political history of US foreign policy indicates that the approach and standpoint of US towards the integration process of Turkey to EU is positive and in various occasions appears as determining factor that intensifies the EU integration process of this country. The commencement of 2000's are considered as years of positive trends in terms of EU – Turkey relations, as it is the beginning of negotiation process between two sides. These years are characterized with a range of challenges as well, caused by internal and external factors that played significant role in the process of developing mutual relations. The approach of Turkish foreign policy towards Iraqi war (2003) intensified the positive trend on Turkey –EU relations, while taking into account the fact the entire integration of Turkey within EU beside meeting of economic and political criteria, depends on the harmonization of mutual approaches in the domain of international strategy and geopolitics. Except Iraqi war - Cyprus issue a contest that for decades determines the relations between Turkish and Greece, after the accession of Cyprus to EU became a new challenge in the process of Turkish integration in EU. However, we may conclude that one of the most important challenges of Turkey in the beginning of 21st century is the course of its affairs with Greece.

Keywords: Turkey – EU relations, US factor, Iraqi war, Cyprus issue, Turkish – Greek affairs.

**Stevco Jolakoski,
Darko Spiroski,**

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND LONG TERM PERSPECTIVES OF TRANSPORT INTEGRATION OF THE BALKANS

Abstract

Transport is a one of the key factors for development and integration. It is a base for development of the market economy and free movement of people and goods.

The goal of this paper is to underline that there are huge discrepancies between the development of the transport systems of the Balkan countries and EU member states which lead to low level of integration of the markets, both the Balkans and EU countries and low level of compliant of long term and suitable transport policies between them.

The paper sets the hypothesis that development of transport as key integration factor is on a very different level between the Balkans and the EU and this lead to non-compliant level of integration of the region in the EU.

The hypotheses are the following:

- Long term transport policies are not compliant between the two regions. According to the White Paper of the EU policy, the main goal is to promote use of trains and other modes of low level of carbon modes of transport, instead of individual trips by car
- Long term transport policies of the Balkan region is to develop road networks first and then focus on the other more environmentally friendly modes of transport
- Long term planning in the EU is based on available funds for development of modes of transport with low level of carbon emissions with long term available budgets
- In the Balkan region due to the lack of available financial support from the state budget, the long term planning is not in place or there are no 20-30 year planning mechanisms with long term goals

There are more factors that lead to this discrepancy and lead to low level of transport integration of the Balkans such as the “non physical barriers” etc.

The core issue is that long term plans of the Balkan region and the EU are non compliant both in policy making and in projects implantation following the implantation of those polices.

**Education for police and other security agencies,
Police sciences: theoretical, epistemological and
methodological issues of the science and the system
of police sciences**

Sase Gerasimoski

**THE PRIVATE SECURITY AS PROCESS: POSSIBILITIES AND
LIMITS**

Abstract

The development of private security is a worldwide phenomenon, which, in fact, by its nature, represents a process of transferring part of security functions from the state to non-state (non-public-private) security subjects. As such it opens many questions related to the understanding and future of security, freedom, life, law and other fundamental societal values. The most perplexed question the security scientists are looking for an answer is the following: To what extent that process should develop, i.e., what are its limits beyond which its societal accountability is brought under question, if not imperiled? This paper, using mostly comparative theoretical analysis, elaboration of secondary research data sources and authors' own critical observations on the subject will try to scientifically explain this focal question in theory and practice of private security in the world as well as domestically.

Keywords: private security, process, security system, securing of persons and property, detective activity.

Duško Vejnović
Marjan Gjurovski
Gojko Pavlović

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION GOVERNING THE
EDUCATION FOR PRIVATE SECURITY IN THE WESTERN
BALKANS**

Abstract

The authors of this paper indicate the need to dedicate adequate attention on the education in the private security sector, because this sector has taken certain duties that are centuries been under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state. Of scientific thought are required to comprehensively study all aspects of the private security sector which is growing quantitatively, but because of the inadequate quality of education is still questionable. The problem that is treated in work is finding answers to the question in which charge are the activities of education for the private security sector and who are entities that carry out the education. Firstly the paper will present the experiences of EU member states in relation to these issues, and attempts to harmonize the minimum level of training for members of the sector. The central part of the paper is devoted to issues of education for private security in the Western Balkans, in which the authors point out the similarities and differences in educational programs, and disadvantages of these programs. Also, the authors point out that the high profitability of the private security sector must be brought into compliance with the requirements of professionalism, ie that the present quality of education raise to a qualitatively higher level.

Key words: Western Balkans, private security, education

**Pere Aslimoski
Sase Gerasimoski**

THE IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS IN REALIZING THE PRIVATE SECURITY

Abstract

The Republic of Macedonia has established juridical and institutional framework for realizing the private security. The persons who work in private securing of persons and property often have wide shoulders and necks, strong muscles and other characteristics that evidently express their physical power and preparedness. But, in order to achieve a desirable quality in private securing of persons and property it is needed that they possess developed humanistic and ethical values as well. In this paper, relying on the experiences of the development of private security in the Republic of Macedonia so far, we want to accentuate argumentatively the need for establishing of higher standards for ethical values which the workers working in private security should possess. We point out to the indispensable law according to which the more it is insisting on the ethical dimension in private security, the more the possibilities for alienation in this activity, abusing and overstepping of the authorizations, infringement of the basic human rights and freedoms, authority, dignity and intimacy of the persons and other values are confining.

Keywords: ethics, private security, basic human rights and freedoms

Ljupco Stankovski

**ROLE OF THE SECURITY MANAGER IN MANAGING WITH RISKS,
THREATS AND EMERGENCIES IN
TOPLIFIKACIA A.D. SKOPJE**

Abstract

This paper presents synthesis of all challenges to which encounter security manager in the company during his engagement. New security manager is dealing with very complicate assignment, aiming to establish appropriate property and person's protection system, business program, defining new priorities and rules for the manners of employment. He must be promoter for all security procedures, as well as to motivate all employees in the company to respect established procedures for more secure working environment as final cause.

The main goal of this paper is to present the possible problems, which security manager is dealing with, in the company's frame, as not being supported by the top management, which is basic precondition for quality effectiveness in security services. This is one of the reasons why security management always has to be ready to realize the points to preserve the values that company has defined.

In this paper will be present: organization scheme, function mode and functions of Toplifikacia AD security management, throughout the analysis of the results of performed research in which were included relevant and competent experts.

The inquiry and interview were used as instruments. The results have shown bigger necessity to respect established standards and procedures as basic precondition for managing the risks, threats and emergencies.

Key words: security management, security service, security threats, risks, culture for security, emergencies, companies.

**Borce Petrevski,
Aleksandra Dimitrovska,**

**EFFECTIVE TRAINING OF STAFF IN THE PRIVATE SECURITY
AGENCIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA – IMPORTANT
FACTOR FOR SAFETY OF THE CITIZENS AND THEIR PROPERTY**

Abstract

Private security agencies (PSA) represent one of the entities of the private security subsystem (PSS), and play increasingly important role in the overall security in one modern society. According to the Macedonian legislation, among other things, the criteria and the way of getting the right for security worker profession in PSA are precise. In this profession, it is particularly important that the proper employee reacts in unforeseen situations that threaten the security of the person or property that is under protection, during which his life may be challenged. From this, the importance of proper training of personnel in the security subsystem is perceived. Requirement for a person to be able to run the job in Macedonia is to have a license for working in that field. Along with the general legal conditions, it is necessary for the person to spend 40 hour training, and to pass a specialized theoretical and practical examination conducted by the authorized officials from the Ministry of Interior and Chamber for security of people and property.

In order to determine the current system of training, education and selection of personnel in the PSA in the Republic of Macedonia as an important segment for efficacy and practical realization, a research is conducted. The sample is composed of 6 groups of respondents: 309 security workers, 20 managers at the PSA, 2 presidents of the Chambers for security, 2 police officers responsible for the control, 123 service users and 253 citizens.

The results indicate the need for changes in the system of training and assessment, in particular: the practical part, the duration, specialization, continuous retraining, criteria and competence of trainers and examiners, etc.

In this regard, the end of the paper will give suggestions for the improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness carried out in this profession, with the ultimate goal of increasing safety and security of citizens and their property.

Key words: private security, private security agencies, security of persons and property profession, training, safety

**Jonce Ivanovski,
Aljosha Nedev,
Angel Vitevski**

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE SPECIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION
TEACHING ON THE ANTROPOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS
CHANGES AT THE FACULTY OF SECURITY STUDENTS**

Abstract

In this paper work analyze is made on the changes that originate in the anthropometric characteristics under the influence of the special physical education teaching process. To determine the changes of the anthropometric indicators with the students of the Faculty of Security from Skopje, measurement is made on total of 18 variables to estimate anthropometric dimensions (longitudinal and transversal dimensionality of the skeleton, volume and mass of the body and subcutaneous adipose tissue) at four different time periods. The obtained data from the four measurements are processed with proper descriptive and complex statistical procedures (basic statistic and analysis of the variance). The obtained results from the research show that the educational teaching programs in special physical education mainly attribute for positive transformation and development of the anthropometric characteristics of the students. This means that the suggested educational model with minor exceptions is effective in achieving the desired goal.

Key words: anthropometric characteristics, students, complex analysis of the variance

Vesna Trajkovska

**INTEGRATING SPECIALIZED VOCABULARY IN MATERIALS FOR
TEACHING ENGLISH IN THE AREA OF SECURITY**

Abstract

Successful integration of specialized vocabulary is a key feature of ESP (English for specific purposes) courses. This implies a great effort on the part of course designers and teachers regarding the selection, adaptation and presentation of vocabulary items related to the specific area of study of the students.

The paper deals with different strategies which can be used for integrating specialized terminology in materials for teaching English in the area of security and law enforcement. It offers a wide variety of exercises and activities aimed at a successful acquisition of specialized terminology while simultaneously improving students' skills of reading, listening, speaking and writing.

Key words: specialized vocabulary, English for specific purposes, strategies, security

Svetlana Jakimovska

**STANDARDIZATION OF THE MACEDONIAN AND FRENCH LEGAL
TERMINOLOGY AS A PRE-CONDITION FOR A SUCCESSFUL
IMPLEMENTATION OF EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATIONS**

Abstract

One of the very important aspects and obligations that the Republic of Macedonia should fulfill on its way of Euro-Atlantic integrations is the translation of a vast corpus of texts, whose content concerns mainly the field of law. Of course, the bulk of these texts are written in English, but a considerable part is also written or should be translated into French. In order to have a successful translation it is essential to standardize the terms used in the Macedonian and French legal language, and at the same time to standardize the equivalents of the source language to the target language. This paper aims to represent the characteristics of the terminology standardization in France and to compare it with the terminology standardization in the Republic of Macedonia, in order to point out the flaws and the possibilities of their overcoming.

Key words: standardization, legal terminology, French language, Macedonian language.

Dimitrovska Aleksandra

PERSONALITY AS IMPORTANT FACTOR FOR SUCCESSFUL TRAINING IN POLICE AND OTHER SECURITY PROFESSION

Abstract

Police and other security professions are characterized by high complexity, stress, uncertainty, and etc., situations that are often risky for their life and life of the citizens. In the literature is repeatedly mentioned that it is more than a profession. Police officers are at the crossroads between law enforcement and protection of human rights and freedoms. The work description, especially of those who are directly exposed to danger as operative workers, requires quick appropriate decision making in various unpredictable unpleasant situations, which provides their competence in knowledge of law, professional skills, and also suitable personality predispositions. To achieve this, among other things, necessary is an appropriate training and readiness of the personnel in the security institutions.

Since this is about sensitive and specific tasks, despite the eventual education in the appropriate educational institutions, the Ministry of Interior and other state or private security institutions are forced to invest big financial and other resources for training and specialization of its staff which is already employed. But for those trainings can be successfully applied, people must be psychologically competent for particular workplaces, specializations, and entering in the institutions, as well. In short, everyone can't work every kind of work, nor can be trained for everything. It involves the necessity of effective psychological screening in the process of selection, classification and retraining of personnel in this kind of state segment.

This paper will explain the importance of psychological screening for police profession, how it is implemented in several countries worldwide which have included the in their legislation for selection of personnel in the security services, psychological instruments which are mostly used and review of that which is considered as an "ideal" person for successful execution of police profession.

Key words: personality, psychological screening, police profession, security, training

**Rajkovchevski Rade
Mirceva Stojanka**

POSITION OF POLICE SCIENCES WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF SCIENCES

Abstract

In recent years, Republic of Macedonia and its surrounding countries increasingly follow the contemporary trends in policing. Expert public faces the dilemmas associated with the need for allocation of police science as a separate area within the social sciences. However, the problem of separation of police science and finding an appropriate place for them within the security sciences opens many controversies among experts dealing with the police in Europe and North America.

Police experts from the U.S. since the Second World War began actively to think about this challenge. They found a solution that proved that the main characteristic of police science is their applicative feature. Centers for police training brought the police skill in academic environment that make it science. Clumsily of academic police environment in Europe in term to find an answer to questions related to the definition and classification of police science resulted with the creation of the Final report of Project Group on a European Approach to Police Science in April 2007.

This paper makes an analysis between European and North American approach to the dilemmas of introducing and defining police science. For this purpose it uses historical and comparative method. The paper should contribute to the development of police science in Europe and beyond, in terms of participation of the Macedonian academic community into the issues of this area.

Keywords: police, crime, dilemmas, science and security.

Cane Mojanoski

THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION ACTUALIZED THROUGH THE ATTITUDES OF THE CITIZENS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF CRIMINALIZATION

Abstract

The contemporary approaches when treating socialization as phenomenon appear within the altered research paradigms and considerably altered context of the contemporary social and especially political events. The socialization issue becomes a matter of interest when there is interest in science directed towards defining the consequences and their impact on the individual behavior regarding the functioning of the institutions and the system as a whole. The constant and systematic research of socialization started within the social, especially criminal and other sciences.

Socialization is a process of social learning in which individuals and social groups gain relatively permanent orientations and forms of behavior regarding the current institutions, processes and values.

This paper analyzes the research results from the citizens attitudes of the issues regarding the orientations, processes and values expressed through the process of socialization, particularly the degree of legal consciousness and responsibility about social progress. In this context we will focus on the research results which refer to opinions of individuals to the situation in the community, efforts of the society to eliminate negative situations, and to the forms of loyalty, and the general perceptions of responsibility within the society.

Key words: socialization, identifications, values, processes, institutions, crime

**Boban Simic
Željko Nikač
Marija Blagojević**

THE MODERN CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY POLICING: EXAMPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS

Abstract:

The Dutch police have acted in accordance with the experience gained through three generations of community functioning in other states. In accordance with the models from the United States, there was a strong tendency comparative operation and light components of the police action. Modern community policing is oriented to problem solving and crime control rhetoric. In accordance with the law enforcement officers acting in accordance with community needs and primarily in the prevention of crime. The problem comes in unconventional environments, such as the internal parts of large cities, where the present diversity of the population, together with the accumulation of social problems and expressed the potential for violation of public order and peace. This contribution describes how an advanced Dutch society affected the mode of action of the police in Amsterdam. Acting Police in the Netherlands has changed in recent years largely by the emphasis placed on problem solving, partnership with other organizations, crime prevention, to encourage cooperation between citizens themselves and investing in mechanisms of social control, which means the police presence in schools, traffic and on the streets. The police officers were mobilized other social structures and renounced the monopoly on security and crime control.

Key words: police, organization, methods of operation.

Dragana Batic

Police and Crisis intervention: Communication in crisis situation

Abstract

Given that police officers are the first to react to crisis situations, in cases when human security is threatened, whether of individual or mass disasters caused by natural disasters or by man, they should be trained to deal with such situations. Police must be governed with the skills to communicate with citizens who are in crisis situations such as kidnapping, hostage situations, natural disasters, terrorist attacks and other personal crises.

The key concept in crisis intervention is understanding that people's reaction to crisis is in general, a normal reaction to an abnormal situation. In other words, if we know how people normally react to a crisis, and what is the normal course of events in such reactions, we have a very important tool in treating the majority of people mentally affected by the crisis, the knowledge that they will return to themselves within a short period of time if they rest, take refreshment and talk about their experience. In this regard, police officers can play a significant role in the initial intervention and help citizens, if governed by crisis intervention.

There is described two intervention models: The PIE-model ("Proximity, Immediacy, Expectancy",) and Kfir model (according to Kfir, three characteristics are always present in a crisis: lack of information, aloneness and no alternatives).

Within the range of this kind of situations there are specific techniques that police should be applying in contact with citizens in crisis situations, and that will contribute to reducing the negative reaction to the crisis.

Key words: concept of crisis, psychological first aid, crisis intervention, intervention models

Frosina T.Remenski

**POLICE PROFESSION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN THE
CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN STANDARDS AND PERSPECTIVES**

Abstract

The term profession means a work activity within the social and technical division of labor, if carried out permanently - the kind of occupation and serves as the basis for the acquisition of revenue for economic existence and for its execution if needed special knowledge, skills and education. The term profession is directly related notions professionalization and professionalism. Professionalization process means that we come to adopt the features of the profession. The final goal of professionalization is a legitimizing occupation in society, with recognition of his social status. Professionalism means having the characteristics of a profession in business, in a broader sense than the members of a profession to their work and organization. Members of the profession to adopt and comply with certain values and attitudes those constitute professional ideology. The three most important (fundamental) features of the police profession are (1) constant and (2) paid occupation, based on the possession of (3) proper and educational and professional preparation. Police professionalism in this context should lead to wide social recognition and respect (social accreditation) of the police profession. This process of professionalization in itself should include: standards for greater professional responsibility, respect for professional codes of ethics, clear guarantees for the political neutrality of police, transparent and fair procedures to the public and members of the police organization.

The paper aims to make analysis and display of the situation and perspectives of the police profession in the Republic of Macedonia and the professionalization process in accordance with European requirements in the process of moving the Republic to the EU. The analysis will be used Bittner`s criteria for professionalization of the police and results of longitudinal scientific research for the attitudes of citizens about the work of Macedonian Police (2008-2012), conducted at the Faculty of Security in Skopje.

Keywords: police training, professionalization, reform, EU RM;

**Nevena Gavric
Zeljko Mojsilovic**

**The evaluation of basic training for police negotiators of the Ministry of
Interior of the Republic of Serbia**

Abstract

In the situations of crisis when it is possible to establish contact with the opposing party, negotiation can be successful and have precedence over other police measures. Peaceful solution of crises is one of the priorities in modern organized security systems. Negotiation in this sense signifies the implementation of the police aims using the communication means together with the application of scientific knowledge. Due to the duration and the complexity of the negotiation process, the engagement of trained negotiators and negotiation teams is necessary. Negotiators are professionally trained members of the police who have undergone certain training programs on negotiation, and are capable of finding the best solution in the situation of crisis. Negotiation team is established as a police unit which acts occasionally since it is formed by personnel gathering that is, conditionally speaking, the one of constant constitution. It is utilized in the cases of abduction, hostage situations, blackmails, prison rebellions, the formation of barricades, suicidal threats, threats with weapon and explosive devices, and in similar situations when it is possible to influence the behaviour of culprits in crises and conflict situations. The possible expansion of hostage situations and abductions considering the political, economic and social movements in both our and neighbouring states, requires the removal of omissions that have been noted in the operations so far, as well as the methodological and technical advancement. The training of police negotiators and negotiation teams is a complex process, and the action of police negotiation team in crises significantly depends on it. Six classes of participants, that is sixty-six police officials from Serbia and six officials from other countries in the region underwent the training program for police negotiators in the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia. The evaluation of training after each group of participants provided the feedback which enabled the advancement of training systems for future generations. The data gathered from the evaluation lists that were filled in by the participants after the training indicates that the training performers are on the right track to make the training program as similar to those in modern European states as possible.

Key words: negotiator, negotiation team, training system, basic training, the selection of the candidates

**Temelko Risteski
Sejdefa Džafče
Emrah Mihtaroski**

**POLICE ACTIVITIES IN FUNCTION TO ACHIEVE THE RIGHT TO
SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA**

Abstract

The Law on Police in Article 5 defines police activities as a police officer acts relating to the protection of life, personal safety and property of citizens, protection of freedoms and rights of man and citizen guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the laws of the Republic and ratified international treaties; prevent commission of crimes and offenses, detect and capture their perpetrators and to take other measures specified by law, to prosecute perpetrators of these acts; the maintenance of public order and safety; regulation and control of traffic on roads; control of movement and residence of foreigners; protection of the border and control of its transition; providing aid to the citizens and their protection in case of need requirements; protection of certain persons and objects and other tasks stipulated by law.

These activities are directly in function to achieve the right to security. Bearing in mind the notion of freedom as the absence of fear of compromising human values such as: life, physical and mental integrity, health, property and the like, a free man can only be one that is safe from the threat of his human values. Therefore, exercising the right of security is achieved and the right to freedom of citizens. So, police activities through realizing the right to security are in the function of exercising the right to freedom, understood as a general concept, as well as in the function of the specific freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, as freedom of movement, freedom of communication, freedom of residence, the freedom of public assembly, freedom of entrepreneurship and other specific freedoms.

Key words: police, police officer, police activity, constitution, law, security, freedom.

Tatjana Gerginova

POLICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

Abstract

In the period from 2001 until 2010 in the Republic of Macedonia have been ascertained appears of unlawful activities by police officers and occurrences of abuse and overstepping of official and police powers; violations of human rights in the performance of police tasks by police officers. Besides the establishment of independent, timely and effective mechanisms for oversight of the police work as a prerequisite for removal of illegal conduct and abuse in the work of police officers in exercising the police power is also necessary education of police officers and organizing constant trainings of police officers concerning the protection of human rights.

Key words: police, police powers, protection of human rights, education.

**Sergej Uljanov
Dragan Djukanovic**

**NEW CHALLENGES OF THE REGIONAL POLICE COOPERATION
WITHIN MARRI INITIATIVE**

Abstract

Due to the fact of perspective European integrative process of Western Balkans the authors focus their attention to the importance of Migration, Asylum, and Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI) as the specific form of the regional police cooperation. New challenges of the MARRI initiative are considered combating illegal migrations, harmonization of the national legislative frameworks regarding EU asylum policy and the solving of the problem on refugees and displaced persons in the region of Western Balkans. The crucial support for the MARRI initiative is to be provided by the international organizations as: UNHCR, IOM, INTERPOL, OSCE, EUROPOL, FRONTEX and SELEC, as well. Western Balkans countries are to implement bilateral agreements in the fields of legal and illegal migrations, asylum and refugees' status being challenged by the phenomena of people smuggling, trafficking in human beings, drug and weapon smuggling, travel documents forging and the other forms of transborder crime. Speeding up of EU accession process of Western Balkans states will enable overpowering of the MARRI's challenges by finding out adequate ways of enhancing regional police cooperation.

Key words: MARRI, regional police cooperation, Western Balkans, migration, asylum, refugees.

Boris Murgoski

**SOME views of traffic safety and PREVENTION of road traffic torts
in the Republic of Macedonia**

Abstract

Traffic safety is situation of optimal normal flow of traffic and protection of road users as well as material goods by eliminating possible sources of danger or their control in a pre set level. Traffic delinquency represents a massive negative social and individual phenomenon that manifests itself through diverse illegal and immoral behavior of road users, which incurs many and various accidents (crashes), whose consequences are a huge number of lost lives, serious and minor injuries and enormous material damage. Therefore, without a doubt, traffic accidents on roads, in modern conditions of life (especially in underdeveloped countries) represent a serious security and public-health problem and challenges, both national and regional and global level in general. The paper will present some ideas about traffic safety and processed some features of traffic delinquency in road traffic in the Republic of Macedonia. At the end of the paper are given specific recommendations aimed at improving prevention in the field of road traffic.

Keywords: traffic safety, traffic delinquency, police, prevention, traffic culture, car accident

**Slavko Angelevski,
Metodija Hadzijanev,
Orce Popovski**

DEVELOPING SKILLS FOR CRITICAL THINKING IN THE PROCESS OF SECURITY PROBLEM SOLVING

Abstract

This article discusses the most important essential skill for Leaders in security sector: critical thinking. It is hard to imagine a leader today, especially those who are involved in solving security issues, who does not think critically, or at least uses the concept in making decisions. Critical thinking leads to more certainty and confidence in an uncertain future. This skill helps simplify complex scenarios and brings clarity to the ambiguous situations. In essence, critical thinking is about learning how to think and how to judge and improve the quality of thinking.

In the article the authors start with the definition of critical thinking and its philosophy, and then we considered the purpose of the thinking and components of critical thinking, with brief definitions of each of the categories in the elements of reasoning. Further, we considered the uses of critical thinking in decision making process. Critical thinking is useful only in those situations where human beings need to solve problems, make decision, or decide in a reasonable and reflective way what to believe or what to do. At the end, we discuss the use of scientific methods in security problem solving process, and we propose a model in which scientific methods are implemented using operational research, statistical analyses, mathematical and computer modeling, simulations, analytical reasoning and common sense. This model can be implemented in the process of understanding and improvement of the execution of security operations.

Key words: critical thinking, decision making process, problem solving, education, curricula, scientific methods, information technology, modeling and simulation

Kemo Djozo
Katerina Mitkovska Trendova,
Nikola Kletnikov

**THE IMPACT OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION TO THE
EFFICIENCY OF MANAGERS FROM DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THE
SECURITY SYSTEM – WITH SPECIFIC REVIEW ON THE FIELD OF
DEFENSE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Apstract

Modern globalization trends bring great challenges to managers form different levels of security systems. Globalization and the high technological development have brought many advantages to humanity, but created many favorable conditions for expansion of security challenges as well. Integration of the function systems in all areas of society (economy, health, education etc) has made the multidisciplinary knowledge of different science areas mandatory for managers.

Key factor to the successful managing of security organizations represents the possession of knowledge from different areas. The knowledge of the areas of law, economy, politics, philosophy, military history, military doctrine, strategy, management, operative skills, tactics and other scientific disciplines is necessary for the efficiency of managers on tactical, operative and strategic level.

Within this paper, specific scientific areas will be determined, and to a certain degree the specific scientific contents within each scientific area that are necessary for an efficient function of managers in the security sector. There will also be a specific empiric research, through a questioner designed for this purpose. Students from the second year at “General Mihailo Apostolski” in Skopje will be the participants in the study, within the second cycle of studies, Specialization for command and staff duties. The group of respondents consists of persons included in the field of defense in all three levels of management, tactical, operative and strategic. Given that these people have relevant experience in management, the obtained results will clearly determine their real need for knowledge from different scientific disciplines in the course of work, and the same will confirm or reject the hypothesis from the first part of the paper.

Key Words: Security, management, knowledge, education

**Oliver Lajic
Nenad Milic**

**The police profession from the perspective of implementation
of financial investigations**

Abstract

The police, seen in the organizational and functional terms, is a complex body of a wide range of activities, certain by relevant laws and bylaws. However, in the context of dealing with activities aimed at gathering information and evidence related to criminal offenses, including crimes in the sphere of organized crime and corruption, as well as research flows of assets acquired with those offences, the most important is the role of the criminal investigation department, or organizational units that are specializing in the fight against organized crime, or other specialized bodies (mostly investigative agencies or entities). The interaction of various factors, whose activities find their origin in the same mission, is a potential source of disagreement, which emphasizes the characteristics of the police profession, and the associated police subculture. This paper analyzes the general characteristics of the police profession that can have repercussions on the efficiency of financial investigations and the necessary conditions that favor the realization of this goal, and the processes by which are exposed police officers involved in financial investigations, in order to improve efficiency.

Keywords: police profession, financial investigations, the characteristics of the police profession, specialization, inter-agency cooperation.

**Obrad Stevanovic,
Stevo Jakjimoski,
Dalibor Kekic**

**POLICE DIPLOMAT - EXAMPLE OF EURO-ATLANTIC
INTEGRATION'S GOOD PRACTICE**

Abstract

One of the much potential of Euro-Atlantic integrations is designed for the creation and development of the international security environment within which Member States cooperate with each other while protecting the interests of national security and contributing to the common security interests. This kind of international security cooperation specifically includes the exchange of security information and coordinated approach to planning and implementation of security operations within a defined legal framework, the authority and responsibility of national security organizations and their representatives. An essential and unique part of such cooperation between the countries is, without doubt, the international police cooperation. As a result of understanding the need for this type of police activity in the modern police organizations are, increasingly, to establish a separate organizational unit for international cooperation. One of the specific formal operators such police activity is a police diplomat, at the level of police attachés or police liaison officers. This paper, based on analysis of the practice of Euro-Atlantic integration, indicating the nature, importance and scope of the police diplomacy, as specific police activity and indicating organizational form, scope, authority and responsibility of police diplomats in modern inter-state security relations.

Keywords: international police cooperation, police diplomacy, police diplomat, Euro-Atlantic integration, security, police.

**Risk and crisis management as a security challenge
Sciences of security and other affiliated sciences:
theoretical, epistemological and methodological
issues of the science and the system of sciences**

Sergej Cvetkovski

HOW TO APPROACH THE CRISIS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS?

Abstract

The crisis can take place at any time at any place. If we accept the reality of its existing point-if perceive that in today's complex and unpredictable times nothing is impossible, including crises which can for all of us to offer devastation, than perhaps it is the right time in our minds to accept the argument that: with appropriate planning, can be extracted the positive aspect of the crisis. Typically, crises and their management is divided into three activities: prevention, dealing with the crisis at the moment while it happens and the recovery of the crisis. Certain universal elements are pre-condition for crisis management. Each national strategy needs to identify threats, vulnerability, and critical accuracy and their connection with real and achievable objectives, policies and available resources. In the

Western Balkans countries in the national documents which treated the crisis can be noticed a strong normative component. In particular, it is emphasized the idea that the crisis could be a warning that things aren't going well or that has gone in wrong wrong direction in the existing social balance and that the goal should not only be returning of precrisis order, but to promote changes in the general socialconditions which would rarely lead to crisis. Tri conditions that likely have potential for creation of crisis in the Western Balkans are conflict of identities, groups in the shadow, and of massive corruption in public services. Recommendations for dealing with crises in the Western Balkans are related to the use of accurate information; objective indicators for determining what the establishing crisis threshold is; a stratified response from several agencies and departments; a plan for the provision and use of resources, and the existence of mechanisms for dealing on a regional basis which will be connected with the European initiative.

Key words: Crisis, crisis management, Western Balkans, preconditions, initiatives.

Marina Mitrevska

CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN MACEDONIA: CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

Abstract

In recent years, crisis management is a priority topic of the security agendas of many Western democracies, democracies in transition, post-conflict societies and international and regional organizations and institutions. This time, unlike the priority for managing crises between the actors of the Cold War, it is caused by the new security environment filled with non-classical security threats. In these conditions, as a legitimate issue and a prerequisite for the successful realization of security, managing crises has become part of the agenda of post-conflict Macedonia as well. Experiences from the 2001 crisis, and afterwards, note the need for effective crisis management system. Therefore, the elaboration contained in this paper is moving in two lines: first of all, an analysis is made of the conditions in the crisis management system. The second line of analysis concerns the perspectives of the crisis management system in Macedonia. In conclusion, this analysis indicates that the crisis management system in Macedonia has a future provided it meets several conditions, which would lead to efficient and effective system for managing crises.

Keywords: crisis, crisis management, system

Marjan Arsovski

**DECLARATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY ACCORDING THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AS A
SECURITY CHALLENGE AND RISK TO LIMIT
THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS**

Abstract

A state of emergency characterizes an irregular, exceptional situation which occur in certain state, caused by unpredictable circumstances such as major natural disasters or epidemics, as in the case when direct danger of military attack against the state, when the country is attacked, or war is declared, temporarily disabling normal constitutional functioning, that may suspend some normal functions of the executive, legislative and judicial powers. On the other hand it can also be used as a justification for suspending rights and freedoms, even if guaranteed under the constitution.

In many countries, the state of emergency and its effects on human rights and freedoms and governmental procedure are regulated by the constitution as a highest act or by law that limits the powers that may be invoked (raised). Republic of Macedonia is one of the countries that regulates the state of emergency and has experienced close possibility of implementation due to the conflict in 2001.

During the conflict the Prime Minister Ljupco Georgievski proposed to the President of the state Boris Trajkovski to declaration of martial law under the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia. In this context the research paper aims analyses this case and state of emergency in general as a security challenge, but also a risk of limiting the fundamental rights stipulated by the Constitution.

Keywords: State of Emergency, Constitutional law, Human rights.

Bojana Naumovska

**POLITICAL VIOLENCE OF THE RADICAL PARTIES, AS A FACTOR
FOR THE SECURITY IN EUROPE**

Abstract

Although, some authors were on the opinion that the time will lead to reduction of the number of the radical parties and their eventual disappearing from the political scene, the situation today shows that radical parties still exist as relevant political actors and in some European countries, they are even expanding.

Very often, these parties are not getting significant support from the electoral body, and consequently their political power can be rather limited. Having this as a starting point we can note that, their position and role on the political scene, very much depends from the principals and regulations in the concrete state electoral system. Consequently, the electoral systems have mechanisms in place, in order to facilitate the role and power of the radical parties in the state political scene. This is very much important and needed in countries with multiethnic and multinational societies where radical parties can very quickly gain political influence and power, especially in times of potential conflicts and in societies, that have number of raised issues and challenges of this kind of nature.

Having the world economical crisis, the rising number of international terrorism, the radical parties, with their political agendas against immigration and pro keeping the traditional social rights for the born citizens of the countries have taken over significant number of the votes from the middle class.

This article aims to show the position and role of the radical parties in Europe and if their functioning can treat the security of the country.

Key terms: Radical parties, small parties, electoral system, political violence, security.

Mitko Kotovcevski

**SAFETY ANALYSIS OF THE PLAN FOR MENAGING THE
CONFLICT OF 2001 IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

In this paper, the wider scientific and professional public will have the opportunity to follow a presentation, promotion and analysis of the plans for resolving the crisis of 2001 in the Republic of Macedonia.

In this context, the primary and key document to be elaborated is “The plan - proposal and program for resolving the crisis in the Republic of Macedonia” put forward by the President of the country at that time, Boris Trajkovski. In accordance with this plan, i.e. with its implementation, the following plans for successful and complete managing of “terrorist activities by the Albanian terrorist groups” were prepared and implemented, as follows:

- Plan for trust-building measures in the process of crisis resolution;
- Plan for media campaign;
- Plan for activity of the security forces of the Republic of Macedonia;
- Plan for disarmament of the armed Albanian extremists and collection of illegally held arms, munitions and explosives.

The complete safety, and in certain segments – political and historic analysis of the plans that were set forth in this work will shed a new light upon the overall process of resolving the crisis in the Republic of Macedonia, in coordination with all international organizations and institutions involved in the process.

KEY WORDS: plan; crisis; managing the crisis; terrorism; terrorist groups.

Tome Batkoski

**SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA THROUGH THE
PRISM OF MODERN GREATER ALBANIA ASPIRATIONS**

Abstract

The author of this paper focuses his scholarly interest on the modern security condition in the Republic of Albania from the aspect of the need for early warning vis-à-vis the (repeated) manifestation of Greater Albania aspirations. Thereby, he places the accent on the relevant aspects of the “Platform for Natural Albania”, promoted in 2009 in Tirana, modern manifest forms of endorsement of Greater Albania aspirations towards the Republic of Macedonia, and the question of timely assessment and planning of the security and intelligence institutions in the Republic of Macedonia with regard to the efficient interception and prevention of the possible operationalisation of Greater Albania projections.

The paper is structured in three parts. The first part elaborates the relevant aspects of the “Platform of Natural Albania”, while the second part presents the current manifest forms through which Greater Albania aspirations towards the Republic of Macedonia emerge and the existence of the Macedonian nation is negated. The third part of the paper is focused on the need for preparation of a serious security assessment in RM, with a detailed systemic analysis of this conflict, by means of making security assumptions in view of its possible development and endangerment of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty and planning and preparation of the capacities of the security-intelligence sector to efficiently counter the possible security threat.

Key words: security, assessment, Greater Albania aspirations, early warning, nationalism, national sovereignty, territorial integrity.

Ferdinand Odzakov

**MANAGEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE-SECURITY SERVICES TO
PROTECT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND LEADING
AUTHORITIES FROM THE ACTIONS OF TERRORIST
ORGANIZATIONS**

Abstract

Terrorist organizations in planning their activities pay great attention in finding ways to efficiently carry out attacks on critical infrastructure and leading authorities of country which is their opponent. In these activities, the most serious adversary to the terrorist organizations are intelligence-security services, whose primary task is through successful prevention to prevent terrorist attacks completely, or at least to reduce as many potential victims and / or material damage.

From the specificity of the activities that intelligence-security services undertake regarding the protection of critical infrastructure and leading authorities of the country from terrorist attacks, stems the specificity of the actions that the authorities who run intelligence-security services undertake in management of their services in protection of critical infrastructure and leading government authorities.

Successful management of intelligence-security services is a necessary prerequisite for successful defiance of terrorist organizations in their efforts through their activities to threaten critical infrastructure and leading authority in the country which is their opponent.

Key words: intelligence and security services, management, critical infrastructure, the state authorities, terrorist organizations.

**Goran Amidzic
Gojko Setka**

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST
TERRORISM AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

Abstract

If police want to be successful in preventing terrorist activities, they need to develop and maintain partnerships with the community it serves.

Community members are in a position to give the police a lot of information that may be useful for identifying and arresting terrorist groups before they commit a terrorist attack. Unfortunately, the community may be hostile, mistrustful attitude towards the police, thus breaking all communication, and police preventing them from obtaining the information they need to help their community become a safe place to live and work.

To the police and the community would not establish a hostile or distrustful attitude respect for human rights and humane treatment of people as a vital component of the police approach to combating terrorism and other forms of crime. Through the human relationship to the individuals in the community, as well as those who are detained in police and correctional facilities, police began to develop positive relationships with the community, reducing the fear is the lack of confidence, and encourage trust and cooperation.

Working together, police and communities can make a relationship that helps to protect and defend the community as a whole.

Keywords: Engagement, community, struggle, terrorism, human rights.

Nenko Doykov

THE STEPS THAT THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE HAS TAKEN IN COMBATING TERRORISM

Abstract

The countries of the region and most other democratic countries are facing serious challenges to their internal security.

Among them having never-ending danger, with possibilities to cause serious consequences and turmoil in the overall public life is defined terrorism.

For this constantly increasing threat contribute the complex processes of decomposition and formation of new states on the Balkans which is a prerequisite for the emergence of phenomena that influence to change the objective realities in the region.

To these processes must be added and the globalization of the international terrorism.

In this regard things become more complicated by the fact that from geographical, historical and contemporary political point of view the countries of the Balkans are located in one of the most neuralgic regions of the world.

The region is characterized by ethnic, cultural and religious diversity and sustained resistance to the ideological and political heritage.

Two continents meet here and there are several civilization borders that cross here, which is a part of the prerequisites for the lasting resistance between different values, orientations and identities.

Therefore, in the last decade, based on international law, is formed the opinion of experts in counter-terrorism from different countries that fight against terrorism must be global and based on the solidarity of the whole democratic community.

Key words: terrorism, region, Balkans, democratic community

**Shejnasi Memeti
Emilija Georgievska**

CONCEPT DISTINCTION OF TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM IN THE CONTEXT OF SECURITY RISKS AND THREATS

Abstract

Islamic fundamentalism, as a phenomenon which implies security risks and dangers to the world peace, is occurrence that attracts the interest of the scientific and professional public for decades. Starting from the various political-ideological views that are linked to the causes for the occurrence of the Islamic fundamentalism, as well as different forms of its manifestation, there are numerous definitions for this security phenomenon in the literature and also for other terms that are associated with it (political Islam / Islamism, radical Islam, Jihad, Islamic terrorism, etc.).

In this respect, opposite of the pro-Western views on the threat of Islamic radicalism and terrorism, in scientific circles, primarily in the Muslim world, brings together concepts of revivalism or Islamic awakening or revival of Islamic society. On the other hand, the notion of separation of terms associated with Islamic fundamentalism presents basis for understanding the religious dimension of this phenomenon and respect for religion as a fundamental human right, apart from its abuse by the ideological and politically motivated individuals and with groups called extreme or terrorist.

Thus, the opposed approaches to the interpretation and treatment of these phenomena leads to further deepening of the gap between Western countries and the countries in the Islamic part of the world, and thus the possibility of the emergence of new conflicts and terrorist activities with a religious background.

Therefore, this paper will help in more appropriate perception of the emergence of Islamic fundamentalism and other phenomena arising from it, and detect possible security risks and dangers of inadequate treatment of them and aimed at finding adequate social response to new security challenges.

Keywords: Islamic fundamentalism, political Islam / Islamism, radical Islam, jihad, Islamic terrorism, risk, security

**Antoanela Petkovska
Konstantin Minoski
Mihajlo Popovski
Aleksandar Jovanoski**

**Some aspects of the issue of trust of Macedonian citizens related to the
problems of safety and security**

Abstract

The main part of the analysis presented in this paper is based on the European Value Study realized in the Republic of Macedonia during 2008. The issue of trust of citizens in the institutions of police, army, and legal system as well as trust in European Union and NATO is particularly important regarding safety and security within the society. Certain socio-demographic characteristics as sex, age, level of education, religious affiliation etc. affect citizens' attitudes towards the institutions. Some differences in attitudes are also identified in other surveys realized in various periods in the last two decades.

In this paper we have come to the conclusion that previously mentioned issues are closely related to: the so-called "cultural shock" caused by the process of societal transition; the condition and the functioning of the institution of the system and the impact on citizens' existential problems (poverty, unemployment, political instability, etc.); the impact of the processes of globalization.

Keywords: trust, security, safety.

Saša Milojević
Boban Milojković
Bojan Janković

**CERTAIN ASPECTS OF SECURITY SCIENCE
METHODOLOGICAL BASES**

Abstract

The paper deals with the following: (1) the security science concept, (2) the security science constituents, and (3) the possibilities of the security science research. According to this, it has been concluded that: (1) security agencies and their activities should be developed scientifically, that in security science knowledge is acquired by scientific methods, and that it offers proven knowledge to legal regulation. It is true that the activities of security agencies are not studied by security science only. Since these activities are very complex, they became the subject of numerous sciences and scientific disciplines. Each of them investigates the activities of the security agencies from its own aspects and allows security sciences to use the obtained results. However, that does not deprive them from obligation to come to key knowledge by their own research endeavors, (2) that knowledge of security has its constituent sciences. However, the subject has not been clearly and precisely defined yet, while the theory, method, and language are in the process of development. This means that security sciences are at the beginning of their constitution and development. They may develop faster or slower, depending on the systematic study of their subject area and meta research and; (3) the ability of scientific research of security phenomena is conditioned by theoretical fund and security science language. New scientific knowledge on security phenomena is essentially dependent on the quantity and quality of existing theoretical fund of security sciences. The fact is that security sciences have neither a finished nor a unique theory; they are a unity of often remote theories about narrower parts of security sciences' subject. Some are primarily theoretical and some are applied. Each of them has the character of a doctrine and (or) legal regulations; they are made of a series of attitudes, instructions and principles. There is a lack of correct definitions of the scientific laws that have the capital role in the research of security phenomena. This is why the research is very complex and unreliable, while the results are conditional and hypothetical.

Keywords: Security sciences, security, methodology

**Jove Talevski
Gjoko Strezovski**

**PUBLIC RELATIONS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE COMMUNICATION
IN CONDITIONS OF CRISIS**

Abstract

In the context of overall reform processes within the Macedonian society, the qualitative transformation of the Macedonian police is one of the most significant steps and directed towards implementation of those standards used by the police in the member states of the European Union.

Setting the stress over the principles of reports to the public and work transparency is one of the essential changes in the above said direction. The introduction of the post of a spokesman in the sectors of internal affairs and their functioning in accordance with the above mentioned principles have made the police work much more accessible and available to the citizens of Republic of Macedonia.

The role of the spokesman as a person in charge of direct contact with the public is on a daily basis and continual. However, the significance of the relations with the media and the public typically increases in conditions of crisis, i.e. in circumstances that arise when the media, the state institutions or certain influential groups with vested interest characterize them as such.

This paper gives an observation on the role that the relations with the public have in all sorts of conditions and circumstances, yet, with an accent on the one of the spokesman and the persons from the internal affairs sectors assigned to relations with the public in times of crisis.

**Oliver Bakreski
Stojan Slaveski
Tanja Milosevska**

DIMENSIONS OF SECURITY

Abstract

In this paper the authors will analyze the development of security studies and the concept of security in terms of two interconnected key debates: on the one hand, the 'broadening' of security and, on the other hand, the 'deepening' of security. These disputes already started for the period of the Cold War, but became particularly intense after the end of the Cold War. Broadening and deepening the concept of security bring about several challenges.

The 'broadening' or widening dimension concerns the expansion of security to other topics or sectors than the military one, such as political, economic, societal and environmental. Widening dimensions is fundamentally applied to question of the source of threat to security.

The 'deepening' dimension concern whether entities other than the state should be able to claim security threats, and have sought to extend the security agenda by shifting the focus away from states onto other levels of analysis. The deepening debate refers to generally with the question of the referent object of security.

Key words: security, dimensions, security agenda, broadening of security, extensions of security.

Jordan Spaseski

PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF INTERPRETING THE SECURITY

Abstract

To author's knowledge, so far, the security has not been treated on the grounds of philosophy within the scientific literature that deals with security questions. In fact, it neglects the natural security as objective reality of importance for the existence of world and mankind.

The author of this paper holds the stance that the constitution of a new philosophical discipline will open new, profound interpretations of the security phenomenon as general, universal value. Also, the author attempts to actualize a new understanding of security as natural and as empirical phenomenon.

Keywords: philosophy, security, law, objective security, juridical (empirical) security

**Sinisha Daskalovski
Dimitar Mircev**

**CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT DISCREPANCIES IN THE BALKANS AS A
CHALLENGE FOR SECURITY IN THE REGION**

Abstract

This paper makes a research effort based on analysis of extensive material about crisis, development and changes in the Balkans, especially in the countries of former Yugoslavia to determine the implications for relations and security arrangements in the region and especially on the security of the Republic of Macedonia. The authors begin from the notion that in the aftermath of the Cold War in the Balkans and beyond in the region, challenges has happened, most of them were positive. In the first decade of 21st century, the Balkans will rise in a region which calms and stabilizes but that still puts to the test not only national defense and security systems, but also the international security system. For a decade, Republic of Macedonia will resists the security challenges and risks, but as the most other Balkan countries, will be strongly influenced by the crisis and change, including last which are a result of the recession and financial crisis in Europe. The assumption that this paper will follow is that the region requires a balanced socio-economic development, to monitor and meet accession standards of Euro-Atlantic integration.

Key words: crisis, changes in the Balkans, implication, security, region.

**Vladimir Urosevic
Zvonimir Ivanovic
Sergej Uljanov**

**SERBIAN PERSPECTIVE ON
SECURITY PROBLEMS IN CLOUD COMPUTING**

Abstract

In recent years, cloud computing has emerged as one of the fastest-growing segments of the information technology industry. The ability to leverage economies of scale, geographic distribution, open source software and automated systems to drive down costs makes cloud computing an attractive option for businesses. But many of the advantages of cloud computing are accompanied by collateral legal, reputational and security risks. In contrast to traditional solutions, where the IT services are under proper physical, logical and personnel controls, cloud computing moves the application software and databases to the large data centers, where the management of the data and services may not be fully trustworthy. Serbian cyber infrastructure is a part of global network, and it is very vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Cyber crime shows a growing trend in the Republic of Serbia and cloud computing represents a new opportunity for cyber criminals to expand their illegal activities in area that yet is not fully covered by law enforcement agencies. It presents a great opportunity for cyber criminals to relocate criminal resources and therefore hide evidence in order to evade detection. The Authors are trying to present a preview of possible risks that cloud computing can bring to the area of cyber crime in the Republic of Serbia.

Key words: cloud computing, cyber crime, cyber infrastructure, cyber police

**Toni Mileski
Nikolco Spasov**

**CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION MOVEMENTS AS A SAFETY
THREAT TO THE BALKANS AND EUROPE**

Abstract

In the past two decades, the numbers of people who cross the national borders in search of a better life are increasing. Europe, as in the past and today, is a destination for many emigrants you. Most of the refugees are motivated by a desire for a better life and better opportunities, but there are millions who were forced to leave their homes need to save their life. Increased current wave of refugees and asylum seekers from the Middle East and North Africa are more associated with conflict situations, the worse living conditions in these countries, rather than the lack of manpower in Europe. In EU countries, Germany has the largest number of refugees around a million of whom more are from the former Yugoslavia, Turkey, Iran and Iraq. The number of migrant Muslims in the countries of Europe is large. They are an important factor influencing and shaping the internal and foreign policy of Europe, not only demographically but also geographically aspect. Historically, Europe and Islam never had a common language. EU's Attitudes connected to Islam are well balanced, controlled and calculated. In the scientific paper will be covered, demographic dynamics, or in which direction the population moved in the past as today and that forecasts for the future. You will also be specifically elaborated the European continent or what is the situation with Muslim immigration in the European continent with a special review and analysis of countries: Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Holland, France and the Balkan region.

Key words: Emigration, Migration, Threat, Europe, Balkan.

**Zlate Dimovski
Zvonimir Dzordzevic
Ice Ilijevski
Kire Babanoski**

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
FOR REDUCING ABUSE OF VISA LIBERALIZATION –
THE CASE OF FALSE ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM MACEDONIA**

Abstract

With the Agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the European Community on the facilitation of the visa issuing, of December 2009 citizens of the Republic of Macedonia started to apply the visa-free regime for traveling to the EU countries (except Great Britain and Ireland) and three European countries - Norway, Switzerland and Iceland. However, after the introduction of so-called visa liberalization in the Republic of Macedonia immediately appeared certain abuses of this regime and quite quickly was revealed the case of false asylum seekers from Macedonia in the European countries.

Preventive measures taken by the law enforcement agencies for reducing abuse of visa liberalization are the main subject of the paper, in which the authors present the case of fraudulent application for asylum by Macedonian citizens in the EU Member States. For this purpose, first it is presented chronologically the events which proceeded and conditions which were fulfilled for obtaining visa facilitation, after that terminologically are determined and deferred asylum and visa-free regime and their meaning, and particular emphasis is put on false asylum seekers. In the problem of abuse and false asylum especially are considering the causes, perpetrators, organizing, manner of execution and consequences. As a result of such an occurrence, the Republic of Macedonia has received more threats related to the eventual abolition of visa liberalization, so that's why the state authorities so urgently approached for taking certain preventive and repressive measures to reduce false asylum claims and abuses arising from such procedures.

Key words: preventive measures, law enforcement agencies, visa liberalization, abuse, asylum, asylum seeker, Macedonia, EU

Marina Malish Sazdovska

“CREATING POLITICS AND PREVENTION FROM ECO-RISKS AND DEALING WITH CONSEQUENCES FROM ECOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS AND CATASTROPHES”

Abstract

Security risks inside national and world frames present serious threats in relation with what the authorized law enforcement agencies take measures and activities in order to deal with crisis situations. Crisis situations can be from different kind, and are referring to certain serious and sophisticating kinds of criminal, most often organized from organized criminal groups; terrorist acts; natural disasters etc. In Republic of Macedonia at the national legislative level, certain documents were legislated, which regulates this matter as: Law on Crisis; National strategy for security and defense in Republic of Macedonia; Republic of Macedonia national platform for decreasing the risks of accidents and catastrophes etc.

Inside frames of acting of the authority services and bodies it is necessary to take measures and activities in the part of protection of the environment, especially protection of the resources for pristine continuation of everyday life of the population in time of crisis. In the field of dealing with risks with the National platform, in cases of ecological risks and risks in the domain of agriculture, forestry and water management are predicted.

The author of this paperwork analyses the platform for acting in certain cases in the part of eco-risks, and gives own proposal measures for creating policies for successful dealing with these exceptional important safety risks in Republic Macedonia.

Key words: crisis, eco-crisis; acting; security; environment etc.

Aleksandar Glavinov
Oliver Andonov
Igor Gjoreski
Urim Vejseli

MUTUAL CONNECTION BETWEEN DISASTERS AND COUNTRY'S SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

Long time between scientific circles whether there is a dilemma for mutual relationship between accidents and disasters with economic, social and other development of society. Experiences and lessons learned from past accidents lead us to the conclusion that accidents, despite their destructiveness that manifest, have positive impact on the economic development of society. The idea of developing large-scale disasters affect private companies, and the state to allocate and invest large resources in scientific research work on finding ways to predict, prevent or minimize the consequences of accidents. In most cases natural disasters cannot be prevented, but peoples can reduce the effects of the same. On one side the accident can destroy the planned development initiatives and on the other side they can create opportunities for future development. Through development schemes and plans organizations can present both options how to enhance or reduce vulnerability to disaster. Most of the innovations that are created for the timely prediction of accidents find its practical application in everyday human's life. Also the occurrence of major disasters reduces the security of the country, especially for those countries that have limited resources. In short we will try to introduce a new concept of mutual connections between disasters and development of the society.

Key words: Disaster, development, security, society.

Srđan Milašinović
Goran Milošević
Želimir Kešetović

POLITICAL ECOLOGY OF ENERGY SECURITY IN 21ST CENTURY

Abstract

Societies - both the individual states and the international community, alliances and the relationships they are based on. From the important issue in the function of developing possibilities, economic, military and technological power of a country, the issue of energy supply politics is turning today into a complex calculation of necessities and limitations. Energy sources are limited and impossible to restore while the demand for them is constantly increasing because the functioning of modern economies cannot be imagined without them. Under the conditions of globalized industry and world economic flows, particularly commerce, constant and safe energy production is also the matter of international prestige. This paper analyzes the political relationships and controversies which determine the creation of strategies of national and global energetic safety at the example of the United States of America, Venezuela and the Russian Federation.

Key words: political ecology, natural resources, energy, energetic safety, politics

Aleksandra Ljushtina
Mladen Bajagic

ENVIRONMENTAL REFUGEES - MODERN SECURITY CHALLENGE

Abstract

The late twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first century were marked by numerous migrations. Today people are moving more often than at any other time in history, but contemporary changes in the environment, such as climate changes caused by natural disasters (droughts, floods), desertification, deforestation, inefficient use of natural resources and so on may result in forced migrations. It is estimated that in the forthcoming decades, global warming, increasing water shortages and the reduction of agricultural lands will be a decisive factor in the migration of the population. Migration flows will occur throughout the world and may present real threat to global security. The unresolved legal status of international environmental refugees creates a number of additional security issues. Therefore the actualization of environmental problems of migration in solving the international environmental legal status of migrants is necessary in order to respond adequately to contemporary security challenges in the form of environmental refugees.

Key words: environmental security, environmental refugees, safety, environment,

Zanet Ristoska

THE ROLE OF THE ARMED FORCES IN PEACETIME SECURITY THREATS

Abstract

Until beginning of the Conflict in Republic of Macedonia in the 2001, there was a very clear distinction between war and peace regarding the tasks of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia. The main task of ARM was to protect the borders of the country from the security threats that are coming from abroad and guarding the sovereignty of Republic of Macedonia against outside intruders.

All peacetime threats against the state, individuals or property were regarded as criminal acts and therefore a matter for the police.

Very simplified the armed forces by the law had no peace time tasks, except supporting other authorities in case of natural disasters.

The main goal of this paper is to show that sometimes there are situations within the national borders that could not be solved by the police forces and we have to use some of the army units.

In this short elaboration we will try to define the situations when we need to use the army units to support police forces dealing with some security threats within the national borders of the country.

Also, we will discuss the whole process of activation of the army units in that kind of security threats for our country. For example if we have situation of armed attack by terrorists and its organization that could disturb the country and its institutions.

Certainly we will shortly remark the role of the army units through the various types of natural, humanitarian, ecological disasters and catastrophes.

The conclusion will be in a manner to show positive changes through the legislative of Republic of Macedonia for give a possibility of the armed forces to be involved during the some interior security threats.

Key words: army units, security, defense, threat.

**Mende Soluncevski,
Mirvet Ramadani**

**REFORMS IN THE SECURITY SECTOR IN FUNCTION
ORGANIZATION EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT PROTECTION AND
RESCUE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

At the beginning of the new millennium as a general cause of reform in the security sector are considered the following: a change in the security paradigm and the new list of challenges, threats and risks. Reforms in the security sector are particularly topical in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe to improve security and economic development of countries in the region, and their aspirations for membership in the Euro-Atlantic structures.

Natural disasters and other accidents are one of the main threats, risks and hazards to the security of the state. Natural disasters and other accidents are occurring continuously in the Republic of Macedonia and are one of the main risks and threats to the security of the state.

In one part of the security sector reforms in the Republic of Macedonia resulted in organizing a system for protection and rescue. The organization of effective and efficient system for protection and rescue will contribute to better protection and rescue of people and goods in crisis and emergency.

The subject of this paper is to analyze and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of protection and rescue as part of the reforms in the security sector in the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: Protection and Rescue, system, organization, effectiveness, efficiency, reform.

**Nikola Kletnikov
Kemo Djozo**

**ARM PARTICIPATION IN THE RISKS AND CRISES MANAGEMENT
IN CONTEMPORARY SECURITY CHALLENGES**

Abstract:

Today's threats are becoming more numerous, more substantial and more complex especially after the 9.11.2001. Holders of asymmetric threats know no territory, no space, no nation on the globe, especially in the SE Europe, where can be said that the situation is safe and peace is guaranteed and fully applicable. Within the mass application of the fourth generation of war, the Balkans is one of the desired spots of the holders of unconventional challenges that come from non-state actors which necessarily redefine security priorities.

Macedonia follows the efforts of the international community for fight against asymmetric challenges, management of crises and threats and generous participation in peacekeeping operations in crisis areas of the world. For this purpose, the Army of the Republic of Macedonia as a segment of the state security system, using the experience gained from a decade-long participation in international operations against asymmetric threats, updates their capabilities in order to successfully early warning, preventive action and application of measures and activities to counter the threats, risks, disasters, accidents and thus contributes to building peace and security of the region and on international level.

The paper gives an overview of important aspects of participation of ARM in dealing with crises, the current threats facing the Republic of Macedonia, lessons learned from past participation of the ARM in dealing with threats, and the estimated future security challenges.

Keywords: asymmetric threats, management, measures and activities, security, Army of the Republic of Macedonia

Toni Stankovski

THE ROLE OF POLICE IN RISKS AND CRISES MANAGEMENT

Abstract

There were and there will always be different types of security risks threatening the wellbeing, the health and the lives of the people and the animals but also risks that are putting in danger the State security and may result in crisis situations. The security risks in the modern world are becoming reality and people are more aware of it as well as of the need for efficient managing of the risks.

The entire society, and in particular the bodies within the crisis management systems, need to be engaged in order to efficiently deal with the different risks that might result in crises situations. The Police, as an important factor in crisis management, is tasked to encounter most suitable methods that will contribute in successful management of risks (prevention of crisis) or successful management of such situations.

The role of the police in risks and crises management is of crucial importance for the crisis management system in both prevention and in undertaking concrete actions in dealing with risks that might result in crises which will cause the society invest additional efforts, resources, and manpower.

Key words: the role of the police, crisis prevention, crisis management, dealing with risks.

Dmytro Zubov

**ASP.NET Web Sites Security Features: One Subjective Point of View
(Analysis)**

Abstract

In present, approximately a quarter of all web-sites are created on the ASP.NET technology basis. Therefore, the ASP.NET web-sites' data security's question has a vogue. The main treats are: spoofing (to impersonate a user or process in an unauthorized way), tampering (changing or deleting a resource without authorization), repudiation (it involves carrying out a transaction in such a way that there is no proof after the fact of the principals involved in the transaction), information disclosure (stealing or revealing information that is supposed to be private), a denial of service attack (to deliberately cause an application to be less available than it should be), an elevation of privilege attack (to use malicious means to get more permissions than normally assigned). Three main security solutions are: authorization, authentication, and cryptography. In addition, the steganography is proposed to use for the data's secure transmission. Hence, this paper's main goal is to show one subjective point of view to ASP.NET web-sites security's system organization with preliminary analysis of existing methodology.

Andruş Cătălin

**POLICY TO PREVENT AND COMBAT ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION-A
TOOL FOR ACHIEVING FREEDOM AND JUSTICE AREA OF EU
SECURITY**

Abstract

Europe has the responsibility of national governments but open borders, freedom of movement and the labor mobility created conditions of a phenomenon of migration while perceived as a necessity, but also as a risk factor or threat.

Recent political events in North Africa have created major challenges for EU migration policy and show quickly external border section considered by low risk may become subject of critical pressures in terms of migration. This led to coordination efforts of Member States to secure external border control and optimization tools for fight against illegal immigration.

EU external border control must be improved continuously for reaction about new challenges and migration security and this is also a challenge and opportunity for EU institutions and Member States in strengthening the area of freedom, security and justice.

**Criminology, police, criminalistics and other
affiliated sciences-theoretical, epistemological and
methodological issues of the science and the system
of sciences**

**Challenges to the criminal justice reforms through
the perspectives of Euro-Atlantic and European
integration processes**

Sabina Zgaga

**CRIMINAL LAW PERSPECTIVES OF SLOVENIAN MILITARY
MISSIONS ABROAD**

Abstract

Slovenian involvement in EU or NATO military missions abroad has brought many interesting challenges to Slovenian criminal law. From the viewpoint of substantive criminal law the question of criminal jurisdiction arises, or more detailed, which state has jurisdiction over the alleged criminal act. There is also a question, which definition of criminal act should be applied (a usual criminal act or war crime). It is also questionable, whether usual excuses and justifications should be applied to this act or not. From the viewpoint of procedural criminal law it is especially important, who can execute the authorities of the regular police, investigative judge and prosecutor, since they are not (always) present on the field of military missions. Consequently, especially the time limitations of some authorities (for example police detention) are also questionable. These are only few of the interesting criminal law problems, which have arisen in Slovenia in last couple of years. This contribution will present them and try to find adequate answers.

Ljubinko Mitrović
Nikolina Grbić-Pavlović

**EDUCATION (SPECIALIZATION) OF POLICE OFFICERS
INVOLVED IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS**

Abstract

The special status of juveniles when compared to adults has been precisely defined in the provisions of the new Law on protection and processing children and juveniles in the criminal procedure in the Republic of Srpska. That special status of this category of perpetrators also requires special rules that would refer to professional improvement and specialization, that is, education, of all official parties that participate in a procedure against juveniles. Foundation for the Article 197 of the Law on protection and processing children and juveniles in the criminal procedure in the Republic of Srpska is Council of Europe Recommendation (87) 20, item 9, Chapter III, which points out that all parties involved in different phases of the procedure (police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, social workers) should be provided with special training course related to the legislation that refers to juveniles and juvenile delinquency. Precisely, the authors in this paper discuss the role and importance of education (specialization) of police officers (uniformed and ununiformed) involved in juvenile proceedings which have police powers to take measures and actions for prevention and combating criminal acts committed by juveniles.

Key words: juveniles, education (specialization), police officers.

Lana Milivojević Antoliš

**HARMONIZATION OF THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CROATIA WITH EUROPEAN UNION ACTS AND
WITH AN OVERVIEW OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES**

Abstract

In accordance with the changes that will follow along with upcoming accession of the Republic of Croatia in the European Union, it was necessary to make a relevant change in the Croatian criminal legislation and harmonize it with the relevant acts of the European Union (conventions, directives, framework decisions and protocols). Changes made in the provisions of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia were a necessity. Former Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia had to be modernized and harmonized with the *acquis communautaire*, so in the year 2009 the working Group had started a work on a new Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia. In the meanwhile work on the new Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia ended and it was published in the Official Gazette on 7th November 2011. Application of its provisions will start on 1st January 2013. Considering the above, in this paper it will be presented with which relevant European Union acts a new Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia is harmonized and briefly what are its most significant changes. It is anticipated that the Republic of Croatia should become the 28th member of the European Union on the 1st July 2013, but by then the new Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia will already be in the practical application.

KEY WORDS: harmonization, *acquis communautaire*, criminal code, changes, new provisions

Josip Pavliček
Darko Dundović
Mirjana Kondor

**CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERPETRATORS OF MURDER AND
ATTEMPTED MURDER TOWARD POLICE OFFICERS**

Abstract

In this study we analyzed some exogenous and endogenous factors that had influenced the perpetrator to commit the most serious crime, murder or its attempt, toward a police officer. Certain characteristics of the criminal procedure and crime-investigation of these crimes were also analyzed.

From the phenomenological point of view, among all violent crimes most attention is given to murders. There is no unique type of perpetrators for this offense, although in the criminological literature we can find some general, common characteristics of perpetrators of violent crimes in general as well as the perpetrators of murders, which are valid for the perpetrators of murders of police officers. Some of these characteristics have been found in our study, for example, the offenders were young males, with a relatively low socio-economic status and under a great influence of drugs (greater presence of alcohol than of drugs).

During the study we analyzed a total of 88 cases, actually 88 criminal charges filed against known and unknown perpetrators of murders and attempted murders of police officers that had been collected all over Croatia. The cases were collected for the period of twelve years, actually for the period from the 1st of January 1998 to the 31st of December 2009.

For the purposes of this research a special questionnaire had been designed and divided into several sections, one of which was related to the perpetrator of murder and attempted murder of police officers, perceived through the prism of criminological characteristics of perpetrators and crime investigation carried out for this crime.

A total of 93 perpetrators had participated in the commission of these criminal acts. It is also important to note here that in 8 out of the total of 88 analyzed cases, the perpetrator completed the crime of murder while in the remaining 80 the perpetrator committed attempted murder.

Among all the analyzed criminological variables during the study, we would like to highlight the following variables:

- The identity of more than 50% of the perpetrators was known immediately after the crime while most of the remaining ones were detected (26.9%) within 48 hours after committing the crime
- The highest relative proportion of perpetrators (67.7%) knew that they were committing a crime toward police officers because they were wearing police uniforms and 25 offenders also knew that they were committing a crime toward police officers even though they were not wearing police uniforms, but they had presented themselves as police officers.
- The highest relative proportion of perpetrators (82,8%) were adults (6 perpetrators at the time of committing the crime were 23 years old while five of them were aged between 20 and 29 years).
- The relative share of male perpetrators was 97.8%

- The highest relative proportion (69,9%) of perpetrators at the time of the offense lived with their own families or with relatives.
- Out of a total of 93 perpetrators of murder and attempted murder of police officers relatively most of them (65,6%) had not been previously reported for assault on police officers.
- Nearly 1/3 of the perpetrators provided passive or active resistance at the time of their arrest.
- Over one third of perpetrators of murder and attempted murder were under the influence of alcohol (mainly by significant concentrations of alcohol in the blood). That fact gives us the right to point out a special caution that should be taken by police officers towards persons who are under the influence of drugs, and especially of alcohol.

This study indicates the need to give more attention to this field from the scientific side to explore more etiological and phenomenological sides of these crimes and the perpetrators themselves, which could have impact on reducing and mitigating the consequences of such crimes.

KEY WORDS: Murder of police officers, attempted murder toward police officers, Criminology, perpetrator of murder

Nenad Radović
Goran Bošković

**STRUCTURE AND ACTION MODELS OF ORGANIZED CRIMINAL
GROUPS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Abstract

The problem of trafficking in human beings is very actual and many events at international scene are contributed to develop of this type of organized crime. Primarily we think about process of globalization, transition of some countries, loss of system values, poverty etc. Previous research suggests that the trafficking in human beings is primarily organized criminal activity, although there is evidence that it is also done by the individuals. The authors at work analyze the organized criminal groups engaged in human trafficking, the levels of their organization, division of tasks, their ethnic composition, considering the fact that in the court documents the existence of Albanian, Russian, Bulgarian and Turkish criminal organizations, the equal presence of both men and women during the implementation of this criminal activity, trafficking victims, and modalities of work of some organized groups is confirmed.

**Saša Mijalković
Dane Subošić**

**CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY: A NATIONAL SECURITY
EXIGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA OR A REQUIREMENT
OF EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATIONS?**

Abstract

The traditional division of police functions in real-socialist states into public (the police) and secret (intelligence and security agencies) police, with the former responsible for fighting general and corporate crime while the latter dealt with political offences, has been made redundant in the climate of Euro-Atlantic integrations: on the one hand, there has been a noticeable escalation in new types of crime (high-technology and environmental crime, in particular); on the other hand, it is evident that public security agencies have been on the decline in combating general and corporate offences. Therefore, in the context of Euro-Atlantic integrations, there have been tendencies to create criminal intelligence agencies which are able to respond adequately to contemporary manifestations of severe crime. These tendencies are three-fold: firstly, certain public security organizational units are bestowed with powers traditionally exclusive to intelligence and security agencies; secondly, intelligence and security agencies are assigned new duties and responsibilities related to fighting the most severe forms of general, corporate, and high-technology crime; finally, completely new public security agencies are created which are bestowed with powers of intelligence agencies. The Republic of Serbia has been following such tendencies, the critical analysis of which will be presented in the paper.

Key words: criminal intelligence agency, fighting, organized crime, war crimes, money laundering, corruption, high-technology crime

Aleksandar Čudan
Jelena Radović
Dragan Pejčić

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS AS A SECURITY STRATEGY IN COMBATING MISUSE OF DIGITAL MONEY (CREDIT CARDS)

Abstract

Promoting the importance of financial investigations, as a part of activity in order to confiscate property earned by criminal activity, will help in perfecting mechanisms and means aimed on confiscating unlawfully obtained property in the process of criminal procedure. Pointing out that the property obtained by a criminal activity has been the efficient way in combating complex criminal activities and organized crime as far as forgery and misuse of credit cards are in question where the prime motive is obtaining property.

Finance and banking important changes, as well as transitional society changes have been demanding the changes in criminal procedure response. New forms of high-tech criminality are seeking for an adequate answer in order to suppress socially dangerous behavior. The financial investigations are one of the most important parts of the strategy designed to combat forgery and misuse of credit cards. Therefore, it is very relevant to define both risks and determine the prevailing risks in totally integrated electronic purchase. The practical aspect of financial investigation, in this area, relies greatly on national legislation.

Key words: financial investigations, credit cards, confiscating the property.

Slobodan Oklevski

**QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF LATENT
PRINTS WITH UTILIZATION OF AUTOMATIC FINGERPRINT
IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

Abstract

Identification of latent prints is complex process which contains of several stadiums. The first stadium consists of Collection, Preservation, Inventory, Package, Transport, and Submitting the latent prints to the forensic laboratory. The second stadium is more complex and consists of their qualitative and quantitative microscopic analysis with aim to estimate if the latent prints are suitable for identification and finally the third stadium is computer dactilosopic and comparative analysis with aim to process them in the AFIS system. Software for automatic identification is very powerfull tool which provides fast searching through dactilosopic data base. The second level characteristics are analyzed based of their shape, type, spatial position and angle of spreading.

Additional parameter which is very important in this direction is frequency of charascteritics position in the micro field which is subject of analysis and also the angular position of the latent print at all. For this purpose analysis of the score number of given fingerprint candidates is performed taking in consideration diferent type of the spatial position of second level characteristics and analysis of angular position of latent print with accent on standard deviation and coeficient of variance.

Key words: latent prints, fingerprint, AFIS system, identification.

**Bozidar Otasevic
Saša Atanasov
Ivan Ilic**

**ROLE OF THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE MEASURES IN
PREVENTION, DETECTION AND COMBATING OF THE HUMAN
TRAFFICING**

Abstract

Phenomenological characteristics of the contemporary crime, especially of some of the most difficult of its forms (human, weapon and narcotics trafficking, organized crime, terrorism) require the application of the specific methods of detection, prevention and combating. These measures consist in an offensive collection of information about criminal activities of organized criminal actors (proactive investigation - action rather than reaction). The authors of the paper dealing with the role of special investigative measures (special proof actions) toward the successful establishment of the initial principles and effective ways for detection and determination of the human trafficking crime facts. Adequate attention is paid to the special proof actions, in light of the new Criminal Procedure Code of Serbia from 2011.(monitoring and recording of telephone conversations or other communications, providing simulated business services and the provision of simulated legal transactions, controlled delivery, automatic computer search of personal and other data associated with them, a cooperative witness and the undercover agent). In The paper legislative solutions have been analyzed, focusing on the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the positive legal regulation. In conclusion, it has been emphasized the importance of proactive methods of investigation, with warning that the application of these measures, we must not go too far in derogation of basic human freedoms and rights.

Keywords: human trafficking, proactive investigation, special investigative measures

Svetlana Nikoloska

**CRIMINAL COMPLEX COMBINATIONS IN FUNCTION
INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED ECONOMIC – FINANCIAL
CRIME**

Abstract

Investigation of organized economic - financial crime is a complex work that is determined by taking a planned and coordinated legal measures, actions and methods of enforcement authorities. The organization of the perpetrators is aimed at taking advantage of their functions, positions, knowledge and power to pursue criminal actions in order to realize high yields and taking criminal actions of suppressing criminal activity. In order to fully research this type of crime in the criminal procedure law, in addition to existing measures, actions and methods to predict new ones that enable the building of new strategies for research. Compound strategies based on application of complex combinations of criminal law enforcement organs to be well planned and coordinated. And it is the function of a full clarification of the criminal case by providing evidence of crimes committed, suspected criminal offenders and their role and providing evidence of the type and amount of criminal proceeds, as an important prerequisite for the successful conduct of criminal proceedings punishment of offenders and confiscation of their criminal proceeds. Scientific research combining the criminal legislation, actions and methods in the interest of finding new and modern criminal combinations that will benefit the operational practice in the conduct of operational actions for the detection, clarification, proof and prevention of organized economic - financial crime .

Key words: criminal combinations, organized economic - financial crime, criminal case, criminal role, confiscation.

Miodrag Labovic
Marjan Nikolovski

CRITICAL REVIEW WITH NEW CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO CERTAIN DECISIONS OF THE LAW ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Abstract

The new Law on Criminal Procedure¹ contains new solutions that are fully transforming the previous concept of criminal procedure in the Republic of Macedonia. The transitional and final provisions of this law states that its application will take effect two years after its adoption. These days the adoption of the new law for changes and amendments is expected to take place, by which the application of the LCP will be postponed for another two years. All this caused tremendous and different reactions in the professional and scientific public. Behind all these different opinions, there are different conceptual approaches. Sometimes, advocating different foreign solutions is possible even without conception. For some of the solutions in the new LCP there will be general conceptual remarks and draft solutions set out in the paper, in order to overcome the stressed conceptual weaknesses. Namely, the general conceptual novelty according the new Law on Criminal Procedure is that the investigation goes into the hands of the Public Prosecutor. On one hand, this tendency is present in practice in certain legal systems. However, on the other hand, one has to seriously question the optimality of this concept in a society with a strongly emphasized politicization in the judiciary, with a State Public Prosecutor coming from the executive power, and a general socio-cultural environment typical of a fragile and transitional society such as the Republic of Macedonia. The paper will also open many questions about the position of Judiciary Police and the relations with the Public Prosecution, the classical police and other responsible institutions, as well as the opportunities for optimal functioning of the investigation centers etc.

Considering these performances, in the paper, not only the theoretically critical and realistically descriptive function of the science, but also its normatively prescriptive and practically applicative function will be emphasised. Therefore, this paper has the significance of a firsthand scientific paper, even though it analyzes and elaborates legal regulations and contains no empirical research (surveys and interviews, which are not needed in this and similar cases, since one cannot require empirical confirmation of the new scientific theories, ideas and concepts in public opinion; instead, the scientific theories are confirmed or rejected by indirect empirical facts and evidence). Unlike scientific papers in which legal provisions are explained and commented for the sake of better implementation of a particular act, in this paper, the emphasis will be put on opening new dimensions for substantive issues, as well as new conflicting conceptual approaches, by proposing “de lege ferenda” solutions, designed not only for a more efficient, but what is more important, a more effective criminal procedure.

¹ Law on Criminal Procedure, Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia, No. 150/2010, from 18.10.2010

**Ksenija Butorac
Ivica Luketić**

**Key Dimensions of Active Criminal Careers – A Pilot Study of the Zagreb
Prison Inmates**

Abstract

Crime data shows that most offenders commit a single act and, upon arrest, discontinue their antisocial activity. Others commit a few less serious crimes. A small group of criminal offenders, however, account for a majority of all criminal offenses which are referred to as career criminal or chronic offenders. Researchers have long been interested in the patterning of criminal activity over the course of criminal careers (e.g., Greenberg, 1991; Rowe et al., 1990). The relationship between age and crime raises the question of the degree to which the aggregate pattern displayed in the age/crime curve (crime rising to a peak in the late teens and then declining more or less slowly depending on crime type) is similar to – or different from – the pattern of individual careers and what conclusions about individuals can be validly drawn from aggregate data. For example, is the peak in the age/crime curve a function of active offenders committing more crime, or is it a function of more individuals actively offending during those peak years and fewer during the later years? Within individuals, to what extent is the slowing of offending past the peak age a function of deceleration in continued criminal activity or stopping by some people? How much of the age/crime curve for any particular crime type is a consequence of individuals persisting in offending, but switching from less serious crime types early in the career to more serious crime types as they get older? What about the relationship between past and future offending? These questions are central to theory, as well as policy, especially those policies that are geared toward incapacitative effects of criminal sanctions, and to changes in the criminal career (e.g., rehabilitation or criminalization patterns as a result of actions by the criminal justice system). Addressing these and related issues requires knowledge about individual criminal careers and a need to investigate issues related to why and when people start offending (onset), why and how they continue offending (persistence), why and if offending becomes more frequent or serious (escalation) or specialized, and why and when people stop offending (desistance or termination). The pilot study conducted in the Zagreb Prison examines the stated dimensions of the active criminal careers in inmates, with special reference to the career criminals or chronic offenders.

Key words: criminal career, offending frequency, duration, escalation, specialization, incapacitative policy

Mile Matijevic

**SEIZURE OF ILLEGALLY ACQUIRED PROPERTY
AS EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION**

Abstract

In the overall circumstances of the crime prevention efforts through the use of standard measures to effectively confront crime, particularly its worst forms (forms of organized crime), competent authorities shall take measures and actions in accordance with the available legislative regulations. However, modern crime takes more forms of organized transnational crime.

In modern crime, perpetrators are very perfidious, refined and organized, and situate in all phases of criminal activity. They are present from early phases of preparation all the way to the removal of traces of crime, even in diagnosis check-ups, and especially those forms of proof criminality, where the overall repression does not give particularly good results.

So, in reality, the fight against organized crime has been reduced to the constant advocacy of the beginning, and an imaginary future, and final showdown with serious forms of crime, which does not come into play.

The world is taking very rigorous and effective measures important in the application of additional repressive methods. It is mostly done by so-called deprivation of property which is acquired through criminal activity. In the former Yugoslavia, this approach is at an early stage. Some countries of the region have adopted laws in this area, and finally broke into "special non-criminal proceedings" related to traditional criminal proceedings, but through special laws, which regulated this issue in a different way. These special laws are adjusted to work as efficient measures and methods to document and prove the disposition of such "relevant" property.

Police, prosecutors and courts have maintained jurisdiction in this area with objective to discover and process such cases and to implement those absolutely known principle that "no one has the right to retain or dispose of another's property".

This paper will analyze current situation and legal measures in Bosnia and Herzegovina and countries of the region. Also, through comparison of current measures in Balkan region, with such measures in Europe and beyond, it will be shown if years of experience in this field helped Europe or not, and will it help Balkan region.

Keywords: property, illegally obtaining financial gain, seizure, confiscation of property, evidence, crime prevention, jurisdiction, police, prosecution, court

**Mile Sikman
Stevo Ivetic**

INTEGRITY PLAN AS AN ASPECT OF SYSTEMIC CORRUPTION PREVENTION

Abstract

It is well-known that corruption has an evident influence on social stability and development, and that it leads to harmful consequences in all aspects of social life. That is why it is necessary to have a comprehensive social reaction to this negative phenomenon, a reaction which should take a special place in transitional societies. This reaction should be derived from the crime-related and political commitments of the society and state, including all the state's structures and institutions both from public and private sector. In terms of social reaction to the corruption, the key role belongs to the social integrity system. Development of this system is especially emphasized in the public institutions, as well as in some social sub-systems. Therefore, the need for this kind of corruption prevention stems from the fact that only systemic approach can suppress corruption, strengthen institutions and demonstrate the commitment of the institutions to be devoid of corruptive activities. Besides, this approach, that sees corruption prevention through the social integrity system, opens new possibilities for proactive behavior. Instead of dealing with specific institutions, or specific rules and procedures (such as criminal law), which are followed by specific reform programs, the social integrity system implies interrelations, interdependence and combined activities in one comprehensive way. The key factor of the social integrity system is an integrity plan, as one of the most modern preventive methods for legal and ethical work quality of both government and other institutions, which declines and prevents any possibility of formation or development of corruption in an institution. It represents an identification method of the activities sensitive to fraud and corruption in an institution. It strengthens the mechanism of systemic prevention and encourages awareness on sensitive activities, creating possibility to reach greater integrity of the institution. This is how efficiency, quality, respect of and trust into institutions, especially public ones, are being improved and increased. Keeping up with those trends, the Republic of Srpska Ministry of Interior decided to develop and implement the integrity system. Regarding that, we have had a series of activities in the last three years such as scientific and research project, an international scientific and research conference, methodological guidelines, and currently we are implementing the RS MoI Integrity Plan. The mentioned experiences will be presented in the paper that follows.

Key words: integrity plan, corruption, prevention, corruption risk, corruption points, corruption influence, anti-corruption measures.

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**PROTECTED WITNESS:
CRIMINAL-PROCEDURAL AND VICTIMOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

Abstract

The institute of protected witness exists in the legislation of the Republic of Serbia for six years. This category of particular vulnerable witnesses was introduced for the first time by the Criminal Procedure Code adopted in 2006. Although the application of this Code has been postponed several times, and subsequently the Code was abandoned, its regulations concerning protected witness were included into the Criminal Procedure Code of 2001 (CPC/2001) which had been in effect in that time. The amendments of the CPC/2001 have brought certain improvements concerning the institute of protected witness. In September 2011 the new Serbian Criminal Procedure Code (CPC/2011) was adopted. The general application of the new Code will start on January 15, 2013, while its application in the procedures related to organized crime and war crime cases has already started on January 15, 2012. The CPC/2011 keeps the institute of protected witness while also brings some novelties. In this paper, we will present both the former and current Serbian legislative solutions regarding the institute of protected witness and point to some dilemmas concerning its regulation. One of the key predicaments relates to the protection of the protected witness's identity - more precisely, to the issue of disclosure of protected witness's identity to the defendant and defense attorney before the start of the main trial. The advocates of protected witness's identity disclosure emphasize the importance of informing the defence about witness's identity, in terms of realization of the principle of equality of parties and the defendant's right to fair trial. From the other side, disclosure of protected witness's identity endangers the very those worths aimed to be protected by ordering the securing of witness anonymity, and poses the substantial risk of multiform victimization of the witness. Proposed answers to this important issue are formulated with particular consideration of relevant comparative legislative solutions, as well as the court practice.

Key words: criminal procedure; protected witness; special measures of witness protection; victimization; Serbia

Marjan Nikolovski
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Zlate Dimovski

**CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES
IN THE AREA OF ORGANIZED CRIME**

Abstract

One of the basic characteristics of activity of organized criminal groups' prevention financial benefit to the commission of serious crimes. Dealing with revenues originate from this type of crime is an effective way to combat organized and serious crime.

When talking about detection criminal acts of organized crime, it is necessary to mention the concept for slightly and integrated financial investigations. Financial investigations are conducted parallel a criminal investigation in order to identify material benefit acquired trough actual crime, identify the assets of suspects, their closest and third of wich is possible confiscation, as would enable the ultimate confiscation trough implementation of interim measures (security, seizure).

One of the priorities of national legislation is modern implementation of mechanisms freeze and blockade. System to combat illicit enrichment is considered one of the basic mechanisms that guarantee the security of citizens.

Key words: organized crime, corruption, organized crime groups, freezing, blockade, confiscation

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MONEY LAUNDERING ON FINANCIAL MARKETS

Abstract

According to global statistic there are 1.5 trillion dollars laundered annually. This remarkable figure and the fact that money laundering directly affect on integrity and functioning of financial systems, financial stability, general economic and social of the entire development show why concerns about this phenomenon has growing the global level. The purpose of this paper is to show the role of financial markets in the occurrence of money laundering.

According to the analysis of the typology of the FATF on money laundering in the financial markets, there are given 7 criteria of the structure of the typology. Typology of financial markets may be considered according to: financial products, methods of payment, professional intermediaries, clients, and types of accounts, setting values and neglectful financial officers.

This paper, except analysis of the use of certain forms of money laundering in the financial markets, will provide and guidance to improve existing measures to prevent money laundering in the financial markets. Also will be proposed new measure instruments, which will be summarized in the paper from the comparative analysis, and will be able to accommodate and implement in the region. Basic normative for undertaking any serious social engagements for the reduction and combat with this phenomenon remain for a unified system which will provide collecting and update the available data-bank on money laundering at the national level.

Lack of knowledge of functioning of financial markets is one of the main problems for detecting the phenomena money laundering and one of future directions is to organize knowledge training for appropriate authorities (financial investigators) to understand roots of functioning of financial markets, financial institutions, financial processes, changes, and events.

Keywords: Financial markets, money laundering, the structure of typology, money laundering, financial stability, social development, finance officers, etc.

**Oliver Bacanovic
Angelina Bacanovic
Natasha Jovanova**

ILLEGAL ADOPTION AS A FORM OF CHILDREN TRAFFICKING

Abstract

In the beginning of November 2011, the Macedonian public was informed with one kind of criminal business, specifically with trafficking with babies, a phenomenon which not only upset the public, but caused consternation and indignation. Better informed, on the occasion of the affair concluded that, unfortunately, this phenomenon is not only new, but lasts for decades. Ensuing backlash and promises of line ministries, given immediately after the discovery of the affair, for vigorous action, determining the truth and the appropriate sanction of those responsible and involved in the events, that had an epilogue in taking appropriate measures against the responsible persons involved in the adoption process and preparation of draft Family Law amendments in order to overcome the identified gaps and ambiguities of the law.

Although the illegal adoption of children may, but need not be related to trafficking with human beings, the subject of our interest in this paper is that form of trafficking because it is little studied in the domestic scientific and professional literature. Thereby we will briefly talk about some experiences of other countries. The paper will also cover issues about relevant international documents and national legislation in this area, as well as observed findings of this phenomenon related to Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: adoption, illegal adoption, children in trafficking, international documents

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EXPLOSIVES DETECTION MICROTRACES ON CRIME SCENES

Apstract

In real cases, after the detonation of explosive devices that were placed in/on a motor vehicle to commit the offense of murder, during investigation there is sampling of microtraces explosives and explosive devices at the place of execution of these crimes. Microtraces themselves are invisible, and fixing their exclusion is done by taking swabs (using n-pentane or n-hexane, acetone and dieteleter) with the characteristic of damage to the subject vehicle as well as the surrounding objects, near and far away, as a rule criminalistic technical, and collecting the scattered and broken parts of the subject car and surrounding objects. Laboratory analysis for exempt material from the crime scenes, determines the type of used explosives. Based on that information and damage has been made, using literature/tabular datas too, there is possible to determine approximately the amount of explosives used. Obtained results of analysis are very important in further operational policing, for clarifying this crime and its perpetrators.

Goce Todorov

**DECEITS FOR GAINING ESTATE USE DURING THE TRANSITION IN THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (WITH SPECIAL REVIEW OF THE SAVINGS BANK AND
THE EXCHANGE OFFICE „TAT“ FROM BITOLA)**

Abstract

In this paper, the author points out the necessity of explaining the notions „deceit“ and „cheating“. In the study comparative and descriptive method have been used, for defining the notion „deceit“ according to different authors. From the criminalistic approach for defining of the notion „deceit“ it is essential existence of false information which the sender announces to the receiver with intention to bring him fallacy in order to achieve the aim.

The research has been realized by application of the statistical methods: analysis (description) of the context, the analytic synthetic, the inductive, deductive and the comparative method with the aim to see the causes and the problem for existence of the deceits as a crime which is incriminated in the criminal legislation in the „chapter for estate offences“. Through the methods and techniques which have been used in the study methodology approach for deceits have been encompassed as well as the criminal and legal approach, the criminalistic approach, criminology approach of the deceits and it has been made a special review of the savings bank and the exchange office „TAT“ from Bitola. For this research it is encompassed the period since 2003 – 2007 in the Republic of Macedonia. In the first part of the study the notions and the defining of the deceit have been presented as well as the theoretic part of the deceits have been encompassed. In the second part of the study a comparison of the deceits with the other mine states have been made and, in the third part phenomenological characteristics of the deceits have been researched while in the fourth part a study of a case of savings bank and exchange office „TAT“ from Bitola has been researched.

Key words: deceit, one who cheat, deceived, lies, fallacy, crime, offender

Vesna Stefanovska

**GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION:
PERSPECTIVES FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

Inevitable part of every criminal policy is the prevention of crime. In fact, it is desired objective of every criminal justice system and precondition for the wellbeing and the security of the citizens, regardless it is achieved with the traditional measures of the criminal justice system or with wider preventive measures undertaken by other agencies outside criminal system (family, school, social services, business companies etc). Development of each preventive policy, in great extent, depends of the political situation of the country, allocated funds, and willingness of the government to provide institutional and material support for design and implementation of crime preventive strategies.

Considering that, the international community and developed European countries, including USA, Canada, and Australia, has established good international standards and practices for design, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention programs and strategies. And, while the science, practice and the policy of number of countries give valuable examples of the means and tools which they have used for crime prevention, the Republic of Macedonia is on the same beginning on “the road of prevention” on which indispensable should step in.

In that context, this article will give short analysis (I say short because for in depth analysis is needed comprehensive study) of the global trends of crime prevention on the international level and of possibilities for their implementation in the Republic of Macedonia. This article will be introduction of the crime prevention prospective and assessment of the potential for establishment strong basis in our criminal policy.

Key words: Prevention, strategy, crime, policy

Aleksandar Ivanov.

PENAL POLICY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Abstract

In this paper the subject of scientific observation is the penal policy regarding the environment protection in Macedonia. Analysis of the Yearbooks of perpetrators of criminal offences is going to be presented for the period 2000 – 2010. This data are being published from the State Statistical office of the Republic of Macedonia. Regarding the penal policy we are also going to make qualitative analysis of the criminal charges of the State Inspectorate for the Environment of the Republic of Macedonia for 2010 and 2011 period. Through these presentations and analysis draw conclusions in terms of penal policy in the Republic of Macedonia will be made. This perceiving is going to provide to get the parts of the “picture” of the actual and real application of laws related to the environmental protection.

Empirical data presented in this paper will help to confirm or deny the legal solutions provided in Macedonia’s Environmental Law especially in regards of enforcing the penal policy towards Environmental crime. Determining the situation throw establishing measurable criteria (e.t accused perpetrators of environmental crime for the period 2000-2010 or Case study of Criminal charge from State body) is going to offer proposals for solutions in order to improve the environmental protection. Detecting the situation in this area is particularly important for the integration of Macedonia into the EU, given that the environment and sustainable development are high in the priorities of the EU. These values (environment, sustainable development) in the future will only gain in importance.

Key words: Environment; Penal policy; Environmental crime;

Iskra Akimovska Maletic

**AARHUS CONVENTION AND ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE
IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

One of the most actual issues nowadays which are given particular attention in the countries and the whole international community is protection of the environment. In this aspect in order to improve the quality of the environment numerous legal regulations are adopted initially on the international level which further states implement into their national legislation in order to improve and enhance the environment.

In terms of international law emphasizes is made on the Aarhus Convention, which guarantees the right of free access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice for things related to environmental protection. As such this United Nations Convention is essentially connected with international human rights and fundamental constitutional rights and freedoms. Access to environmental justice in the Aarhus Convention, is based on the fundamental human right to public information and fair administrative and judicial proceedings.

In this paper detail analysis of this international act will be made, that Macedonia ratified in 1999, focusing especially on the third pillar - environmental justice, in direction of determining the measures and activities for its implementation in the national legislation and the measures and actions that have been taken for its real application in the Republic of Macedonia.

Key words: environmental justice, protection of the environment, Aarhus Convention, Republic of Macedonia

Viktorija Todorovska

METHOD OF TRIANGULATION IN CRIME RESEARCH

Abstract

In the foundation of theoretical and epistemological knowledge of applied science security various numbers of methods, techniques and tools can give certain results. Methodological triangulation, in particular the application of empirical research methods and procedures giving more or less reliable, objective and factual information and provide security to constitute science as a separate science.

Combining quantitative and qualitative elements in research design does not represent any new or radical concept in the study of crime. Different methods can be used to explore various dimensions of security. Thus, in literature there are many advantages in addition to go to persuade scientists to accept the multi- method approach (that combining methods increases the validity of results). Moreover, this integrated approach should be applied only if the study adds value by increasing understanding of the safety issue of concern.

Keywords: combined method, triangulation, crime, research

**Jovanova Natasha
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Trajanovska Vesna**

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MEDIA ON FEAR OF CRIME

Abstract

Criminal events are the main subject of media interest in recent decades. Media (print or electronic) provide influential information and represent one of the most important sources of information on crime for the majority of the population. Consider this fact, this paper sets out and examines the question whether the coverage of programs and news in the media with information from the sensational character, as well as images and scenes of violent crimes create fear of crime! The literature considers that repeated exposure to information from criminal events and post effects of such events as a whole can have a strong power of influence on people.

Often the media consciously choose to present the criminal victimizations of specific groups of people, sometimes exaggerate the frequency of certain crimes in order to take attention and increase viewing by the audience. However, the impact of media on fear of crime and the people perceptions of crime depends on many circumstances, including: spending hours in watching television (local or national), the type of media (printed or electronic), the characteristics of messages and audiences, whether the victim was randomly selected, how much the criminal event is sensational, the manner of presentation and writing of information, the credibility of the source that presents the story, viewers prior victimization or their vulnerability, whether the reporting include the motive of the crime event and more other circumstances.

Furthermore, this paper pose and elaborate a very important question about what are the reasons behind the sensational manner of reporting and presentation of criminal events by the media.

Keywords: media, fear of crime, crime

**Brankica M. Popović
Dragan Randelović
Milosh Bandur**

**THE FUTURE OF BIOMETRICS TECHNOLOGY IN LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Abstract

In past decades, despite public's earlier reluctance toward biometrics technology, the research and development in this field make this technology irresistible to law enforcement as well as to increasingly security-conscious businesses. Since the September 11 attacks on USA, biometric technology is recognized as most secure among available methods for identification. It is widely employed in law enforcement both for forensics and government applications. In this paper we will discuss common mistake of misuse or interchange in terms 'forensics' and 'biometrics' identification, even by professionals. Also history, some of the current and future uses of biometrics technology will be presented along with the general overview of some issues involved with its use in law enforcement agencies.

Key words: biometrics, forensics, identification, law enforcement, security

**Danijela Spasic
Ivana Radovanovic**

GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN THE SECURITY SECTOR IN SERBIA

Abstract

Four resolutions on women, peace and security have been adopted by the United Nations Security Council (UN SC) since 2000 (Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888 and 1889). Resolution 1325 “Women, peace and security” was adopted on October 31st 2000. This document emphasizes the consequences of bloody conflicts on women and girls and the importance of the role women have in peace building and post-conflict country recovery. Ten years later (on December 23rd 2010) Serbia was one of few countries in the world (17 in total) which had approved action plans for the implementation of Resolution 1325 on national level.

This paper provides an answer to the question why resolutions on women, peace and security are important for the security sector in Serbia, and offers an analysis of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of the UN SC Resolution 1325 in the Republic of Serbia in the period 2010 – 2015. Institutional framework and envisaged activities in order to carry out the NAP are stressed, with recognition of the potential to introduce gender perspective into all security sector institutions in Serbia. An important segment of the analysis encompasses gender issues in the police reform process in Serbia.

Key words: *gender perspective, security sector, NAP, police*

Zorica Saltirovska

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORMS IN THE PART OF LEGISLATURE
CONCERNED WITH THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM
DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE**

Abstract

The infringement of human rights, especially of those based on the difference between the sexes, cause not only extensive damage and suffering, but it also poses a painful issue in the structure of society. The international community is increasingly focused on eliminating this problem by joining every participant in a campaign against gender discrimination and violence against women. One of the crucial aims, in that regard, is that by 2015 each and every country introduce and implement national laws regarding this issue, punish all forms of violence directed against women in accordance with regulations of international documents on human rights. Having this aim in mind, the countries should be working on improving current and developing new legislation for the protection of women. The enactment of these laws would provide greater efforts in raising awareness within the educational system, and coping with discriminatory stereotypes and attitudes within the mobilization of the community. These laws envisage efficient criminal prosecution and punishment for perpetrators, greater support for the victims and crime prevention. However, judicial reforms do not only comprise reforms of the legislation, but also the development of the policy, the procedures and mechanisms which enable their practical implementation and an equitable access into the system for everyone. State institutions, the judiciary above all, have an obligation to prevent and punish discrimination and most of all violence against women. The penal system provides law enactment and abidance, so the integration of gender issues in the reform process would enable its greater efficiency, thus making elimination of gender discrimination its primary goal.

Keywords: JUDICIARY, PENAL SYSTEM, REFORMS, GENDER, DISCRIMINATION, LEGISLATURE, VIOLENCE, WOMEN

Bogdancho Gogov

**JUDICAL POLICE IN THE NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Abstract

The new Law on Criminal Procedure RM, following the example of Italy, France and other European countries introduced the so-called judiciary police in those countries designated as "judicial police". Actually, it is the existing criminal police, which well works closely with the public prosecutor, and a part of it will be directly in the team of public prosecution in the so-called investigation centers of the Public Prosecution office.

Under the new Law on Criminal Procedure, police now as judicial police, becoming main assistant to the public prosecutor. Police and other state authorities responsible for the detection of crimes and their perpetrators in the pretrial procedure will be managed by the public prosecutor, which stems from its constitutional obligation to prosecute perpetrators of crimes. Cooperation between these institutions from the earliest stage of the criminal procedure is necessary and a prerequisite for discussion making, namely the public prosecutor to decide whether the evidence collected so far are enough or not enough to impose that criminal case to to the court. Therefore, the cooperation of the public prosecutor and judicial police is in a completely new dimension and meaning in a system which is now under the new Criminal Procedure Act and will be adversarial in nature. The success or failure of the prosecutor in court is a joint success or failure of the judicial police and public prosecutor.

On the other hand, the close cooperation and leadership of the public prosecutor over the judicial police, will bring benefit the Ministry of Interior, especially to eliminate the accusations that it is politicized and selective in conducting the criminal investigations. This will positively reflect on the promotion of professionalism within the police, but also increased confidence in the police and other participants in the criminal justice system and society as a whole.

This is an important novelty in the criminal justice system, so this paper aims to analyze some basic questions about the competence, composition, organization and other practical issues related to the establishment and functioning of the judicial police.

Keywords: criminal justice system, judicial police, public prosecution,

Jovce Remenski

**THE NATURE OF THE DATAS AND PROOFS SUPPLIED WITH
APPLICATION OF THE SPECIAL MEASURE SECRET
SURVEILLANCE, OBSERVATION AND AUDIO-VISUAL
RECORDING OF PERSONS AND OBJECTS**

Abstract

Secret surveillance, observation and use of technical means of documenting how secret operational and tactical measures or the so-called special measures along with other operational measures are the foundation on which to build a criminal proceeding. Based on datas and proofs provided by the application of this and other operational and tactical measures authority in subsequent proceedings initiated by an indictment for a criminal offense. The danger of the devastating consequences of organized transnational crime and its presence in most countries make traditional classical operational-tactical measures to turn the special investigative measures. The purpose of this transformation is a draft of the legal status of the data that were operational and cognitive significance, and obtain proof transformation power. The strongest evidence power can be produced not by taking them individually, but by implementing simple and complex combinations composed of these measures or the inclusion of already standard procedural actions.

The paper aims to present datas and proofs provided by the application of the measure secret surveillance, monitoring and audio-visual recording of persons and objects. Categorization of data and evidence will be made based on the criteria of division: type of operational and tactical measure, the type of criminal act that is collected and the stage at which collected. Law on Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Macedonia (current and new) does not contain provisions that speak to the system of evidentiary means and conditions for their use. The paper will be open all the questions and dilemmas regarding the permissibility and means of evidence and assessment of permissibility that yields the court.

Keywords: data's, proof s, secret audio-visual record, criminal procedure;