

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**  
**SECURITY IN THE POST-CONFLICT (WESTERN)**  
**BALKANS:**  
**TRANSITION AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE**  
**REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

27-28 May 2011, Ohrid

**МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА**  
**БЕЗБЕДНОСТА НА ПОСТКОНФЛИКТНИОТ**  
**(ЗАПАДЕН) БАЛКАН,**  
**ТРАНЗИЦИЈАТА И ПРЕДИЗВИЦИТЕ НА**  
**РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА**

**КНИГА НА АПСТРАКТИ**

27-28 Мај 2011, Охрид

**Publishers:**

University “St. Kliment Ohridski”- Bitola  
Faculty of Security- Skopje

**For the Publishers:**

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**Layout design:**

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**Print:**

Van Gog- Skopje

**Address of the Publishers:**

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1000 Skopje  
P.O. Box 103  
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1vi Maj b.b.  
7000 Bitola  
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## **INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**

# **SECURITY IN THE POST-CONFLICT (WESTERN) BALKANS: TRANSITION AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

*(Security Studies and the Science of Security)*

The Faculty of Security in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia in cooperation with the Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies (ACPS) in Belgrade, Serbia, the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" in Bucharest, Romania, the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security in Ljubljana, Slovenia, the Higher Police School, Police Academy, Croatia, Academy of the Ministry of Interior, Bulgaria and the Higher School of Internal Affairs in Banja Luka, Republic Srpska, BiH organize the international scientific conference "SECURITY IN THE POST-CONFLICT (WESTERN) BALKANS: TRANSITION AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA".

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The scientific conference is organized with the goal to contribute to the clarification of issues related to the Post-conflict (Western) Balkans, security, transition and challenges faced by the Republic of Macedonia, 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 asphaliology (the science of security), 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 erosion of social values and disintegration of the value system and the process of criminalization of society. Social crisis and the positioning of closed societies inevitably lead to the occurrence of authoritative forms of government, accompanied by a certain degree of non-democracy, authority, corruption, organized crime as well as institutions without adequate capacity for performing their own functions.

In the last two decades the (Western) 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.

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 security and security challenges, 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 extent of the constitution of asphaliology (the science of security) as a science and the scientific disciplines constituted for studying specific issues which are related, above all, to internal and external security. 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	Montenegro	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Srpska	Bulgaria	Romania	Total
Authors	1 author	30	2	2	1	1		1	2	39
	2 authors	12	5	2	3		1		1	24
	3 authors	8	8				2			18
	4 authors	1	2		1					4
	Abstracts	70	22	1		1	3	1	4	102
	Papers received	61	17	4	5	1	3	1	3	95
Reviews	Positive reviews	51	17	4	5	1	3	1	3	85
	Negative reviews	10								10

### Conference topics:

- 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;
  - Security, globalisation processes, crime in the post-conflict (Western) Balkans, transition, crime and organised crime;
  - Security and security perspectives of the Balkans- situation, challenges and orientations, with particular emphasis on Euro-Atlantic and European integration processes;
  - Reforms and restructuring of the security sector in the Republic of Macedonia through the perspectives of Euro-Atlantic and European integration processes;
- Reconciliation and reconstruction in post-conflict societies in the (Western) Balkans; ten years after the conflict in the Republic of Macedonia- the truths silenced and setting the path to the future.

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## **INDUSTRIAL CLASHES IN COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION**

**Abstract:** The issue of classes, class structure and industrial clashes is bottomless socio-political and economic subject. Being complex by nature, these processes and categories feature in various discussions and interpretations with more or less ideological content, in different contexts and for different purposes. This paper endeavors to present an objective overview of all the reasons for class division and industrial clashes in transitional countries.

**Key words:** classes, class clashes, social inequalities, neo-liberalism

**Lana Milivojević, Mrs. LLM**

## **CORRUPTION CRIMES AND ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

**KEY WORDS:** rule of law, corruption, corruption crimes, statistic data, anti-corruption strategy, action plan

### **ABSTRACT:**

It is well known that corruption and its connectivity with organised crime is one of the oldest and the major problems in modern societies which is definitely depriving their structure in all sorts of ways. Besides the introduction annotations associated with the problem of corruption in general, and some marks about the legal international and national grounds which are used to combat corruption in the Republic of Croatia, this paper comprise the review of corruption crimes within Croatian Criminal Code with analysis of relevant official statistic data for assigned period of time. It is well known that the dark number of that kind of crime is rather high. In this paper we will try to explore two assumptions as a thesis. First is that the Republic of Croatia has a rather small number of reports, charges and convictions for corruption crimes according to crime in general, and the other is that the Republic of Croatia does not deviate from the average of other European countries on convictions for corruption crimes. Therefore we will analyse official statistic data about crime in general, a number of exposed corruption crimes in general, their type, number of reports, accusations and convictions, from which relevant conclusions will be adopted. Also, for comparative purposes and for proving second thesis, a short review of convictions for corruption will be given for foreign corruption crimes as well.

Besides that, this paper also comprises of major postulates deriving from Croatian Anti-Corruption Strategy and the Action Plan attached to that Strategy. Combating corruption at all levels of society is a key of a successful anti-corruption strategy. It is also an obligation

for the Republic of Croatia deriving from accepted international obligations from UN Convention against Corruption and from the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption. According to the Croatian Anti-Corruption Strategy, priority fields fighting corruption in the Republic of Croatia are suppression conflict of interest among the public officials, enforcement of regulations related to the financing of political parties, achieving access to information, strengthening of public administration integrity, regulating a public procurement and the protection of person damaged by the corruption and those people who *bona fide* report about the corruption.

Fighting corruption is a question of public safety and preserving a rule of law. Republic of Croatia must strengthen fight against the corruption even more. That is also one of the obligations deriving from European Union negotiation chapter 23 on Judiciary and Fundamental Rights in the process of EU accession.

**Boban Simić, MA**  
**Professor Željko Nikač, PhD**  
**Marija Blagojević, MA**

## **EUROPEAN MODEL OF POLICE TRAINING IN THE FUNCTION OF SECURITY POLICE**

**Abstract:** The establishment of the European model of police training and harmonization of regulations with those of the European Union becomes imperative for all those who aspire to join the European Union. It is also desirable to consider that the cooperation between police organizations of different countries will be much easier and more effective if they are based on the same or similar types of police training, procedures, treatment (safety measures in the application of power) and standards of police training. Starting from this necessity to introduce a gradual convergence (harmonization) of different models of police training in the countries aspiring to EU membership. Convergence (harmonization) of different training systems means that we should identify the most essential tasks, knowledge and skills that should be taken into account when designing basic police training, it is important to establish common standards of training.

**Key words:** police training, security, police powers, safeguards, dangerous person.

**Rina Kirkova, PhD  
Nenad Taneski, MA  
Marjan Djurovski, MA**

## **DEMOCRACY AS A MECHANISM IN PREVENTION OF ASYMMETRICAL SECURITY THREATS**

### **Abstract**

At the time of the Cold War democracy had communist ideology as rival and democratic states largest threat to their security was seen in the countries of the Eastern block led by the Soviet Union. In the new international relations a rival of the democratic ideology is the ideology of radical Islamists, and the greatest threat to national security of democratic states are threats that often stand behind the followers of this ideology. While Western democracies try to implement democratic values in the "apostate" Arab states in order to ensure their own national security. The question that inevitably arises is whether and has democracy a mechanism strong enough to suppress asymmetric threats (global terrorism, transnational crime and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction)?

**Key words:** democracy, autocracy, asymmetric threats, terrorism, security.

**Stanojoska Angelina**

## **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND THE POST – CONFLICT BALKANS AS SUITABLE GROUND FOR CONTINUOUS CRIMINAL PROCESS**

### **ABSTRACT**

From the moment of its creation, man was trying to impose his will over the will of others. Slaves have existed since the beginning of times. Human history is full of many examples of countries that were founded on slavery which believed that exploitation of these slaves is not exploitation, but that these people are inferior to others and deserve that situation. As Aristotle himself in his work "Politics" said that "it is clear that some people are born free, while others are born as slaves, and that for the latter ones their condition of slavery, is justice and profit."

Kevin Bales says that if we make a parallel between the slavery of the past and the present, modern slavery, the latter one is being characterized by very low cost for slaves, very high profits for traffickers, a short time relation between the slave and trafficker, a large number of potential slaves and irrelevance of ethnic differences. Attributes of modern slavery are: invisibility, mobility and the international criminal organizations.

Given the geographical position of the Balkan Peninsula, which forms a bridge between East and West, as well as high level of interdependence between the demand for illegal labor in

the West and supply of illegal workers from the East, we must recognize the important place of this part of Europe in the process of connecting of the local with international crime markets.

In terms of the Balkan Peninsula and routes of transportation of victims of trafficking, it is essential to note that most Balkan countries play the role of incidental transit stations. It is clear that the destinations of victims are the member states of the European Union.

Republic of Macedonia as a country, 19 years in transition, didn't remain without trafficking. At the beginning it was a transit country. However, in recent years criminal groups are increasingly focused on internal trafficking, without a need to pass borders and corrupt law enforcement officers.

This paper aims to show the suitability of the Balkan Peninsula as a territory for continuous functioning of the process of trafficking in human beings, especially of its first two phases. Also to the characteristics of modern slavery we encounter in these areas.

Key words: Balkan Peninsula, process, Republic of Macedonia, routes, trafficking in human.

**Goran Zendelovski**

## **CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PROCESSES OF GLOBALISATION – THREAT OR CHANCE FOR THE STATE**

### **Resume**

The model of the western liberal political system fundamentally established the political dimension of globalization, which is still being considered as commonly accepted and certified universal civil value. The political power of globalization which is connected to a foundation of democratic principles and values very often transforms itself into an ideology and a mean for domination over the countries. In fact a number of countries were able to accept this liberal democratic concept of voluntary or forced again was on track. Besides the problems that countries face is due to the changed security environment and the dangerous consequences which can easily can disrupt the stability of national and international security order. To some extent there is a possibility of weakening the state and transfer its powers to "hands" of supranational and non-state authorities. Because some governments of states can lose legitimacy and land management because of inadequacy with the trends that carry the processes of globalization. Thereto, it forced the states where there was no compatibility between the system of national security and the system of modern national state to open themselves towards new shapes of collaboration or be marginalized by world affairs. Therefore, some states have to "survive" the need for a change in a way of rebellions or revolutions, or the consequences will affect national and international security.

Key words: state, security, globalization, political processes, revolutions.

**Dimitrovska Aleksandra**  
**DETERMINATION OF PERSONALITY PROFILE - LIFE STYLE –**  
**OF “NORMAL” HOMICIDES IN ORDER TO SUCCESSFULLY**  
**SUPPRESS THIS TYPE OF CRIME**

**Abstract**

Personality and conative functioning are important factors which effect the decision for making a criminal act. The aim of this research is to establish a personality profile of homicides by measuring the type and general extent of the defense mechanisms (DM) being used, and to detect characteristic emotions, diagnostic categories and personal dispositions.

The sample is composed of two groups of 33 examinees, men, as: 1. Homicides, drawn from the biggest Macedonian prison “KPD Idrizovo”, as experimental group, and 2. Persons who are not convicted, as control group. Used instrument is Henry Kellerman’s personality test The Life Style Index, based on Plutchik’s psycho-evolution theory and psychoanalysis.

The results show that the most common DM for homicides are intellectualization and denial, and intellectualization and projection for control group. Only denial is statistically significantly more prevalent for homicides in relation to non-convicted people, which DM is a base for dominant emotion “receiving” and hysterical personal disposition. Homicides don’t use DMs in a significant higher level than not convicted people. The factorial analysis indicated the existence of latent pathological dimensions of homicide’s personality.

The results will be helpful for efficient re-educational treatment and can also be used to answer some questions from the etiology of this type of crime, in order to achieve its successful suppression.

**Keywords:** homicide, defense mechanisms, the life style index, personality profile, criminal suppression

**Zvonimir Ivanović LLM,**  
**Oliver Lajić LLM**

**PROCEDURAL LAW AND CRIMINALISTICS ASPECTS OF**  
**TRAVEL FRAUD**

**Abstract:** Travel scams are just a special form of fraud, deducing by a specific matter and scope, victims and their position within the legal relationship with travel service providers, and position of the state in this area. This legal relationship of the parties in the process of providing travel services are regulated by multiple standards. It is particularly interesting that this area is regulated both in the civil and criminal legal norms but there are intermediate areas between two mentioned which are not clearly bounded, openly posted for misuse of various impostors. Overlapping agency responsibilities and jurisdictions involved in these

relations present a special set of problems in this complex area, and thus their relation to *thema probandum*. A special aspect of the problem is given through the use of the Internet in this area, providing increased availability, speed of communication and an increased ability to abuse the use of new methods of deception and misrepresentation of all participants and issues in the legal relationship regarding tourism services. Discovery and resolving of fraud in the field of tourism services is a complex activity that is significantly complicated by the presence of large amounts of different regulations in this area and imprecise and equivocal responsibilities and jurisdictions of different government agencies. The authors are trying to elaborate on the complexity of the legal framework for the actions of various state authorities in this field, and to delineate the jurisdictions and responsibilities of the authorities in investigation and criminal procedure from others, as well as providing investigational aspects of this issue.

**Keywords:** fraud, travel frauds, revealing of tourist travel scams, criminal procedure regarding travel scams, investigations of travel scams.

**Aleksandra Ljuština  
Nevenka Knežević-Lukić**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY – A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Abstract**

The conceptual framework of an environmental security has been developed as an alternative to the traditional concept of security. Changes in the environment, such as climate change, desertification, deforestation, population growth, scarcity of natural resources may endanger the existence and quality of life of individuals, states, regions and even on a global scale may pose safety risks. Contemporary global changes in the environment originated the concept of an environmental security. However, there is a nonexistent high degree of an agreement on how to define an environmental security. The relationship between man and the environment and the globalization of environmental problems requires more thorough research to define environmental security as well as to define the conceptual framework. This paper discusses the relationship between the global environmental problems and the security threats. Its purpose is to propose a more precise definition of the framework for the concept of an environmental security.

**Key words:** safety, environment, concept, environmental security

**Toni Milevski, PhD**

**Nikolco pasov, MA**

## **GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON SECURITY**

### **Abstract**

Frequently used debates and analyzes about the impact of climate change on security represent the initiator of profound scientific observation by the academic community. Climate change is a phenomenon that affects practically all vital areas of the planet and humanity. Here, primarily we refer to: economy, finance, technology, energy, health, environment and security of countries and people. This context, to a large extent, requires re-evaluation of the security dimension and creates strategies for resolving climate change. When it comes to climate change as a security problem, it is necessary to ask the question: “Which is the reference object for climate protection?” and “What degree of climate changes could face up ecosystems and social activities with before the situation to become an untenable security?”. This paper provides answers to several questions and focuses on global, regional and local implications of climate change on security. The paper will include forecasts and scenarios of climate change that would have an impact on the Western Balkans and Macedonia.

**Key words:** climate change, global warming, environmental security, global issues, strategy, region.

**Duško Vejnović, PhD**

**Gojko Pavlović, MA**

## **GLOBALIZATION AND PRIVATIZATION OF SECURITY**

**Abstract:** This paper focuses on the process of globalization and privatization of security affairs. The authors first analyze the broader context of the private security sector phenomenon and then they discuss it within the reconstruction of state monopoly on the use of force, by examining the causes for its growth and pointing out possible dangers from uncontrolled and legally unregulated privatization. Globalization processes have led to risk division, instead of earlier inside-social processes which were carried out within profit division (and services) between the actors in the processes of transition and labor. The transformation of labor organization is conducted based on its increasing changeability, adjustment and temporariness (the so called “3P”). The processes of globalization “have brought” within this transformation some dominant new-liberal values with new-liberal ideologies, and that cannot be ignored, so much the more since every ideology has a “protective” function of corresponding social actors which consists of the struggle for profit. The place and the role of private security subjects in these processes are extremely important. The problem dealt with in this paper is who should be responsible for security affairs. The paper points out the necessity of paying adequate attention to the private security sector,

given that it has taken over specific affairs which were under the authority of the state for centuries. The scientific thought has to universally investigate all aspects of the private security sector which is on the rise considering its quantity, and the quality is still questionable.

**Key words:** globalization processes, privatization of security, state monopoly on the use of force, private security sector.

**Temelko Risteski, PhD**

**Sejdefa Džafče**

## **THE RIGHT TO SECURITY AS NATURAL HUMAN RIGHT**

### **Abstract**

According the theory of the natural rights, the man is creation of the nature. He is a natural being. All human rights are inherent natural rights. The main human right is the right to life. But without liberty and security this right can be only simple survival, similar to animals' survival, without human dimension, without human dignity, without quality which corresponds to human dignity.

The right to security is among the basic human rights. It is composed of more components. The human right international documents (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms - European Convention) guaranteed to the people the right to protection of life, the right to protection of privacy, the right to protection of property, the right to healthy environment, the right to health care and other rights. These rights are elements of the right to security.

Right to security is gaining importance in this insecure world. Because of this a tendency it appeared in this entry in the Constitutions of many countries. So, this right is stipulated in the constitutional laws and Constitutions of Canada, South Africa, Turkey, New Zealand and other countries.

The Constitutions of most countries in the world does not just stipulate this right but, also its components such as: the right to security of home, security of family, security of property, security at work, social security, health security, judicial security in living environment, ethnic security, national security and other personal and collective security rights. These and other rights are incorporated in the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

The right to security is in very close relation to the right to freedom. There is not freedom without security. Only secure people are free.

From psychological point of view the right to freedom means to be free, without fear of anything, without frustrations, without worry, without anxiety etc. Without freedom there is not the good quality of life and there is not happiness. As Montesquieu said, the freedom is benefit which makes possible people to enjoy using other benefits. Rousseau said that without freedom people can not have the human dignity and can not enjoy human rights.

The right to security and freedom are in a dialectical unit. Only secure and free people can enjoy benefits of life in nature. Only a state which is capable to guarantee the security and freedom to the citizens can be modern independent state and guarantee stability and peace in the Balkans, Europe and wider. The state is creation of national society. The society which is not capable to organize this kind of state, is not sane society, as Fromm's explains.

**Key words:** human, people, right, security, freedom, state, society, guaranty.

**Drage Petreski, PhD**

**Andrej Iliev, PhD**

**Aleksandar Glavinov, PhD**

**Lazar Gjurov, MA**

## **GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES, SECURITY AND SECURITY PERSPECTIVES IN THE REGION**

**Abstract:** Usually, the main issues being discussed today refer to different political, economic, safety, cultural, confessional and other situations in the world, which are making the world civilization more global on a daily basis, tightly related, transparent and accessible for the most of the citizens. Globalization is more present into the political, economic, social and security segment and it is only a matter of dynamics and volume according to which it will be carried out. Reforms and globalizations have enormously influenced the security processes in the world, Europe, Balkans and the Republic of Macedonia. This kind of processes in some parts of the world has contributed to assure peace. The issues of economic integration of Europe and enlargement on European Union, presents one of the most successful peace projects in the world history, which helps the human kind to construct a foundation for resources and intellectual potential for providing a higher level of regional and international security. State interdependence helps in generating the political approaches aimed towards a creation of democratic multilateral mechanism for governing the international system and an alternative for the security problems. Collective influence from the world community is needed to expand the old security problems which will provoke new risks and threats.

**Key words:** *globalization, security, conflict, threats, prevention, international relations.*

**Vladimir Urosevic, PhD**  
**Sergej Uljanov, LLM**

## **ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF CYBER CRIMINALS IN THE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT**

**Abstract:** Measuring by illicit profit that offenders receive on an annual basis cybercrime is now, in addition to financial crime, estimated as the most dangerous form of criminal activity. Identity theft and misuse of identity allow the perpetrators of these crimes very effective preserving of anonymity during committing cyber crimes in the online environment. The development of new IT resources (such as cloud computing) is becoming increasingly convenient for hiding the identity and organized crime groups will use it very often. Monitoring of criminal activities is very important for the detection of cyber crime, especially when it comes to online space. The police services around the world have difficult task of applying information technology in fight against cyber crime for analyzing criminal activities of the perpetrators in online environment, discovering their true identity, criminal activity and intent, and then to collected clues and evidences of the crime in the online environment. Authors of this paper present the existing forms of analysis such as "data mining" and "text mining" and indicate their applicability in online space, especially in cloud computing environment, as new emerging trend.

**Key words:** cyber crime, data mining, text mining, cloud computing.

**Andruş Cătălin, PhD**

## **POLICE AND JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS IN THE EU -OPPORTUNITIES AND PERSPECTIVES**

### **Abstract**

Following the disappearance of the EU Pillar III (Justice and Home Affairs) through the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters is not a matter of intergovernmental cooperation, but will make up with former Pillar I (Community pillar A) a supranational field.

Increased competence in this area led to a major potential for deepening the European integration process on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, which made possible the development of EU Internal Security Strategy. This document sets out modalities of cooperation, objectives and deadlines for the period 2011-2014, in order to create an area of freedom security and justice for all EU citizens.

**Keywords:** police cooperation, judicial cooperation in criminal matters, EU internal security strategy;

**Dragan Arlov, PhD**  
**Radivoje Jankovic, MA**

## **HANDLING THE SERVICE GUN, WITHOUT SHOOTING LIVE AMMUNITION, IN THE FUNCTION OF A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**

### **Abstract**

**Basic considerations:** Strengthening human resources so that the role of police in the field of reduction of threats to both national and international security will be achieved and the feeling of safety of citizens increased, are of key importance to realize the defined goals of the Ministry of Interior development strategy 2011-2016. The development of the system of professional training and improvement, particularly in the part referring to specialist training, influences considerably the final result in achieving the high degree of professionalism. Gender equality (represented in numbers) is not entirely fulfilled if the level of professionalism of all police officers is not satisfactory. Legal power to use firearms implies a high level of competence including the knowledge of law, the ability to make a decision on its application, as well as adequate manner of its use. Meaningfulness of police officers control target shootings with live ammunition is in the function of defining the current stage of competence (in this part of professionalism) and correction of further work. The main hypothesis in this paper is that the existing scope and quality of practicing handling the service handgun, between two live ammunition target shootings, are not represented to the required extent. Engagement of material resources for live ammunition target practice shootings, as control measuring, implies also indirect and considerable material burden of tax payers.

**The goal:** To determine the contribution of planned handling of CZ 99 service handgun, without live ammunition target practice shooting, on shooting efficiency for female police officers.

**Miran MITAR, PhD**

## **FEMALE STUDENTS' VICTIMIZATION FROM SEXUAL VIOLENCE, FEELINGS OF INSECURITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PUNISHMENT IN SLOVENIA IN 2009**

### **Abstract**

A paper consists of three parts. In the first part some selected theoretical positions about research of violence against women are presented. In the second part the empirical data from survey *Attitudes on Crime 2009* are described and analysed. In the third part there is a discussion of results and proposals for further research.

The survey *Attitudes on Crime 2009* was done in Spring 2009 among students of several faculties (in the fields of law, criminal justice, social work, education and sociology) at two universities (Ljubljana, Maribor). More than a thousand of female respondents were

included. The sample is a convenient one, the questionnaire is a standardised one, taken from international project (Helmut Kury, Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany).

In the discussion some theoretical positions are explored (influence of victimization, influence of other factors), which can be useful for explanation of survey results. Results do not confirm clear connection between victimisation experiences, feelings of insecurity and attitudes towards punishment. Therefore it is proposed that the influence of other factors – economic, political and cultural (worldview, religion, education,...) - must be explored not only in the framework of Slovenian society, but also in international comparative studies.

**Key words:** victimization, sexual violence, Slovenia, insecurity, attitudes, punishment.

**Katja Eman,  
Gorazd Meško, PhD**

## **MEDIA REPORTING ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

### **ABSTRACT**

The destruction of the natural environment essential for people and other living beings by environmental crime is increasingly exposed by the media. We live in the age of information technology and media news needs only a few seconds to go around the world. Not much can remain hidden from the media. Thus, individual acts of pollution and environmental degradation are very often subject to media coverage. If this includes the destruction of the great and important habitats or endangers human lives, it can also be a front page story. Nowadays, the media pay serious attention to various environmental issues, such as global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, illegal waste disposal, air pollution, etc. Unfortunately, it often happens that journalists, who are not specifically trained in this field, report about environmental criminality, and often use basic terms incorrectly as well as (unintentionally) mislead the public and create panic. Furthermore, deliberate exaggeration in order to increase sales is not excluded.

The purpose of this paper is to present the trends of media reporting about environmental crime and problems connected with it that emerge in the society. Based on an analysis and literature review, authors present the detected trends of media reporting on environmental crime in Slovenia from 2005 to 2010 and emphasize the discovered issues. The results of the performed analysis of media reporting in Slovenia have shown that the media are insufficiently aware of their role and impact on the public, on its understanding of environmental crime and the awareness of the dangers of it. In drawing attention to violations of environmental protection legislation the media have a dual role. With their research the media can discover and reveal different forms of environmental crime of the rich and powerful. Furthermore, the media can draw the attention of the people with the increase of real and verified news (which certainly has something to do with journalistic ethics) and raise their awareness about the importance of preserving undamaged nature. In the conclusion, particular suggestions of solutions for the presented problems are given.

**Keywords:** environmental crime, media, mainstream mass media, Republic of Slovenia, green criminology

**Katja Eman,  
Gorazd Meško, PhD**

## **THE ISSUES OF THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH CRIMINAL LAW IN THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

### **ABSTRACT**

Legal theory defines environmental protection as one of the fundamental human rights, which is also protected through criminal law. In Slovenia, criminal law protection is defined in the Penal Code, which though the nature of some blanket clauses in Chapter 32 refers to the Environmental Protection Act and other legal acts. The aim of this paper is to propose specific changes to rules in the field of environmental protection based on the analysis of environmental criminal justice and the assessment of the actual situation in Slovenia.

The review of environmental protection has shown that the undefined terminology, blanket nature of criminal norms and the related difficulty of proving unlawful elements are the most distinctive in terms of the need for regulation. The analysis of legislation reveals a relatively comprehensive criminal regulation of environmental protection. But the present problem of inefficient implementation and failures in implementing the good standards of environmental protection in criminal justice burdens and complicates the efficient functioning of the criminal justice system. The abundance and fragmentation of legislative and regulatory provisions on environmental protection are especially compelling. In the end, the paper offers some solutions for the presented problems of environmental criminal justice protection in Slovenia, including the systematic arrangement of all acts and the elimination of the problem of terminological ambiguity and incompleteness.

**Key words:** environment, criminal law environmental protection, criminal liability, blanket clauses, Republic of Slovenia.

**Todorovska Viktorija**

## **THE METHODOLOGICAL PARADIGMS IN THE RESEARCH OF SECURITY PHENOMENA**

### **Abstract**

The main purpose of this paper is to present the methodological paradigms of research of security phenomena and appropriate methodological approaches occurring as a result of the paradigms. Because the determination of the essence of security concept is a complex problem, it restricts the existence of an acceptable definition that leads to the existence of differences that are manifested both in theoretical approaches in explanation of security and

also in the basic terms determinations. The paper will give comparative review of the most widely applied approaches in researching the security-positivism, interpretative and critical approach.

According the fact that security as an area of research has different aspects and dimensions, contemporary security studies are based on pluralism of concepts and procedures which occurred as a response to the unilateral use of one methodological approach, one technique of collecting data and one procedure for collecting data, processing and analyzing, whether it is predominantly a "quantitative" or "qualitative" research.

**Key words:** methodological paradigms, positivism, security

**Cane Mojanoski, PhD**

## **SCOPE OF RESEARCH IN ASPHALIOLOGY**

### **Abstract**

In scientific literature related to asphaliology, concerning the security science, lots of discussions are conducted about nature of interdisciplinary, disciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Research areas of asphaliology are subject of this paper.

The point is, for the security to be studied from point of view of many disciplines and areas. The number of disciplines that can contribute to generate new knowledge about security is not small, starting from: politology, criminology, criminalistics, psychopatology, ecology, biochemistry, genetics, geography, history, economics, linguistics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, statistics, neurology, pharmacology, psychiatry, physiology, sociology, penology, law, medicine as well as agricultural, military, technical and informaton sciences. The list of scientific areas that could be deployed in transdisciplinary researches is not definitive.

There is not only one approach to understand the standpoints of interdisciplinary researches in scientific literature. The difference, in global can be distributed into two groups. The first group composes those schools and thoughts that consider that security is only research area of the "fundamental" or "parental" sciences, issue for method application, techniques and process for other sciences. Knowledge generated from their researching belong to the knowledge of their sciences corpus.

Security sciences are awarded with prescriptive or melioristic character which aim is correction, improvement of security practice, on the basis of research results that are created in the frames of "fundamental" sciences.

On the other hand, movement in the interests from natural to sociable sciences tends to establish bonds for mutually appreciation for interdisciplinary collaboration. Unluckily, such action in reverse direction, from social and humanistic sciences is hard to be noticed. Security and knowledge about security, precisely, difusion of knowledge among scientists in natural and social sciences can play a key role.

**Key words:** asphaliology, area, research, fundamental sciences, discipline, interdisciplinarity , multidisciplinary.

**Oliver Bachanovic, Ph. D.**  
**Angelina Bachanovic, MA**

## **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN ORGANS AND/OR BODY PARTS- A FORM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

### **ABSTRACT**

The human organs' trafficking and/or body parts trafficking represents a form of human trafficking and of transnational organized crime which has not been sufficiently studied yet in the domestic scientific and expert literature. The starting thesis of the paper is that due to its significance and serious consequences arising from it, and especially the fact that it flagrantly breaches the basic human rights and freedom, degrades the person's and dignity of the victim, and that this form of human trafficking has been unjustly neglected in relations with others, particularly those related with sexual and labour exploitation.

The article encompasses the following issues: the scope of the phenomenon; the notion of the trafficking in human organs and body parts (basic terms and dilemmas related to it) and domestic regulations in the domain of organs transplantation and notably, the criminal legislation and the Proposal Law on removal and transplantation of human body parts.

Special part of the article will be devoted to the positive national criminal legislation related to this form of human-trafficking, but will also include the regulation in function of its prevention and regulate the issues of conditions for legal taking, exchanging, transferring and transplanting parts of human body with the aim of healing. Within this context, the paper will give an overview and comment of provisions of the proposed Law on taking and transplanting human body parts (February 2011) which is expected to be adopted soon.

Keywords: trafficking in human organs and body parts, transplant tourism, donor, national legislation

**Avziu Kebir, PhD**

## **INTERNAL CONTROL OF POLICE IN MACEDONIA**

### **Abstract**

Macedonia is a democratic country where every individual has a certain amount of rights that are guaranteed by the constitution and law, while the task of the police is to apply it equally to all citizens who live in it. In practice such rights are often threatened exactly by the police, as a symbol of the country's most competent element to protect human rights and freedoms. We are witnessing that today more than ever we are talking about reign of law or rule of law in which the maximum will protect and respect human rights and freedoms,

particularly in pre-trial proceedings. So any irresponsible behaviour of the police can result in inflicting great suffering and harm to the citizens and to the country.

Today the concept and police function, no longer associates only with state protection. Its primary function is to protect the citizen and to perform civil service. But the practice of many countries in many obvious ways, have confirmed that police is not under strict and effective control. It can become dangerous weapon in the hands of irresponsible officials and a catalyst for unrest in the society. Because police procedure today is the largest barometer in terms of how high the level of democracy in a country is and to what extent the democratic principles are the question of its control is in the centre of attention of all democratic countries.

Therefore in this paper we will focus on the need of existence of the Department of Internal Control Professional Standards and whether this same organizational structure, technical equipment and materials can efficiently and effectively perform its function (protection of human rights and freedoms) which will show statistics on the work of the sector. Also in this paper we will discuss the need of existence of external control mechanisms and who would be the most rational model for RM.

**Goran Milošević, PhD**

**Mirko Kulić, PhD**

**Željko Nikač, PhD**

## **COMBATING SMUGGLING IN SERBIA IN FUNCTION OF INCREASING SECURITY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

**Abstract:** The paper deals with the issue of smuggling in Serbia with an emphasis on current European integration and security increase of the Western Balkans. After the introductory remarks, in the central part of the paper we have listed, by subject, the most important forms of smuggling, including smuggling of: weapons, ammunition and explosives, narcotics, technical products, vehicles, cultural goods, consumer goods, precious metals and precious stones. In the final part of the paper, the authors listed the source of information and place, role and tasks of the police and state authorities in suppression of smuggling. Finally, in concluding remarks, the current process of European integration and improvement of the security in the Western Balkans countries become promoted.

**Key words:** smuggling, illegal trafficking, the rule of law, the police, Serbia, Western Balkans, European integration.

**Vladimir Ortakovski, PhD**

## **THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AND GREECE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

### **A B S T R A C T**

On November 17, 2008, the Republic of Macedonia initiated proceedings before the International Court of Justice (ICJ), alleging that Greece's objection to its application to join the NATO breaches the 1995 Interim Accord between these two states. Article 11.1. of the Interim Agreement states that Greece "agrees not to object to the application by or the membership of" Macedonia in international, multilateral and regional organizations and institutions of which it is a member, if the application is under the provisional name. In the Bucharest NATO Summit Declaration, on April 3, 2008, is quoted that "an invitation to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be extended as soon as a mutually acceptable solution to the name issue has been reached". In its application Macedonia argued that Greece's actions blocked the delivering of NATO's invitation.

This paper deals with and comments on the procedure in the International Court of Justice. In the first phase the two parties submitted written pleadings and evidence (Macedonia by July 20, 2009, and Greece by January 20, 2010). In continuation of this phase Macedonia submitted a written Reply by June 9, 2010, and Greece submitted a Rejoinder by October 27, 2010. The second phase, which is oral and public and scheduled for March 21-March 30, 2011, will also be commented and analyzed, as well as the options for possible judgment. The judgment, which is expected to be delivered by the end of this year, according to Article 60 of the Statute, is final, without right of appeal, and has binding force.

**Vesna Trajkovska, MA**

## **INTEGRATING GRAMMAR IN MATERIALS FOR TEACHING ENGLISH IN THE AREA OF SECURITY**

### **Abstract**

Creating appealing teaching materials for ESP (English for Specific Purposes) students is a great challenge for teachers, which cannot always be easily achieved. It requires extensive reading of specialist texts related to the particular area and their adaptation, with the aim to satisfy students' needs. This process encompasses adaptation of specialist texts to students' level of knowledge of English, and their transformation into exercises which will attract and keep students' interest and attention.

This paper focuses on the integration of grammar in texts and exercises related to topics in the area of security, in a manner that would make grammar more interesting and would make students more motivated for acquiring grammar knowledge. Since new approaches in creating ESP teaching materials favor the use of content-based model based on the

integration of the four language skills, in this paper we will present examples of successful integration of grammar in various types of activities based on texts dealing with security-related topics.

**Key words:** language, grammar, ESP, teaching materials, security-related topics.

**Assistant Lazar Gurov, MA**

**Ass Prof. Angelina Taneva Veshovska, PhD**

**Ass Prof. Drage Petrevski, PhD**

## **TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AS A KEY FACTOR IN DEALING WITH THE TRANSITIONAL CHALLENGES IN THE WESTERN BALKAN'S REGION**

### **Abstract**

The transition in the Western Balkans has started in the 90s and it's still ongoing. It has recorded in its history, major security violations. These disorders were firstly manifested as challenges in the field of the political security, but the failure to deal with them, led to serious distortions in the overall security of the states of the region. Many of challenges and threats in the area of political security, in this region, led to occurrences of several armed conflicts with many civilian and military victims, presence of constant tension, high rate of crime and many other security dysfunctions.

But, despite the lengthy transition process for the entire region, it is evident that some countries are moving with rapid pace, getting closer to achieving their set objectives, while, at the same time, other countries remain with loop at same point or even going backwards. Key factor of successful coping with the challenges of the transition is the type of leadership that is practiced by the formal leaders that are positioned at different levels in the system.

In this research paper, we will do analysis and study of the impact of the transformational leadership and its coping with transitional challenges and its influence towards the maintenance of the political security. Focus will be put on acknowledgement of the key role that is brought by the practice of this leadership style when dealing with specific challenges in the Western Balkans. We will consider the specific challenges arising from the transition, the difficulties faced by leaders who do not apply appropriate leadership style and the opportunities that the transformational leaders have.

The paper will specifically consider the genesis of the serious security breaches through the challenges that are initially manifested in the sphere of political security. It will be explored how the unsuccessful management of the leadership establishment in the various stages of the recent history of Western Balkans actually led to more serious threats to the security of the state.

**Key words:** *political security, transition, western Balkans, transformational leadership.*

**Emanuel Banutai**

**Anton Travner**

**Iztok Podbregar**

**Branko Lobnikar**

## **POLICE COOPERATION CONVENTION FOR SOUTHEAST EUROPE: LESSONS LEARNED**

### **Abstract**

**Purpose** - The purpose of this paper is to review the situation of police cooperation in Southeast Europe and to acknowledge the lessons learned while implementing necessary police cooperation instruments in that region.

**Design/methodology/approach** - The paper is based on the review of literature and legal instruments, while also illustrating the first-hand experiences from PPC SEE implementation process.

**Findings** – Numerous police cooperation instruments in the EU represent useful tools in fighting transnational crime. Despite the existence of similar instruments in Southeast Europe, the region is lagging behind, especially in the phase of implementation of such instruments.

**Research limitations/implications** – The concept of this paper is based on regional ongoing processes in Southeast Europe. The findings therefore cannot be completely generalized and the specific regional aspect should be taken into account.

**Practical implications** – Based on lessons learned this paper complements the literature review of the researched topic. A growing awareness of some theory-practice gaps in the police cooperation area can have implications on the political level as well as in the law enforcement community itself.

**Originality/value** – This paper explores and addresses the understanding of police cooperation instruments' development process in Southeast Europe. Findings could be of interest for the general as well as expert audience. Also, the paper provides an added value for the civil society dealing with the protection of human rights and oversight over law enforcement agencies.

**Keywords:** police cooperation, exchange of information, human rights, cross-border crime, organized crime, SE Europe.

**Acc.д-р Snezana Mojsoska, PhD**

**Gordana Vitanova, PhD**

**Božidar Milenkovski, MA**

## **SECURITY IN ELECTRONIC BANKING SYSTEM**

### **ABSTRACT**

As a result of technology development and modernization in the 21st century, the Internet takes a key role in communication between individuals, business community and society. A new kind of channel of communication that resulted from the development of the Internet is electronic commerce, while the major industry that uses it, is the banking industry. Electronic banking is a new system of interaction between users and banking industry that allows users, through the virtual method, to manage their funds from bank accounts. Electronic banking has many positive sides (payments at any time, checking account at any time, money transfer, lower commissions, etc.), but also has disadvantages such as privacy and information security. According to data from the Institute for Statistics, the use of Internet in Macedonia is in growth by individuals about 1.9% in 2010 compared with 2009. However the use of electronic banking has a very low level and only 9.3 % of Internet users use the Internet for electronic banking.

Keywords: electronic banking, security

**Goran Ilik, PhD**

## **THE POLICY OF DOMESTICATION: INVESTMENT IN THE REGIONAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS**

### **Abstract**

This paper represents the tendency for affirmation of the policy of domestication, as a policy of cooperation between the states, which presuppose mutual solving the actual problems. Namely, this policy is characteristic for the European Union civilian power. In this paper, we also discuss the role and the significance of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), as a successor of the Stability pact, in which besides R. Macedonia, it includes other Balkan states, especially the states of former Yugoslavia. As a paradigm for explanation of this issue, we use the RCC's "Strategy and Work Program 2011-2013", in order to analyze the main parameters, stipulated for stimulating and expanding the regional cooperation capacity within the Western Balkans, in the way of reintegration, mutual reconciliation and consolidation of this region, based on the key points contained in it, such as: economic and social development, infrastructure and energy, justice and home affairs, security cooperation, building human capital and parliamentary cooperation. In that context, this paper especially examines the issue of security and security integration, through the prism of the policy of

domestication, as a qualitative investment in regional and security cooperation and strengthening the Euro-integration processes of the Western Balkan states.

Also, in this paper we discuss the significance of the regional cooperation in general and the need for its raising on a higher, institutional level.

Key points: policy of domestication, Regional Cooperation Council, security, regional cooperation, European Union.

## **Nikolay Palashev**

# **RISKS OF COMMUNICATION SECURITY**

### **Abstract**

In the context of civilization development the question of appearance, overcoming and management of social crises in a communication way becomes apparent. In any case, this question can be traced through the prism of the “human-society” dichotomy in the environment of alternating *crisis* and *norm* conditions.

The changes that occurred in the early 1990s on the Western Balkans have outlined tendencies whereby essentially new *crises* came to exist from the point of view of typical globalization processes. In this sense, on the basis of reproducing old aspirations colored with historical interpretations expressed in ideologeme and mythologem multiplications, as well as the obscurity surrounding ideologies and doctrines, political and social crises have led to formalizing the attempts to effectively fit the new democracies of the countries of the western Balkans into what we identify as United Europe. Thus, the conducted policies, partly based on the still unknown answers to solving the *crisis in confidence*, *identity crisis*, *institutional crisis*, *crisis in the business-power relations*, *political government crisis*, *ethnic crisis*, etc, have proved inefficient in the attempts to construct solid value grounds, directly linked to the national interests of separate Balkan countries. Considering this, it is only natural to seek consistent methodology for overcoming these crises. Of course, this methodology should be negotiated not only inside the countries of the Western Balkans, but also amongst the countries themselves. One of the working solutions has been to consider this through the prism of knowledge and experience in the sphere of social communications. This is namely where the question of communication security risks finds its place.

**Keywords:** Information media, Social roles, Public communication, Communication destruction, Communication security.

**Milan Žarković, PhD**  
**Biljana Simeunović-Patić, PhD**  
**Tanja Kesić, MA**

## **PROTECTION OF INJURED PARTY IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

**Abstract.** The position of an injured party in the criminal proceedings is one of the issues that nowadays get a growing attention. That is due to the acknowledging the state's obligation to secure the protection of fundamental freedoms and rights, which is highly significant considering the injured parties, especially in the case of particularly vulnerable victims. The authors particularly analyze the present solutions of victim/witness protection in Serbian criminal procedure legislation in the light of relevant international standards, and find it is necessary to further develop specific protection measures for injured parties, especially for those highly vulnerable, whose physical, mental or sexual integrity was severely harmed or jeopardized by the criminal offence. Thus, circumstantial attention in the article has been paid to the solutions concerning victim/witness protection contained in the new working version of the Serbian Criminal Procedure Code.

**Key words:** injured party / victim / criminal proceeding / victimization / protection measures.

**Boris Murgoski, PhD**

## **CRIMINALISTIC APPROACH AND FORENSIC STANDARDS WHEN ACQUIRING EVIDENCE AT THE CRIME SCENE**

### Abstract

Forensic science in the broadest sense can be defined as any science that is in service of the legal system. In fact, forensics is the application of science through an interdisciplinary approach in criminal and civil law, done by the competent investigative authorities in the criminal justice system.

Criminalistic forensic processing (investigation) at the scene of the criminal event represents one of the first and most important steps undertaken to determine important facts about a criminal event. The investigation at the crime scene is the starting point for successful use of material evidence by the forensic laboratory and the criminologist. The basic procedures which are carried out at the crime scene are: identification of material evidence, its documentation, proper collection, packaging, preservation, analysis in order to provide for a reconstruction of the crime scene.

This paper focuses on issues related to the planning of the prior and the criminal procedure in the context of criminological forensic processing, in order to effectively identify and preserve the evidence from the crime scene - as well as standardization of the procedure for preserving the evidence for analysis, and the analysis itself.

**Keywords:** inspection, crime scene, planning the investigation, evidence, proof, scientific evidence, European standards.

**Branko Lobnikar, PhD  
Špela Vesel,  
Emanuel Banutai**

## **CHALLENGES OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: EXPERIENCES OF SLOVENIAN POLICE OFFICERS**

### **Abstract:**

The purpose of this paper is to review the decade of Slovenian police officer's experiences with international peacekeeping operations. The main goal of police officers, involved in these missions, is to prevent conflicts between opposite sides, to implement basic agreements, protect humanitarian missions and reinforce policing operations in the conflict area. Police peacekeepers should be well prepared for different stress situations; they are exposed to various stress factors before, during, and after serving in a mission. That is why training and reintegration programmes are of great importance. We establish that respondents assess that deployment to a peacekeeping mission has a positive and negative impact on the relationships between family members. As many as  $\frac{3}{4}$  of mission members believe deployment can have a positive impact above all in the sense of strengthening the emotional ties between partners, increased mutual trust and strengthening of the partnership. For them, deployment to a peacekeeping mission is a challenge and personal experience, which can change the way they see the world.  $\frac{2}{3}$  of partners state similar positive impacts and they also believe that there is more trust between the partners after the experience with the peacekeeping mission, they treasure their time together and thus represent greater support for each other in difficult times. As the most common problem, respondents perceived marital problems and the occurrence of negative feelings among family members (anger, avoidance, judgment...). A large share of respondents stressed problems with children. 43.8% of respondents also named depression as a problem.

**Keywords:** police, police officer's family, peacekeeping missions, Slovenia, stress, training and reintegration programmes, SE Europe.

**Dane Subotić**

## **SPECIAL POLICE MEASURES PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF SOME VULNERABLE SOCIAL GROUPS**

**Abstract:** The nature of police profession makes it one of the most difficult professions within the social division of labour. The consequence of this is that police officers frequently find themselves in contradictory situations – to protect human rights limiting them at the same time. Such circumstances are favourable to violation of human rights, especially of the members of vulnerable social groups. Therefore, this paper deals with special police measures aimed at protection and respect of human rights of the members of particularly sensitive social groups such as juveniles, women, refugees, internally displaced persons, non-residents, victims and witnesses.

**Key words:** police, juveniles, women, refugees, internally displaced persons, non-residents, victims, witnesses.

**Darko Simovic, LLD  
Dragutin Avramovic, MA  
Sreten Jugovic, LLD**

## **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER A STATE OF EMERGENCY – THE CASE OF SERBIA**

**Abstract:** A state of emergency represents an irregular, exceptional situation, which may occur in any state, temporarily disabling normal constitutional functioning, caused by unpredictable circumstances, resulting in disturbance of basic social values. A situation when the very existence of the state and society may be in question needs some kind of temporary concentration of power, providing a swift reaction in those critical circumstances. On the other hand, common misuse of this legal institute brings into question modalities, mechanisms and methods of control of competent authority in exceptional situation, as under such conditions human rights, the very essence of legal state, may be easily endangered. Those conditions demand additional attention of the constitution makers in the process of regulating this sensitive, both political and legal institution. Because of that, it is necessary to provide for an efficient mechanism to control emergency powers, as well as for a simple system of liability of those exercising emergency powers that can be really implemented in case of abuse of this institute.

In respect to concentration of power, which can easily be abused, special guarantees must be given to the protection of human rights. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a list of non-derogable and absolutely protected human rights that must be respected under a state of emergency. The Republic of Serbia can be taken as a very interesting case study in this field because Serbia has experienced the state of emergency in 2003. Namely, developments that

followed declaration of the state of emergency in 2003 indicated many disadvantages of the then institutional arrangement, which can be very instructive for constitution makers to come.

**Key words:** State of emergency; human rights; constitutionalism.

**Dragana Kolarić, PhD**

## **EUROPEAN STANDARDS ON COMBATING TERRORISM AND THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

### **Current Situation and Perspectives**

**Abstract:** The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia still makes distinction between the criminal offence of terrorism (Article 312) and the criminal offence of international terrorism (Article 391). The former is included among criminal offences compromising the constitutional order or security of the Republic of Serbia, and the latter refers to the Chapter XXXIV of the Criminal Code including criminal offences against humanity and other rights guaranteed by the international law. The existence of two distinct criminal offences is controversial. In preliminary considerations yet, the author indicates that the globalization of violence has resulted in the fact that terrorism is seen as "equal evil" by the whole international community and therefore the duality of two distinct criminal offences in respect to object of protection under criminal law has to be abandoned. In the second part of this paper, the author indicates to European standards on combating terrorism and to what extent criminal legislations of some states on the territory of the former SFRY is harmonized with them. In the third, central part, the author deals with the disadvantages of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia and indicates the steps to be undertaken in order to harmonize it with the most significant European sources aimed at combating terrorism. Terrorism has proven to be a complex issue both by international organizations and national criminal legislations. Therefore, any suggestion in which direction the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia has to be directed in the field of fight against terrorism is not an easy task.

**Key words:** terrorism, the Framework Decision, the Council of the European Union, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, criminal offence.

**Ivica Simonovski, PhD**

## **CRIMINAL – LEGAL PROTECTION FROM CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF TERRORISM IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

Multidimensional problem of terrorism needs multidimensional approach to be resolved. In this sense, the states undertake activities in two fields: on one side, take legislative measures, and on the other side, they undertake measures and activities by state authorities within the framework of defined competencies.

Escalation of terrorism, which is characterized by a large mass of material damage and human losses, in global frame, undermines the base of rule of law, democracy, economy and security of nations. Terrorism by its multidimensional shapes and patterns, finds a way to successfully avoid transnational attempts to realize, first of all, the concept definition, legislation and instrument for efficient destroying.

In this context the international community through the application of specific mechanisms (Convention, Decisions, Resolutions and Recommendation) is trying to fight against terrorism, while national legislation of the countries should fully comply with international regulations and standards.

Set of normative legal acts in the Republic of Macedonia, precisely and accurately defines the intention to facilitate and ensure participation of the Republic of Macedonia in international cooperation in fight against terrorism. The complete adjustment of domestic legislation with the challenges of modern terrorism represents a possibility achieve of one of the prerequisites for entering the Republic of Macedonia in the Euro-Atlantic and European families.

**Key words:** *terrorism, legislative measures, conventions, resolutions, recommendations, legal acts*

**Ljubinko Mitrovic, PhD**

**Nikolina Grbic-Pavlovic, LLM**

## **NEW JUVENILE CRIMINAL LAW IN THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA (Meeting international standards)**

**Abstract:** In December 2009, for the first time in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, in the Republic of Srpska as one of the two entities of BiH, the *Law on protection and processing children and juveniles in the criminal proceeding* was passed as *lex specialis*. In order to keep up with the international standards in this area, it was necessary to draft a specific law for juveniles. Following the example of modern legislative systems, the mentioned Law contains units that systematically address issues of juvenile delinquency. Regarding that, this Law includes provisions on material and criminal procedure law, organization of juvenile courts, the execution of sanctions for juvenile offenders, as well as the part which refers to the criminal offences committed against children and juveniles.

The Article 1 of this Law lays down the special rule of conduct towards children conflicted with the law, younger adults, and children that are victims or witnesses, which should be treated by courts, prosecutor's offices, authorized officials, guardianship bodies, family, school, institutions at all levels of society, and other participants involved in the criminal procedure. Such social factors should act in a manner that, free of discrimination, promote a sense of dignity and personal value of a child, taking into account the child's age, the best interests of the child, their right to life, survival and development, at the same time allowing the child to, according to their age and maturity, express his/hers opinion in all relevant matters, while all efforts should lead to rehabilitation and social reintegration of the child and them taking a constructive role in the society. The authors of this paper will only show some (new) solutions contained herein.

**Key words:** juvenile, the juvenile judge, the juvenile prosecutor, guardianship body, police caution.

**Marjan Arsovski, PhD**  
**EUROPEAN UNION'S FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY IN THE**  
**WESTERN BALKAN**

**Abstract**

EU countries have always recognized the need to act together in foreign policy and defense matters, but this has proved to be a difficult challenge and hard to achieved. The principle of common foreign and security policy (CFSP) was formalized for the first time in 1992 by the Treaty of Maastricht, but creation of formal secondary instruments for diplomacy and intervention were needed pursuant to regional conflicts in the 1990s.

Such decisive actions are the European Union peacekeeping missions to several of the world's trouble spots which promote development of the European Security and Defense Policy and design the European military structure. The first EU military missions were in the Balkans where it has established itself as a key player in the resolution of the conflicts in the Western Balkans. Its leading role in the Balkans was not just funding the assistance projects in seven countries in order to help them build stable societies, but also deployment of military, police and justice in Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina to help ensure law and order. In this context, the research paper aim is to explore the military missions of the European union in the western Balkans as a cradle for the birth of the European union army.

**Keywords:** Western Balkan, European Union, Military missions, Defense and Security Policy.

**Mile Sikman, PhD,**  
**Stevo Ivetic, MA,**  
**Goran Amidzic, MA**

**NEW FORMS OF ORGANIZED CRIME CAUSED BY GLOBAL**  
**CHANGE - A REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA AND BIH**

**Abstract:** In the context of the overall negative social phenomena organized crime takes a special place, given its constant presence and a trend for expansion, as well as its tendency to be expressed through new forms characterized by high level of organization, classification and internationalization, at the same time adjusting to the socio - economic and political relations of each country. Namely, the beginning of nineties brought a dramatic and sudden social change at the global level, which had an impact on all spheres of social life (political, economic, social, cultural, normative, moral, etc.), and which, as such, also affected various social phenomena, including organized crime. All this led to the appearance of new, or actualization of existing security challenges, risks and threats, among which, the organized crime, especially that of international character, turned up to be a major security problem.

However, what is characteristic of organized crime is that, influenced by global social changes, it has undergone significant changes, which indicate that some forms have been actualized, while some others have just appeared. Recently recorded new forms of organized crime are: gambling on the Internet (*online* sports betting, *online* casinos, big money-laundering schemes, etc.), manipulation on stock markets (rising-falling scheme), frauds by mortgages (unfair assessment, dishonest lenders, purchase of the assets at actual value, insuring property by fictitious values), credit card frauds, the high-cost telephone calls (sky-high phone bills), misuse of modern technologies (cyber-crime), etc. Also, it is important to emphasize the appearance of new ways of organizing criminal groups in so-called criminal network, that is, transnational criminal collectivities, and also to point out the specificities caused by this form of organization and activity of criminal groups. Some of these tendencies are present in the Republic of Srpska and BiH, which requires an adequate institutional and legal reaction.

The purpose of this paper is reflected in the assessment of new forms of organized crime in the Republic of Srpska and BiH and institutional and criminal responses to them. A new phenomenology is caused by the global social changes that have been occurring in the last twenty years, such as technological development, migration, transfer of capital and services across the border, open markets, etc. The results of this paper may be applied in the assessment of new forms of organized crime, caused by global changes, and may provide institutional and criminal law proposals (*de lege ferenda*) which would lead to the successful prevention of and combating these forms of crime.

**Keywords:** Organized crime, cyber-crime, phenomenological dimension of organized crime, etiological dimension of organized crime, global social changes.

**Miodrag Labović, PhD**  
**MEDIA CORRUPTION AND DEMOCRACY**  
**IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

**ABSTRACT**

The media corruption is new theoretical term that has never been researched from socio-criminological aspect so far. This type of corruption has direct impact to the non-objective informing of the citizens through most sensitive ways of manipulation and thus it represents strongest strike on the democracy of Republic of Macedonia and its most important segment – democratic, fair and free elections. The media corruption generally is accomplished on three levels or subtypes. The first level consists of political corruption, by making influence from the centres of political power over the editor politics of certain medias. Second, the political-economic corruption made by the Government over certain medias, by transferring amounts in millions of Euros to the television medias through marketing agencies, completely legal from legal aspect (*lege artis*), but highly suspicious from socio-criminological aspect winning the Government public tenders for advertising campaigns. Third, through economic-political corruption, firstly accomplished in the same medias by

conducting criminal offences, tax frauds and money laundering, and latter when the Government conducts inspection and discovers irregularities, instead to submit this cases to the legal authorities, it abuses the position and the authorities and blackmails certain medias to change the concept of their editors' politics.

The damage caused by this sensitive crime of media corruption has huge negative consequences, not only from material, but also from an even more nonmaterial aspect for a society as fragile as the Macedonian society. The most negative consequence is the fact that in Republic of Macedonia, in these circumstances, there are not and cannot exist preconditions for fair and truly free, democratic elections. **The price paid by the citizens is lack of democratic and economic development of the country that leads to an unstable political and security condition, etc.** In these conditions, the PR becomes damaging substitution for the realistic and developing political offer. The Republic of Macedonia becomes prisoner of the black-white world of the two largest political parties around which in the past 20 years of transition the political satellites, that tend but realistically cannot become a real third option, circulate. Besides free media, the citizens should have freedom to select of programs, equally represented not only by the political competitors but also even more important, the citizens should know more about the entire relevant offer of conceptual ideas, and long term systematic - strategic approaches for solving the most sensitive priorities of highest state interest. In order to accomplish that, instead of a corrupted journalism that is based on sensationally trivial topics, we need creative, investigative journalism based on objective professional standards. In order to accomplish this, qualitative radical reforms are necessary within the most crucial spheres in the society.

**Key words:** media corruption, non-objective informing, democracy, freedom of choice, security, investigative journalism, independent intellectuals.

**Jovanova Natasha**  
**MACEDONIAN STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD**  
**PUNISHMENT**

**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to elaborate the question on students' attitudes toward punishment in Republic of Macedonia based on the research results on students' attitudes toward crime conducted in 2009 on sample of 357 students of the Faculty of Security, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Pedagogy and Faculty of Philosophy. Particularly, we discuss the results of students' attitudes toward punishment about some crime acts and asocial behaviors and we will present the results related with attitudes towards death penalty. The results of the research show that the students in Republic of Macedonia have high retributive attitude toward some criminal and asocial acts while high percentage of students support the death penalty for certain acts.

In this paper we will present the level of fear of crime, the differences between respondents based on gender, faculty and year of study, and the influence of fear of crime on students' attitudes toward punishment and death penalty.

**Nenad Milic, MA**  
**Dragan Milidragovic, MA**  
**Dragana Andjelkovic**

## **REFORM OF BASIC POLICE TRAINING IN SERBIA – WAY TO PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE POLICE**

**Abstract:** No police organization can bear the epithet of modern and efficient if it is not based on a good system of professional staff development. Investment in human resources is of the utmost importance for any profession including the police. Therefore, the reform of police training and education is given priority within the overall reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia. In the Republic of Serbia, for a long time, basic police training has been conducted at the Police High School in Sremska Kamenica (four-year education) or during six-month police training course. Organized in this way, training of police personnel has proved inadequate; hence in cooperation with the OSCE mission in Serbia, police training reform process started and shortly after that, the Center for Basic Police Training (BPTC) was established. The establishment of the BPTC was preceded by a detailed analysis of a police officer job profile – activity conducted jointly by distinguished experts from Serbian police (police station commanders) and OSCE experts. Based on analysis of the job profile, a comprehensive list of occupational duties and tasks were created. Based on them, the knowledge, skills, abilities and positions necessary to competently perform basic police duties were determined, and based upon them police training program was created. New police training course lasts 12 months and is divided into three phases. Upon their completion, a final exam is to be passed. Police training in the BPTC is carried out through different training modules, using modern training aids and methods. During the training course, students are referred twice to the police field duties (inside regional police departments). After passing the final exam, field training phase is to be completed under the supervision of field training officers (mentors) and field training coordinators. First experiences from the field have shown that new police training program raised the skills and competencies of basic police officers to the much greater extent than the previous police training program. In this regard, the paper points out the basic contents of the new police training system in the Republic of Serbia, the importance of using modern training methods, and some practices that may be useful for those who are involved in police training reform processes elsewhere. Reformed police training produces significant prerequisite in building police professionalism, however, there are still some practical problems the authors also point out to.

**Key words:** police, police training, police reform, police skills, police professionalism

**Nebojša Teofilović, PhD,  
Nenad Radović, PhD  
Tatjana Teofilović, MA,**

## **POLITICAL CORRUPTION AS A FACTOR OF INSTABILITY IN REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

**Abstract:** Political corruption is present in all political systems, past and contemporary, regardless of their class character and political form, and it will certainly exist and endanger social development in the future, although its existence is practically often denied by individuals on the top of political power and state government. Further in the paper, the authors looked at the procedures that proved most successful in preventing corruption in practice so far, and underscored the importance of relevant institutions in Serbia, dealing with the combat against corruption.

**Key words:** corruption, money, politics, control, institution.

**Obrad Stevanović, PhD,  
Dalibor Kekić, PhD,  
Slobodan Miladinović, PhD**

## **TERRORIST ATTACK USING THE FLU VIRUS AND USAGE OF SLIAR MATHEMATICAL MODEL**

### **Abstract**

Use of the influenza virus for a terrorist attack is possible scenario in the near future. Contemporary theorists and practitioners in the concept of security placed the issue of outbreaks of communicable diseases as terrorist attack in a matter of exact importance to human lives. Modern mathematics has shown that an important ally of the theorists and practitioners of security, which is necessary to be able to predict the potential security challenge or threat. The closest way to predict this is using mathematical models. SLIAR model is a model that includes: uninfected (S), latent (L), infected (I), asymptomatic (A) and recovered (R) members of a community affected by the flu. In this case, we will take an example when vaccination is done in group L, I, and A in hospitals, after possible terrorist attack, or in a case of mutable virus.

**Key words:** influenza, security issue, the mathematical model, terrorist attack, mutable virus, matrix.

**Rajkovchevski Rade, MA**  
**Trpe Stojanovski, PhD**  
**Stojanka Mircheva, PhD**  
**Katerina Krstevska, MLL**

## **IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEMPORARY POLICING IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

### **Abstract**

In Macedonia, the processes occurring as a result of the transition and implementation of the Euro and Euro-Atlantic aspirations imposed the need for harmonization of legal standards and institutions practices to EU norms in the relevant areas. With the implementation of security sector reform, police had undergone several changes regarding the overall police functioning. The segments of the police structure regarding the information and communication technology (ICT) with some changes were covered partially, while with others they were covered in details. Moreover, the objective of this paper is to explain the progress of the introduction of information and communication technology for the period 1990-2011, through two forms of information collected: a) by means of interviews with three experienced experts from the Ministry of Internal affairs, b) by analysing information and documents related to information and communication segment of the police reforms in Macedonia.

The main source of data are interviews conducted in Macedonia within the work packages of information and communication technology of the project *"Composite: Comparative Police Studies in the EU"* (2010-2014), laws and acts respected by the police and governing activities related to information and communication technology as well as the experiences of the dynamics in the same area, obtained through comparative analysis of materials from other nine countries participating in the project. The paper should present the impact of international factor and the interest of police management structures for the development and implementation of ICT in the Ministry of Internal affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, needed in police work in contemporary society. By analyzing the content it should be identified several parameters: lessons learned, experiences and impact of services on international factors and domestic experts. The identification of the above parameters should serve to determine the extent of progress in relation to: a) identification of needs related to ICT and b) the representation of information and communication technology in strategic documents, budget and priorities of the Ministry of Internal affairs.

The conclusions derived from the analysis of the implemented, on-going and planned projects in the field of informatics and communications should provide recommendations for future implementation of solutions, their characteristics and method of use within the work of the police of Republic of Macedonia.

**Key words:** police, crime, technology, development and project.

**Sergej Cvetkovski**

## **INSTRUMENTS OF EU ENGAGEMENT IN A WESTERN BALKANS STATE**

### **Abstract**

This paper analyses the instruments of EU engagement in Western Balkans states in achieving their goals in sphere of justice and internal affairs. EU has involved in Western Balkans states with dual-track strategy. On one side providing them with possibility of future membership, EU has incited pre-accession process which tends not only to strengthen cooperation in the sphere of justice and internal affairs but also to gradually transform those states to full-membership states able to participate on their own in the European sphere of freedom, security and justice. The EU foreign ruling in the frame of Stabilization and association process is led by a strategy of transferred government based on conditionality, where network of authorities act complementary to conditionality ruling. On the other side, in addition EU has deployed police missions and rule of law missions in ESDP framework in order to accomplish its internal security goals in those states of Western Balkans where activities connected with justice and home affairs (JHA) in the Stabilization and association were evaluated as insufficient (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo).

**Key words:** EU, Western Balkans, Stabilization and association process, ESDP, missions.

**Svetlana Nikoloska, PhD**

## **INVESTIGATIONS OF ORGANIZED ECONOMIC- FINANCIAL CRIME THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF CONCEPT AND METHOD OF TEAMWORK OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT COMPETENT INSTITUTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

### **Abstract**

The organized economic - financial crime is becoming more and more serious danger in the society in Republic of Macedonia which makes direct damages on the budget of the state, and the citizens are indirect victims of this crime. The shapes in which it acts are diverse and they are manifested as a misuse of the official function, misuse of workers rights, tax frauds, corruption, money laundering, etc. The crime committers seem connected and organized and their goal is to get to a huge wealth, not to get caught and nothing of their criminal contributions to be confiscated. The organization of the criminals depends on their need to be involved in the criminal network of crime committers who have professional knowledge. They are in very high positions in the authority and they have power in the state. That is their guarantee that they will not get caught for economic-financial deeds which do harm on the budget of the state. For the research of the organized economic- financial crime according the criminal law, there are many state authorities which have police accreditation: Public Prosecutor, Ministry of Internal affairs, Ministry of Finance by the Financial Police and

Customs. But the complicity of these problems imposes the need of inclusion of other state authorities and institutions which will be indirectly included in the investigating process (Labor Inspection, the market inspectorate, tax inspection) and the newly formed state authorities for financial Intelligence FIU, by the principle of “case studies” or complete clarification and prove of criminal - legal event. Research process involves the application of appropriate legal methods, application of measures and actions in the criminal investigation in order to provide evidence of the crime committed and illegally acquired proceeds and further through the concept of financial investigation to provide information and data on concealment of criminal proceeds and their transformation in new forms of wealth - the purchase of movable and immovable property and transfer money abroad. The purpose of the financial investigation is the identification and provision of criminal proceeds illegally obtained through a measure of freezing and confiscation by enabling the enactment of a final court ruling. The research process is the responsibility of the Basic Public Prosecutor for Organized Crime and Corruption, in cooperation with directly and indirectly relevant state bodies and institutions in carrying out a particular criminal case should act planning, coordinating and exchanging information to facilitate the provision of all information and evidence of committed crimes, their committers and the type and amount of criminal proceeds.

Keywords: Organised economic - financial crime, crime investigation, financial investigation, directly relevant institutions, confiscation of property.

**Oliver Bakreski**  
**Tanja Milosevska**

## **THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN SECURITY**

Abstract: The public debates of the security challenges the countries face with, are reflection with dramatizing the subject, as it is the absolute priority. By designating this as a priority issue, we take the liberty to conclude that nowadays countries face numerous security challenges, to which even the most developed countries hadn't found the correct answers for their efficient management. Opposite to some optimistic forecasts, that with the collapse of the Warsaw pact, Soviet Union and the whole bipolar system the security will be conditioned and the main preoccupation of the states will be focused toward building a system of universal security, the increased number, the content and the diversity of the security challenges and threats imposed the need of intensifying the debate for finding new solutions in coping with the potential security challenges.

Key words: Security, security challenges, risks and threats, security priorities, the Balkan.

**Tatjana Kolar-Gregorić,  
Želimir Radmilović**

## **SITUATED LEARNING IN THE FIELD OF TECHNIQUES IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**

### **ABSTRACT**

Following the achievements of so called “cognitive revolution” in psychology, new insights into the approach to the certain areas of education, especially in the field of natural sciences, have been acquired. Supporting the thesis that situated learning is an optimal way of acquiring knowledge and skills – competences in the field of criminal investigation, especially techniques in criminal investigation, long before Bologna process was institutionalized in Croatia, the existing subjects in the field of techniques in criminal investigation were adapted, so that the *ex cathedra* approach was transformed into the situational approach. This paper shows the education system at the Police College in Zagreb, regarding the field of techniques in criminal investigation, based on the situated learning, such as: situations based on the concrete cases, real-life situations and circumstances, a step-by-step approach, which does not allow the transfer to the new area before the previous one has been successfully completed. The step-by-step approach is important because it leads to the self-elimination of students who are unable to accomplish the previous task, and proceed to the next one. Situations must be concrete and simple (abstract, imaginary situations, according to Anderson, J.R et al., in “situated learning and education are of little use). Finally, the acquired competences must be at the level which is sufficient for independent conducting simple procedures at the crime scene and in the lab, i.e. knowledge and utilizing of methods and resources in the criminal investigation of mass crime, which are the competences of professional baccalaureus/baccalaurea in criminal investigation.

Key words: cognitive revolution, situated learning, competencies, techniques in criminal investigation, investigation of mass crime, professional baccalaureus/baccalaurea in criminal investigation.

**V. Zorić, B.Forca, D.Tatomir, Ž.Nikač, S.Jaćimovski  
S. Armaković, I. Šetrajčić**

## **ANALYSIS OF SUICIDAL TERRORISM PREVENTION IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISTURBANCE OF STATE STABILITY**

### **Abstract**

Correlations and connections of criminalistics, that in general sense should be considered as fight against sociological contamination of human environment and as such, it should be classified in the category of social sciences, with medicine, biology, chemistry and physics, represent one of the typical examples of social and natural sciences coupling. Precisely that

coupling will be utilized in this work for the sake of analytical approach to the suicidal terrorism. Ideological suicidal situation, ideological pressure, students of the Japanese school “Hirohito”, hypnosis, drug addiction, all these are potential sources and ways of recruitment of suicidal personalities/persons. The paper includes analytical aspects of people without hope because of material (difficult economical situation) or health reasons (serious, untreatable diseases) as well as in patients of mental facilities from whose lines the potential executors of suicidal terrorism can be recruited and proposals for prevention of the government stability violation are given.

**Keywords:** Suicidal terrorism, analysis of prevention, government stability.

**Zanet Ristoska, MA**

## **THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MASS-MEDIA AND MODERN SECURITY THREATS WITHIN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (MASS-MEDIA AND TERRORISM)**

Resume: Associating the media with modern security threats is a subject that becomes more and more relevant.

This especially gains seriousness in the present situation of modern threats, particularly conducted through various terrorist acts that the modern society faces.

Relation between terrorism and mass-media is the security question that has to be evaluated.

Terrorism is a major threat and it is at the top of all national security strategy. On the other hand, mass-media is the most important new power which has influence in all the segments of the social life.

The modern means of communication and the mass-media have great influence on the modification of the modern way of warfare. Fast communication gives the journalists the opportunities to be directly involved in the conflict and report from the actual scene, which results in the increased interest of the public's view on all aspects of modern warfare.

One of the most important strategies for achieving one's goal is mobilization of the public opinion.

But, this way of thinking has been accepted and also used by the terrorists and its organizations. They overrun the media, they even create their own media (newspapers, TV-stations etc.) to get closer to the public and justify their goals and actions.

The media reports can often increase the fear of the public and intensify the meaning of the threat. By doing that the fear spreads and the media become means for psychological influence of terrorism and terrorists.

Considering that terrorism and the fight against it are a very sensitive problem, this paper will try to discuss this subject as a problem that our society is not immune to.

Key words: mass-media, terrorism, security, strategy, public opinion.

**Zlate Dimovski, PhD  
Ice Ilijovski  
Kire Babnoski**

## **INTELLIGENCE PROCESS AS A KEY LINK IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM**

### **Abstract**

Subject of the scientific explanation of this paper is the fight against terrorism in terms of application of the intelligence processes as an important part of criminal investigation. Terrorist organizations find suitable ground for spreading their ideology and perform their activities in post-conflict areas; particularly in recent times, taking off in the Balkans, too.

The role of intelligence services in particular, is more reflected in the detection of terrorist organizations, their plans and preparations for carrying out terroristic acts, political and psychological motivation, the profile of terrorists and their logistical capabilities. The paper will be giving an overview of the stages, elements, and tasks of the intelligence process as a basic tool of intelligence services in taking measures to oppose this global scourge. The need for gathering intelligence information represents the main goal of each country in fully achieving a preventive function in the fight against terrorism.

Key words: intelligence, intelligence process, intelligence agency, terrorism, terrorist organization, terrorist acts, anti-terror fight

**Darko Marinković, PhD  
Zoran Đurđević, PhD**

## **PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FORMER SFRY COUNTRIES**

**Abstract:** The search for the efficient strategy of fighting against the organized crime in the world has been going on for some time and it mostly relies on the response by the criminal legislation, which must be based on the link between the traditional and contemporary concepts of fighting against crime. The experiences so far have shown that exclusively traditional institutes of criminal law and crime investigation are not efficient enough in this area. Special investigation techniques today represent evidentiary techniques that are most suitable to cope with contemporary crimes, their characteristics, perfidy and sophistication. The experiences of many countries have constituted the rule that in cases of particularly serious crimes it is necessary to use the data provided using various forms of electronic surveillance, secret agents, controlled deliveries, testimonies of cooperating witnesses and

other techniques in order to increase the efficiency of investigating bodies and to reduce the time required to provide evidence.

All countries that used to constitute the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, two decades ago prescribed special investigation techniques and the procedures of their application in their national legislations today. In these countries, they are considered important as evidence procedures, which are used both to detect and prove the crimes that have been committed as well as to prevent the planned serious crimes, in cases when other measures and activities fail to yield success. It is the impression that the satisfactory legal regulations in this field have not yet been found, which is confirmed by frequent amendments to laws on criminal proceedings in all countries mentioned in the paper within the context of regulations related to special investigation techniques. This is not particularly surprising if we bear in mind that these investigation activities invade deeply into the sphere of guaranteed freedoms and rights of citizens. One can say that in criminal proceedings in former SFRY countries, in standardization of special investigative techniques, the standards required in EU countries were met, which, in fact, are their general, universal standards of use.

**Key words:** special investigation techniques, law on criminal proceedings, legislations of former SFRY countries, principles of special investigation techniques application, organized crime, evidence procedures

**Željko Karaš, PhD**  
**REFORMING THE ROLE OF POLICE AUTHORITIES**  
**IN THE PROCESS OF GATHERING EVIDENCE**

**Abstract**

This article deals with relation between police and other authorities in the process of gathering evidence during pre-trial proceedings. The purpose is to elaborate difficulties that caused abandoning of criminal procedure model in Croatia because such model was introduced almost half a century ago and it was similar in many countries of Southeastern Europe. New model from 2008 is currently in force only for some specific crimes, and it will completely enter into force during 2011.

Concerning the status of police inquiries (*neformalne izvidne radnje*), a difference exists between the case-law and the prevailing theoretical view. When old model of pre-trial stage was written, it was emphasized that police inquiries will not have evidential status but will only be informal information. An investigative judge was preferred authority for gathering of evidence, so informal police inquiries had purpose to aid him. Jurisprudence in Croatia did not accept such theoretical standpoints and admitted most of inquiries as evidence. Police had broader role in collecting evidence than it was anticipated in the theory.

The main position in collecting evidence in the old model was given to the investigating judge (*istražni sudac*). Concerning formal investigatory powers (*formalne istražne radnje*) data in the paper showed that very small part of investigatory actions was performed by the

investigating judge (some actions less than 1%). Such result indicates that although investigatory actions were reserved for a judge, they were mostly done by police authorities alone. The role of police authorities in gathering evidence is also supported by conducting special investigation measures (*posebne izvidne radnje*) such as interception of communication and undercover investigations. In the new model, an investigating judge will be substituted by a public prosecutor, and main proponents are expressing intention of narrowing the role of police. This paper is pointing that it could be more complicated task in procedural reality.

Key words: Police, investigating judge, inquires, investigatory actions, public prosecutor.

**Ferdinand Odzakov, MA**

## **ASYMMETRICAL THREATS AS NEW CHALLENGES FOR SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES**

### **ABSTRACT**

The last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought a definite end to the existence of the Yugoslav federation, so turbulences of the “powder keg” reached its climax, and ended in NATO operation against Yugoslavia at that time, and still unexplained conflict in Macedonia in 2001, from scientific aspect.

The above – mentioned overlaps with disintegration of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty, which significantly reduced at least in the foreseeable future the probability of war outbreak of conventional type.

Key actors opposing the states are no more (other) states, but it is rather “non-state actors” embodied in the activities of various terrorist and criminal groups, and the Balkans itself is not immune to it.

Intelligence and security services of the Balkan countries, as all other such services in the world, more and more recognize their direct competitors or enemies in terrorist and criminal organizations in attempts to support national security.

**Key words:** Security – intelligence services, asymmetric threats, terrorism, terrorist groups, organized crime, criminal groups.

**Aleksandar Doncev, PhD**  
**MAINTAINING PEACE AND STABILITY ON THE**  
**BALKANS**

**ABSTRACT**

The security is characterized with dynamic development of the countries that are making efforts to find their place in the new order, in which course of events the international community and its institutions are facing an ongoing and undesired military, non-military and other risks and menaces. The main feature of the European security development is formation of security environment based on cooperative relations and mutually coordinated activities in the field of security, sustaining stability, prevention and settlement of crisis, expressed and conducted primarily through the leading role of NATO in the creation of the security policy.

The member countries of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), by the means of mechanisms led by NATO, make continuous actions for expanding the zone of democracy and stability in Europe. The Republic of Macedonia is an active participant and member of these relations, which are strongly supported by this country. The development of the European security and defense identity and policy, complemented and based on the permanent cooperation with NATO, share the same goal. This is also supported by OSCE, which has focused its work to a great extent in the field of human and minority rights, democracy development and rule of law.

The United Nations, with reinforced role and improved mechanisms and instruments for taking actions remains to be the widest framework and basis for acting of the countries in their international cooperation, based on the international law, including the right to defend the country, by the country itself and/or allied within the collective security and defense systems.

**Key words:** security, stability, asymmetric threats and risks, democracy, rule of law.

**Simona Strmečki,**  
**Krunoslav Antoliš, PhD**  
**THE IMPORTANCE OF ICT FOR THE COMMON EU'S FOREIGN AND**  
**SECURITY POLICY**

**ABSTRACT:**

For the purpose of efficient establishment of EU's foreign and security policy it is necessary to increase investments in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) in order to efficiently stimulate the processes, such as situation assessments, decision making, giving and executing orders, i.e. investments in the C4ISR information system (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance). Development of crisis management processes is possible by using the ICT, which can, in the end, contribute to the field of conflict prevention, which greatly influence the stability and security in crisis areas. The ICT has irreplaceable role in the processes connected with: combat missions against terrorism, antiballistic defense, responses in the use of weapons for mass destruction, evacuations of civilians and assistance in cases of natural disasters. It is

important to emphasize the role of the Global Information Grid (GIG), which enables users' access, exchange, use and management of data, regardless of their location. In this grid the management is centralized which enables common action by military and other entities, but not the common management of different entities, e.g. military and scientific. The ICT has a role in the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), where The International Data Centre (IDC) is established to be in charge of data collecting, processing, analyzing and reporting. Collecting of data is conducted by the International Monitoring System (IMS), which is consisted of the global network of sensors for detection and recording possible nuclear explosions, while data and information are received and transported by the Global Communications Infrastructure (GCI). Strategic plans and priorities are developed at the EU level, which include the establishment of European Bomb Data System within the Europol Information System. All of the above mentioned give ICT very important position which is of great importance for the future of common EU's foreign and security policy.

Key words: ICT, Common Foreign and Security Policy.

**Snezana Nikodinoska – Stefanovska, PhD**

## **SECURITY CONCEPTS OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS -FIELD OF COORDINATION, COOPERATION OR COMPETITION?**

### **ABSTRACT**

The subjects of the international order that have gained more importance and authority in recent decades are international organizations with competence in the field of security and defense. The first place in terms of development and active role in maintaining international peace and the overall security is hold by the organizations that stretch over the Euro-Atlantic region. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are the three most important organizations in the Euro-Atlantic region that have shaped world history through their commitments in the framework of maintaining peace, security and stability. Their commitments have been with different characteristics and in accordance with the characteristics of the international order, the scope of intervention and goals to be achieved.

The concepts of security refer to different sets of issues and have their origins in different historical and philosophical context. The end of the Cold War made the concept of security one of the most disputed concepts in international relations.

In this paper, the security concept of these three major security organizations for Europe and Western Balkans will be analyzed. In this respect, the basic documents that explain the way in which these organizations understand and apply their security concepts will be analyzed.

**Key words:** security, NATO, EU, OBSE.

**Sergiu Adrian VASILE, PhD**  
**Amalia Nițu**

## **RECONFIGURATION AND THE PERSPECTIVES OF STRATEGIC AREAS OF SECURITY IN THE EUROPEAN SPACE**

### **Abstract:**

The world is an unsafe environment, with sharp conflicts, where the war is the rule rather than exception. The theoretical roots of this vision can be found in Thomas Hobbes's philosophical work. The concepts of danger, threat, risk and vulnerability have been defined by different doctrinal implicit and explicit theories related to security, but the consensus doesn't seem to have been reached. In the study of these terms we intend to make a conceptual clarification of the areas of security policy across Europe in general and the prospects of the dynamics of these vectors, in particular, without mentioning only the existing trends. While the USA, as a sovereign state with clearly defined borders was able to adapt their concepts in a short period of time, after September 11, the EU is still hampered by institutional inconsistencies when they have to react to crisis situations. Unlike the concepts available in the U.S., in the field of security philosophy, organization and equipment of structures, Europe still looks like a cluster of states and administrative traditions. Neither the treaties provide the harmonization of public administration in Member States nor the European Commission has the means to impose its laws, with some exceptions in terms of fair economic competition laws.

Keywords: European space, risks, threats, dangers, strategic areas.

**Marjan Gjurovski, MA**  
**Rina Kirkova, PhD**

## **THE RISKS AND THREATS TO ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STABILITY AND SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA VS INTEGRATION PROSPECTIVES**

### **Resume**

The basic (core) components of risk of the state might (can) be divided into two groups: quantitative measurable components and parts that are described as qualitative, and whose assessment is complex. Components that can be quantified and assessed, are: economic risk, financial risk, risk of exchange rate changes. While components that are described as qualitative and whose assessment is complex are: political risk, cultural risk, risk related to the legal framework of the country, regional risk and systems risk; (global crisis). All these elements affect the security and political stability of Macedonia and the whole region in general.

This paper will tackle the dilemma whether the integrative perspectives that are open for the country, are the only options for dealing effectively with risks and threats. Among other things, a reference to the strategic environment of the Republic and its security and defense policy will be made.

The article will analyze the threats to security and political stability of the country: the citizen as an individual, the enterprises, the state itself, life requirements and the overall international security and economic system.

Officially there is no direct link between political risk and becoming a NATO member. Therefore, the analysis should provide the answer to the question of how joining the Euro-Atlantic integrations will affect the reduction of political risk in the Republic of Macedonia and other threats or significant increase in the economic growth. The problem with security is extremely important, so without finding adequate solution, solving all other problems is under question mark.

The development and strengthening the level of democracy in theory is one of the conditions to fully complete the integration process. Also it involves development of the security sector, which continues to further affect the increase in employment, strengthening of infrastructure, and leading to creation of conditions for growth and overall development of society. All this affects the reduction of threats to the Republic of Macedonia and the region as well.

Key words: risk, political stability, security, NATO, foreign investment.

**Borce Petrevski, MA**  
**Aleksandra Dimitrovska**  
**REFORMS OF RESTRUCTURING THE PRIVATE SECURITY**  
**SUBSYSTEM IN**  
**THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA WITHIN THE MODERN**  
**CONCEPT OF SECURITY SYSTEM**

**ABSTRACT**

Prevention and removal of possible harmful effects of new security challenges include permanent adjustment and construction of a modern security system, in which the private security subsystem (PSS) plays an important role. In the world there is a trend of increasing growth and development of PSS, so there is a necessity for designing a concept and a serious approach to active promotion in the Republic of Macedonia.

Conditions of development of PSS in Serbia and Kosovo are not significantly different, which is not the case with Croatia, Slovenia, Germany, and especially Canada, in which under the PSS private and criminal investigations activities of corporate security are taken.

The research in this paper covered a sample of 6 groups: 309 security workers, 20 managers of private security agencies, 2 Presidents of Security Chambers, 2 police officers in charge of control from the Ministry of Interior Affairs (MOI), 123 service users and 253 citizens, in

order to establish the conditions for the development of PSS in the Republic of Macedonia and presented a draft strategy for its promotion and construction, in the spirit of modern security concepts.

The results showed: problems in the practical application of authorities; need to comply with the standards of CoESS; requirements for the precision of existing legislation and introducing new authorities; need for training; institutionalization of the staff, and introducing criteria and standards; need to increase the engagement and restructuring of the Chamber, to protect the interests of the agencies; to improve the mechanisms of control over the work of the subjects of PSS; to raise the level of cooperation between the MOI and PSS; and need for changes in order to revive the private detectives in the Republic of Macedonia.

**Key words:** subsystem of private security, reforms, private security agencies, detectives.

**Milan Milosevic, PhD**

## **ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE GREAT ALBANIAN TERRORISTS – FROM THE ORIGINAL STALINISM TO FALSE DEMOCRACY**

**Abstract:** The organizations of Albanian terrorists and separatists have, over decades threatened the safety, human rights and political stability in the entire Western Balkan region, especially in Serbia and Macedonia. Although nominally different, all these organizations have one common goal - the creation of "Greater Albania" which has obviously no room for any other nations, except Albanian. Identical to them, are the means to achieve this goal - the political violence that is characterized by explicit brutality and primitivism, and is closely linked to various forms of organized crime and ethnic cleansing. Common is the origin - all come from the illegal immigrant, and ideological organizations that have evolved from rigid Stalinism in the second half of the last century to the modern "democracy". This can be best seen on the example of the Albanian National Army, whose origins, through the National Liberation Army and the Kosovo Liberation Army, led by the National Movement of the Republic of Kosovo, and on to the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia and the Red Peoples Front. Therefore, one should consider the origin and evolution of the organization of Albanian terrorists, as a real threat to the safety on the European corridors 8 and 10.

**Keywords:** political violence, terrorism, illegal groups and organizations, "Greater Albania", KLA, NLA, ANA.

**Dusko Stojanovski, PhD**

## **SECURITY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA – SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES**

### **ABSTRACT**

After gaining its independence, the Republic of Macedonia underwent a process of transition and reforms that touched almost all spheres of its socio-political system and functioning. The transition and reforms also affected the sphere of private security, which for the most part is manifested through the securing of people and property, something that was previously under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, i.e. the uniformed part of the public security. This function transited into the private sector as the reform process transformed private property into primary, with a tendency to prevail over state property. In fact, state property, known until then as social property, was to be transformed completely, above all as private.

This thesis illustrates the work of the private companies securing people and individuals, their uniting into a Chamber for Securing People and Property in the Republic of Macedonia, the legal legislation governing this segment of security, and so on. It gives an illustration of the current situation in this domain and suggests measures to bring security of people and property to a higher level.

**Key words:** security, physical security, technical security, securing people and individuals, securing of property, Chamber for security.

**Aleksandar Ivanov**

## **BUILDING SECURITY THROUGH INSPECTION SUPERVISION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

### **Summary**

The absence of threat of any kind in societies represents an imperative of any organized governing. State functions are connected in a specified organizational architecture that involves competent specialists exercising influence in the function of providing stability, certainty and predictability to social processes and relationships. The institutional architectures of the state, which are aimed at achieving security (security defined by negative definition) are numerous, diversified and specialized. Inspection services, as a kind of administrative supervision, supervise the legality of the operations of entities in the country, organized in line principle of organization and narrowly specialized. Inspection supervision has its own position in the system of public administration in the Republic of Macedonia gaining significant influence in attaining a judicial country. This paper will aim at displaying the organizational structure of the inspection agencies (inspectorates) and explaining what

type of supervision they carry out, in line with the present trends of contemporary organization of inspections.

Keywords: organization, society, governing, institutional architecture, regulation, control, supervision.

**Oliver Andonov, PhD**

## **ESTABLISHING AN INTEGRATED INTELLIGENCE MODEL TO PROTECT THE PERSONAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AND THE INFLUENCE OF THIS MODEL ON THE EURO-ATLANTIC PROCESS IN CONTEXT OF CREATING AN EARLY WARNING MODEL AGAINST CONFLICT ESCALATION**

### **Abstract**

This thesis consists of a series of surveys conducted among experts in the Republic of Macedonia employed in the institutions of the country's security system. The surveys are about the existence of an integrated intelligence model in the Republic of Macedonia, the inter-connections within the European Union and police cooperation, as parts of the instruments of the model of early warning against conflict escalation.

The early warning model against conflict escalation is a mechanism within the Conflict Prevention Program of the European Union. It consists of several instruments that are used to influence the early warning against emergence and escalation of conflicts, one of them being the establishment of an integrated intelligence model and the establishment of police cooperation. The calculations were based on indicators from the Union's list. Among them, as a basic indicator of danger and risk sources, is the personal and public safety calculated on the basis of several indicators such as violent crime, illegal migration, illegal weapons, corruption, illegal drug trade, and so on.

The establishing of an integrated intelligence model in order to create an instrument that would point to a possible threat on security and conflict escalation is a modern response to the new risks and threats against security. The existence and the functioning of this model, as well as the active police cooperation within the European Union enable the administration of the European security policy to achieve European security strategy with the aim of creating a joint European security space and protecting it.

The goal of the Republic of Macedonia to become a member of the Union and be a part of the realization of ESP and ESS, calls for adjustments the country would have to make in the area of exchange of data about criminal activities, crime progress, and crime implications in the region. The key role in establishing an integrated intelligence model and

interdivisional cooperation is in the hand of experts in public administration employed in the institutions of Republic of Macedonia's security system.

Their attitude and knowledge of the process of establishing an integrated intelligence model for personal and public security protection, the question of whether this model exists in the Republic of Macedonia or not, whether it functions in relation to the early warning against conflict escalation, and whether there is coordinated and regular cooperation between the EU member countries represent the key factors for evaluating its impact and need for development.

The answers provided by experts and compared to the European Union notes in the annual reports on the development of the country in the process of approaching the European Union, give a better picture of the level of establishment and functionality of the integrated intelligence model and the level of established police and interdivisional cooperation in the Republic of Macedonia. Above all, we get a perspective on the influence of this specific field on Republic of Macedonia's Euro-Atlantic processes, their dynamics, and the level of possible protection of personal and public security as a key segment in the new security concept.

By presenting the obtained survey results, we expect this thesis to give a scientific and social contribution to this field of study as well as a contribution to the development of the second mechanism of the Union's Prevention Program, i.e. the risk and threat evaluation. It also enables creation of an appropriate model for predictive analysis on the personal and public security risks and threats.

**Key words:** integrated intelligence, personal and public security, early warning model.

**Sase Gerasimoski, PhD**

## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SECURITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA: CONTRADICTIONS AND POSSIBILITIES**

### **Abstract**

Republic of Macedonia has been witnessing a rapid ascent of private security in the last two decades, followed by numerous contradictions. Indisputable, but also unbalanced development of private security subsystem opens a lot of questions related to its true place and functioning within the whole security system. The private security in the Republic of Macedonia walks on a very thin line, meaning that there are real possibilities for it to be either significant factor of stability and security of the country on one, or serious threat for the overall security, on the other hand. In this regard, the paper gives a review of existing state of affairs in this sphere, existing contradictions and possible solutions for overcoming the weaknesses and strengthening the private security subsystem (sector). Likewise, the ascent and possibilities for development of private security are conceived within the whole contemporary Macedonian security situation, which is specific in many regards and within

which deep socio-economic changes that have happened and are still happening in the long transition, are being reflected.

Keywords: private security subsystem (sector), security system, securing persons and property activity, private detective activity, transition.

**Metodija Dojchinovski, PhD**  
**Jugoslav Achkoski**

## **APPLICATION OF CONTEMPORARY INTELLIGENCE MODELS IN TERMS OF TRANSFORMING AND REFORMING THE SECURITY SECTOR**

### **Abstract**

This paper presents a new approach to the contemporary methods of organizing, establishing and functioning of intelligence systems in a way of offering solutions against security threats and challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The effectiveness of implementing the measures and activities depends on the intelligence models, identified as functioning in relation to the structured elements of the represented and realistically created segments, standard operative procedures, security procedures and material and technical means.

Looking for a response to the issue of implementation of security and prevention activity during intelligence operations, this study emphasises the approach to using new types of organizing the intelligence structures, applying intelligence disciplines and intelligence components. Quoted are essential elements of contemporary profile of organization of the intelligence structures like, unmanned aerial vehicles, global position system, information technology, geo-information system, national intelligence cells, the role of the military attaché, cooperation and coordination with partnership services and formation of special intelligence units, supported by contemporary technology and systems.

In this context, this paper initiates considerations based on scientific research regarding the successful implementation of reform and transformation of the security sector in Macedonia, in order to apply, unify and coordinate approach to existing capacity for successful implementation of intelligence operations, needed to oppose the security challenges of modern era.

**Key words:** intelligence, intelligence disciplines, intelligence components, security reforms, transformation, intelligence models.

**Kemo Djozo,  
Dojcinovski,  
Nikola Kletnikov**

## **REFORMS AND PERSPECTIVES OF FUNCTIONING OF INTEGRATED BORDER SECURITY**

This study presents an analytical-historical approach with cotemporary scientific research of creating

A concept for border security as a part of the overall Security System of the Republic of Macedonia. The security of the state border is one of the most sensitive parts of establishing of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, due to transformation and reforms in accordance with the instructions of international community for regional connection, cooperation, coordination and protection of the space of that segment of security system.

This study provides a comparative overview of both systems of the Republic of Macedonia, the old one that was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense (MD), i.e. The Army of The Republic of Macedonia (ARM), and the present one which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA).

Results of research in the study are shown in a form of elaboration of challenges and characteristics in the functioning and organization of cotemporary integrated border security management in the frames of Euro-integration process and experience obtained from developed countries.

In this contest, the study identified reforms and perspectives of the Republic of Macedonia for successful functioning of integrated border security as a part of a system of coordinative measures and activities of responsible state institutions.

Key words: security, state border, security system, integrated border security, border, border organizations, police.

## **Marina Malis Sazdovska, PhD CRISIS EVENT MANAGEMENT**

Operating, as an integral part of managing, has an outstanding importance in the course of crisis events management. Managing represents an overall process where planning, organizing and control also take place. During the conflict in the Republic of Macedonia in 2001, managing within the frameworks of security services with operational workers in the field, is an important factor in conflict resolution. At the Faculty of Security in the course of 2009 and 2010, a public survey was conducted, which delivered data regarding psycho-social and law consequences on the members of the security forces and data about the

managing and the professionalism of the security forces. The aim of this study is elaboration, analysis and presentation of the data related to the way of commanding the security forces, mistakes made during and after the war activities, evaluation of the fulfilled tasks etc. The analysis of the accomplished activities helps detecting the weaknesses of the system of management in time of crisis, and also provides recommendations for successful surpassing.

*Key words: operating, managing, crisis events, security forces etc.*

**Slavko Angelevski,**

**Rose Smileski, PhD**

**Orce Popovski**

## **REFORMS IN THE SYSTEM OF MILITARY EDUCATION AS PART OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION PROCESSES**

**Abstract:** In this paper, we evaluated the latest reforms in the system of military education in the Republic of Macedonia. Based on the determination for NATO and EU membership, a need for transformation of military education and training system has emerged, and in line with that, the redefinition of the role and responsibilities of the Military Academy. According to this, the Military Academy will educate, train and qualify officers for the needs of the Army, but also will educate personnel for the needs of System for Crisis Management and System for Protection and Rescue in the Republic of Macedonia. The aim is to educate leaders with modern general and military knowledge, skills, and techniques. Starting from the summary of the requirements for military education and conditions in which this system is developing, together with the influences of modern warfare on this system, are considered. Evaluation of the curricula of military education is given, following with the need for permanent continuous education throughout the whole carrier. Also we evaluate the need for implementation of the modern educational technologies and methodologies based on information technology in the system of education.

**Key words:** education, modern warfare, curricula, integration, information technology, modeling and simulation, Advanced Distributed Learning

**Marjan Nikolovski, PhD**  
**Borce Petrevski, MA**

## **CHALLENGES AND THREATS OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM AND THE SECURITY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC MACEDONIA**

### ***Abstract***

The world today is increasingly facing modern threats and challenges embodied in various new forms of transnational organized crime, political violence and the dangers of international terrorism, using modern technological achievements.

The new potential threats in the international community are energy crisis and environmental disasters.

Underdevelopment and lack of will of the security system (SS) of the Republic of Macedonia to respond to the new security challenges and threats, the dispersion of security – intelligence activity, lack of coordination, cooperation and control over the work of its subjects, the process of politization, lack of professionalism and inadequate personnel policy are the key factors that influenced its functioning over the past years.

To reduce the above-mentioned threats, it is necessary to reform the existing model and a modern, efficient, consistent and integrated national security of the Republic, compatible with SS of NATO and the EU, and with the protection of national goals, interests for achieving strategic priorities, trained to detect early challenges, to mitigate the consequences and confront the new security threats, is to be introduced.

It takes a modern building which Security Sistem will successfully deal with new challenges, adjusting to the continuing changes in political and social segment, while its operation will not jeopardize the fundamental rights and freedoms stipulated by the constitution as fundamental values.

In addition, it is very important to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders of SS, their legal fundiranost, organizational structure and mode of operation, respective profiling of staff, according to established standards and practices in modern intelligence models to meet the principles of professionalism, modernity, effectiveness, ethics, accountability, and de-politization and departization.

**Key words: security, security system, risks, threats, human rights and freedoms**

**Milic Slavko, MA**  
**DETECTIVE WORK IN TRANSITION - THEORETICAL AND  
PRACTICAL ASPECTS IN MONTENEGRO**

Abstract:

Detective activity includes collecting data. People are looking for detective services in different situations. Lawyers use private detectives to collect and analyze information when preparing the defense of their clients, people are seeking detective services to help in finding missing persons or persons being sought on any ground (minors, persons with mental or psychiatric disorders), the director or responsible persons in larger or smaller collectives are seeking for their services in carrying out the abuse within companies, insurance companies use it to detect fraud in connection with the insurance (malpractice in insurance, disappearance of motor vehicles that are insured against theft and damage), spouses are interested to discover infidelity in marriage, relatives and families are interested in seeking their relatives, brothers, sisters or parents and so on. In this paper, regardless of the level of current scientific and professional hydrodynamic aspects of security in Montenegro, it is aimed to give a synthetic review of some very important aspects of private security in Montenegro.

**Mitko Kotovcevski, PhD**  
**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NEW MODEL OF  
NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC  
OF MACEDONIA**

**Abstract**

Modern security environment on a global level and the complete transformation taking place in the security ambience, produce serious imbalance in the traditional concepts of security and defense in modern societies. The new and modified security circumstances and conditions imposed the necessity to introduce new approach in the concept of the new System for national security, intertwining modern cohesive aspects of national, regional and global security and cooperation. This new reality produced the need for creating common security policy and building compatible and sophisticated systems of countries and partners in international and regional organizations (UN, NATO, EU and OSCE).

Republic of Macedonia accepted the challenges for integration in regional and international security structures most seriously, and also took active participation in strengthening the regional and global security. For realization of determined strategic priorities, Macedonia has

started the process for upgrading and modernizing the System for national security, fully compatible with Systems for national security of NATO member states.

**Iskra Akimovska Maletic, PhD**

**Marija Milenkovska, PhD**

## **TREATMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF SECURITY FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA PARTICIPANTS IN THE 2001 ARMED CONFLICT BY THE STATE**

### **SUMMARY**

After the armed conflict in the Republic of Macedonia in 2001 the legal framework in the state was changed and a number of institutional changes were undertaken in order to realize the new solutions. This has resulted in numerous debates and discussions in the country intended to provide understanding of the real picture about what actually happened. However, very little was done to examine the perceptions of the participants in the armed conflict, especially in the context of their treatment by the state.

One of the few researches in this regard, was the research conducted in 2009 by the Faculty of Security – Skopje on “Psycho-Social and Legal Consequences on the Security Forces of the Republic of Macedonia who participated in the 2001 conflict”. The research showed that extremely high percentage of the respondents, even 92.5% of them consider that the state and state institutions do not have understanding for their problems and needs. Also, high percentage of respondents or 83.9% of them consider that existing legislation does not take into consideration all the demands, needs and problems of the members of the security forces. This kind of research results raise a need for further scientific research and analysis in order to determine the reasons for the dissatisfaction of the participants in the 2001 conflict and their treatment by the state. In this regard, the paper presents attempt to locate the reasons for the dissatisfaction of this category of people, with the state and state institutions treatment, and to identify the possible risks from this situation, i.e. to get the complete picture of the treatment of the members of the security forces of the Republic of Macedonia who participated in the 2001 conflict, through detailed analysis of the implementation of the legislative framework in this part.

**Key words:** security forces, Republic of Macedonia, conflict from 2001, state.

**Dragana Batic PhD**  
**Jonce Ivanovski, MA**

## **TRAUMATISATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE, THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFLICT IN MACEDONIA 2001**

### **ABSTRACT**

This paper resulted from the research conducted on a sample of 395 police participants in the conflict in Macedonia, in 2001, as follows: members of special tasks police units, rapid deployment unit, police officers in uniform who went on the ground in the crisis regions and members of the reserve police forces.

The purpose of this research is to see whether, after years of conflict, participants have the symptoms of traumatisation, and whether there are differences in the degree of traumatisation between different categories of police officers, participants in the conflict in 2001.

Subjects were tested by using several psychological instruments for assessing mental status: a Clinical Anxiety Scale, Beck 's Inventory of depression scale of the impact of events and situations-scale features of aggressiveness, and a questionnaire to assess the military stresori, as well.

The results were analyzed with descriptive statistical methods and regression analysis, the main emphasis being put on the calculation method of grouping the results by classes (frequency analysis).

The results show that respondents, participants in the conflict of 2001 survived events with a high degree of stress, and that as a result, changes have occurred on psychological level, which is the strongest change in the emotional sphere. Respondents showed increased anxiety, deperession, aggression and symptoms of PTSD. The results noted that there were no statistically significant differences between the four different categories of police personnel. This practically means that all categories of policemen sufferd equal traumatisation and feel the symptoms as a result of their participation in the conflict in Macedonia in 2001.

Based on this research, the authors give suggestions what are the measures that the state should take to help in overcoming the status of traumatisation among the defenders.

**Marina Mitrevska, PhD**

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OHRID AGREEMENT: THE KEY TO POLITICAL PEACE IN MACEDONIA**

**Abstract:** Although ten years have passed since the signing of the Ohrid Agreement, its implementation remains to be popular for the political agenda of every government as a key for successful accomplishment of the political peace in Macedonia. Namely, the Ohrid Framework Agreement has proven to be the main condition for a truce in the armed conflict and at the same time it ment a unique opportunity for termination of violence, being used as a reconciliation instrument. The elaborated content in this text follows two axes. First of all, it analyses the main points of the Ohrid Agreement: education, use of languages, decentralization and special parliamentary procedures and the second line of analysis refers to the challenges from and towards the Ohrid Framework Agreement as a key to the political peace and paving the future in Macedonia.

**Key words:** peace, Ohrid Framework Agreement, conflict.

**Stojan Kuzev; PhD**

**Aleksandar Glavinov;**

**Drage Petreski, PhD**

## **MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS APPLICATION IN ORGANIZING THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FOR SECURITY NEEDS**

### **Abstract**

This paper aims to support transnational cooperation for integral spatial connection of RM with its environment. By the use of the multi-criteria analyses many alternatives could be examined in accordance with many objectives and neutral criteria, analysis of their usefulness and recommendations for selection of the most realistic alternative in the decision making process of the existing and planned road infrastructure from the aspect of the spatial security organization of the territory of RM.

Decision making process to carry out the projects for the needs of spatial organization of the RM for the security needs should reduce the negative influence of the existing territorial conditions over the national and international security and improve the connections with the SEE countries.

The methods of multi-criteria decision making identify the best compromised solution to overcome the modern security threats and risks, to elevate strategic security environment and to position the Republic of Macedonia closer to the Euro-Atlantic integrative processes.

**Keywords:** transnational cooperation, spatial security organization, decision making, threats, risks, multi-criteria analyses, strategic security environment.

**Frosina Tashevska-Remenski, PhD**

## **THE ARMED ETHNIC CONFLICT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN 2001: TESTING THE THEORIES OF ETHNIC CONFLICT TEN YEARS LATER**

This paper aims at testing the theories of ethnic conflict (four theoretical models), by means of study of the armed ethnic conflict in the Republic of Macedonia in 2001, regarded as being the prelude to warlike incidents. For the purpose of achieving this goal, four models will be taken into consideration in this paper: “the developmental model“, “the ethno-cultural model“, “the reactive ethnicity model“, and “the competition model“. Testing these four theoretical models of the Macedonian conflict ten years ago, will show that the last model, based upon theory of rational choice (applied to ethnic solidarity, mobilization and collective action), most successfully explains the causes and events in Macedonia during the conflict in 2001. The concluding part considers pragmatic implications of the exposed analysis.

**Key words:** ethnic conflict, theoretical models, testing the theories

**Tome Batkovski, PhD**

## **STRATEGIC-INTELLIGENCE COMPONENT OF REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA BEFORE THE ARMED CONFLICT IN 2001**

### **Abstract**

The armed conflict which happened in the Republic of Macedonia in the year 2001 was concluded with the act of signing a General Agreement. In the course of the last few years it was leading to discussions and contra versions among scientific, professional and political public. In this scientific report, the author emphasizes one single aspect of this conflict – the issue of realizing the exercises of a strategic intelligence plan that leads to timely discovering, identifying, explaining and estimating of actual threat from foreign countries towards the security of the Republic of Macedonia in the years before 2001. Thus the author elaborates the important elements of strategic intelligence analysis consisting of: existence of real threat which endangers the security of a country; platform of subjects of threat (ideological basis and goals) and platform genesis; identification of subjects, action tactics; prepared activities; organizing and arming of illegal structures; time to start the armed actions; predicting the

foreign attacks on territorial places interested in armed actions. The notion of all these elements of strategic-intelligence character, under established procedure, were timely made known to the Leadership of the Republic of Macedonia. At the same time there existed a constant collaboration for the purpose of information exchange among intelligence service and armed and security police structures in the state. Taking into consideration of the above, the author indisputably concluded that the Macedonian Leadership had all strategic-intelligence information for making accurate decisions to terminate the security threat, at the same time leading to defense and protection of vital values established in the Constitution of our state.

**Keywords:** intelligence, strategy, strategy - intelligence, strategic threat, security estimate, armed conflict, armed action, illegal structure.

**Viorel VELIȘCU PhD**

## **MEMBER LIABILITY FOR BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS - FACTOR OF STABILITY IN THE BALKANS**

### **Abstract:**

The legal nature of international liability is a legal relationship between two or more subjects of public international law, especially between states, namely, between the guilty and the injured State, opinion endorsed by the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The foundation of international responsibility is the commission of an internationally unlawful act, action or inaction, of a certain severity, which violates the principles and norms of international law or an international crime, an act of extreme gravity that not only harms the interests of a state, but at the same time, the overall interests of the international community and, by its nature, considerably enhances the area of international responsibility.

State responsibility has, as the first key feature, a sanctioning character, being a retort to the infringement of the rules of international law. Secondly, international responsibility is not independent of international obligations, but complements them, even though sometimes, States are responsible for facts that are not illegal acts – objective liability (strict liability).

**Keywords:** stability, Balkans, international obligations, liability

**Hristova Lidiya, PhD**  
**Cekik Aneta, MA**

## **THE EFFECTS OF THE MACEDONIAN MODEL OF POWER-SHARING ON THE POLITICAL STABILITY OF THE COUNTRY**

### **Abstract**

One of the most relevant issues in the political theory is the relation between multiethnic/multicultural society and political stability and democratic development. The research of the ethnic and culturally divided societies throughout the world has resulted in formulation of the so called power-sharing models for ethnic conflict regulation, the most dominant among them being the consociational model of A. Lijphart and the integrative approach of D. Horowitz. Although having the same goal of achieving political stability, these competitive models prescribe partially different solutions for arrangement of the post-conflict society. Their implementation, as practice has shown, can lead to political stability, but not necessarily to democratic development.

Which approach or what kind of combination of them was applied in the case of ethnic conflict regulation in the Republic of Macedonia, and how do they contribute to political stability and democratic development of the country? This paper will attempt at presenting the solutions introduced with the Ohrid Framework Agreement in normative-institutional context, as well as their functioning in the 10-year period of implementation of the Agreement. The analysis is to answer the question about the manners in which they contribute to, or limit the maintenance of the political stability and democratic development of the Republic of Macedonia.

**Key words:** multiethnic society, political stability, power-sharing models, Ohrid Framework Agreement

**Sasajkovski Slavejko, PhD**  
**Micanovska Ljubica**

## **THE ESSENCE OF THE CONFLICT OF CONCEPTS REFERRING TO MACEDONIAN AND GREEK NATIONAL IDENTITY**

### **Summary**

The fact that is regularly emphasized by the diplomacy of the Republic of Greece, even multiplying its real significance, is that the Interim Agreement dated September 13, 1995, referring to the resolution 845/93 of the UN Security Council, considers the name issue as a security problem. Thus, for example, in the Interim Agreement preamble, invoking the principle of borders' inviolability and territorial integrity of states is considered of primary importance, and imposing the obligations of the countries to refrain from threatening or using a force in their international relations.

However, in this manner, it is impossible to conceal this fundamental problem of exceptionally clear national - identity nature, that was very explicit in numerous individual cases, manifested all throughout the period since the Interim Agreement was signed. This problem is by no means unilateral, as commonly thought by the broadest public, and even by the experts / scientists: the problem is not only about the national identity of the Macedonian side, but the problem is also about national identity of the Greek side, i.e. the identity concept of the modern Greek nation - state.

It is an identity concept based upon the six-volume "History of the Greek Nation" by Κωνσταντίνος Παπαρρηγόπουλος (Paparrigopoulos Constantine / Constantine Paparrigopoulos), usually considered as its "gospel".

Here one can trace the very essence of the problem: the identity concept of contemporary Macedonia - as Macedonia, i.e. the contemporary Macedonian nation - as Macedonian, thus shattering the identity concept of the modern Greek nation - state in the most direct and flagrant way.

Therefore, present-day followers of Paparrigopoulos - Ευάγγελος Κωφός (Evangelos Kofos) obviously the leader among them, having to abandon the "Plan A", contained in the Lisbon Declaration of the EU from 1992 – the existence of a state and national identity referring to as Macedonia and Macedonian in general is not recognized, moved to "Plan B" - the obvious reality, existence of Macedonia and the Macedonian national identity is recognized, but this Macedonia and this Macedonian national identity is not the real Macedonia and Macedonian, but some other Macedonia – "Makedonija" and some other Macedonian national identity – "Makedonski" (actually, repeatedly suggested by the mediator Nimitz).

The situation is as it is due to the fact that Macedonia, Macedonian identity and Macedonian, are recognized in the major world professional / scientific community as references for Antiquity and Classical - Macedonian identity which is actually the second (of

four) fundamental pillars, founding and developing the identity concept of the modern Greek nation - state, the concept where the "gospel" is obviously Paparigopulo`s "History of the Greek Nation".

**Key words:**

The Macedonian national identity concept; The Greek national identity concept; Classical and Ancient Macedonia - Macedonian identity; Paparrigopoulos, Kofos.

**Dijana Stojanovic- Djordjevic, MA**

**Biljana Naumovska, MA**

**THE ROLE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE PROCESS OF  
INTENSIFYING OR RELAXING INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS  
(CASE STYDY OF KALE FORTRESS 13/02/2011)**

In the Macedonian society, which is composed of a number of different ethnic communities, the term multiethnic relations is very commonly used. The division of citizens based on ethnic, religious, linguistic or cultural grounds is very common among political parties as well.

In the Macedonian politicological theory, division of political parties based upon ethnical grounds is also present, which automatically has its reflection upon the Macedonian practice. Thus, we are witnesses of political parties that represent not only a particular ethnic community, but even their very names contain terms like: Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Roma, Serbian, Bosnian party. Addition of such terms in the names of political parties points to the fact that the parties themselves are formed on ethnic ground, i.e. the majority of its members are of the same confession and language group.

As previously stated, the aim of this paper is to present the influence of political parties and their policy on the inter-ethnic conflicts, particularly, on the direction of their influences (as expressly stated in their stands and actions), whether they are oriented towards intensifying or pacifying the conflicts.

What happened on the Skopje Citadel on February 13, 2011 will be especially accentuated through presentation of political circumstances in the current social context, as well as through the activities of political parties in the given period. Research will be done of the accessible information about the Skopje Citadel incident on the social network Facebook, announcements from parties about the incident immediately after it, and the media coverage as well.

Key words: ethnic communities, political parties, conflict, multiethnic conflict, Skopje Citadel, Facebook, announcements of parties, media.

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација  
Национална и универзитетска библиотека "Св. Климент Охридски", Скопје

351.74(497-15)(062)  
355.45(497-15)(062)  
351.74(497.7)"1990/2010"(062)  
355.45(497.7)"1990/2010"(062)

SECURITY in the post-conflict (western) balkans, transition and challenges faced by the Republic of Macedonia : book of apstracts : International scientific conference, 27-28 May 2011, Ohrid / [organizing committee Cane Mojanoski ... и др.] = Безбедноста на постконфликтниот (западен) Балкан : книга на апстракти : Meѓunarodna naučna konferencija, 27-28 Maj 2011, Ohrid. - Skopje : Faculty of security, 2011. - IX, 60 стр. ; 29 см

ISBN 978-608-4532-16-3

1. Насп. ств. насл.

а) Безбедносни системи - Западен Балкан - Собири б) Национална безбедност - Западен Балкан - Собири в) Безбедносни системи - Македонија - 1990-2010 - Собири г) Македонија - Национална безбедност - 1990-2010 - Собири

COBISS.MK-ID 88497162