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EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION

The third issue of the *Journal of Security and Criminal Sciences* co-published by the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, and the University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies in Belgrade is the continuation of a serious approach to security and criminal sciences issues, including policing and special physical education, specific disciplines that belong to the same scientific field.

The Journal “begins” with a paper “Security Sector and/or Community Policing” by Dragomir Jovičić, which discusses the correlation between the police and the community, and examines the possibilities of community policing. “It is quite certain that the police cannot fulfill their function if they do not have adequate communication and cooperation with the citizens,” the author emphasizes that “the quality of cooperation with the citizens largely determines the results of the police’s work.” The central idea in this paper is whether cooperation between the police and the citizens should be raised to the level of partnership, which is advocated by some authors such as Dean Champion and George Rush. “The essence of this concept is that citizens are put in the foreground and that they are now given a completely different role in contact with the police,” says the author, but he also points to a significant difference between the concepts of “cooperation” and “partnership” in the relationship between the police and the citizens. In this regard, it is stated that “the new concept could not be put into action in our legal system,” which the author explains in detail. The partnership between the citizens and the police means that “the citizens together with the police determine priorities and the manner of performing police tasks, and the citizens are also responsible for the security situation,” which is unacceptable according to the author of this very systematic work. The author strongly opposes cooperation between the police and the citizens as the only acceptable model of community policing and concludes that “policing within the security sector, through the performance of beat policing and patrol activities, is the most efficient way to work in the field.”

The paper “Travel Documents and ID Cards Counterfeiting in Slovak Republic” by Matej Barta deals with the counterfeiting of documents in Slovakia. In the first section, Bart explains the reasons why travel documents, identity cards and control stamps in Slovakia are protected by the law. The author then explains the differences between an original, altered and a falsified document. “We consider a genuine document to be one that is made of original base materials using genuine printing techniques and security features. Altered documents are objects whose essence is the original but contain an altered part of the original.... A false document is made with the help of false basic materials, printing techniques and other security features.” Barta places substantial emphasis on document protection measures and explains the hidden and visible elements of technical protection in great detail. The author uses case studies to show how documents are falsified, which are very illustrative. Bart’s classification of counterfeiters is particularly

interesting, who are divided into primitive, small, professional, and those who perceive counterfeiting as a hobby. The last group of counterfeiters “state-sponsored counterfeiters - who can use the same equipment used to produce money” particularly stands out. Finally, the author concludes that “when comparing individual statistical data, it is obvious that the falsification of documents still remains a major threat even with the continuous improvement of security features.”

The third paper entitled “Prohibition on Practicing a Profession, Activity or Duty in the Criminal Law of the Republic of Serbia” refers to “the possibility of preventing both natural and legal persons and entrepreneurs from practicing a specific profession, activity or business to. occurs due to the imposition of criminal sanctions.” Darko Dimovski and Ivan Milić conclude that even though sentences, especially prison sentences, were considered the most severe criminal sanctions, things look different in some cases. The security measures, which are the object of this interesting research, according to the authors, “are often more severe for the perpetrator than the sentence itself.” The authors supported their research with illustrative examples of case law, which is presented in the footnotes.

The fourth paper entitled “Basic Motor Abilities as Predictors of Mastering an Obstacle Course Designed to Test Motor Skills” by Lazar Vulin, Darko Paspalj, Milan Gužvica and Milan Vojvodić is a study conducted among the first-year students at the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka. The aim of the study was “to determine the impact of motor abilities on the efficiency of mastering the obstacle course designed to test motor skills and differences in the level of motor skills.” Due to numerous and diverse tests conducted among the students, this paper was justifiably coauthored by many authors. The authors conclude that “the use of an obstacle course as an instrument to test specific skills would improve the teaching process and enable continued monitoring and insight into biotic knowledge among the students at the Faculty of Security Studies.”

The third issue of the Journal “closes” with an extensive and thorough review of the book “Public Safety” written by Dragomir Jovičić and Gojko Šetka, lecturers at the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, behind which is a visibly agile editorial staff. As the author of the review, Siniša Karan, points out, “the special significance and value of this monograph is that it is a rare manuscript in Republika Srpska, which discusses public safety in a comprehensive way adapted to current laws and bylaws.” Karan explains and interprets all ten chapters of the book in great detail, and points out that “by publishing this monograph, the Faculty of Security Studies has achieved its goal of continuous innovation of the Faculty’s curriculum.”

The third issue of the *Journal of Security and Criminal Sciences* proves that its publishers are very determined to have a journal with an enviable reputation in the region.

Editor-in-Chief
Dr. Predrag Čeranić

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SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

SECURITY SECTOR AND/OR COMMUNITY POLICING

Review Article

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Abstract: It is very important how government bodies carry out their activity. This is especially true of the police given the nature of their duties. It is quite certain that the police cannot perform their function if they do not have an appropriate communication and cooperation with the citizens. The quality of cooperation with the citizens largely determines what results the police will achieve. In addition to police work in security sectors, which has been implemented in our region for 50 years, there were ideas to introduce a new concept which shifts from a cooperation with citizens to a type of partnership, meaning that the citizens and the police together determine priorities and the manner of carrying out police duties, making the citizens also responsible for the security situation. However, in our legal system, it was impossible to put this new idea into action.

Keywords: *state, police, security sector, patrol area, community, citizens.*

INTRODUCTION

The task of every state is to provide its citizens with conditions enabling them to fulfill their daily needs and obligations in a safe environment. Ensuring such conditions depends on various security actors, and police are certainly the most visible among the citizens. The state is a primary organization in a global society and, as such, has political, sovereign power based on the monopoly of armed power, which regulates the most important social relations and performs specific functions. Thus, the state regulates people's everyday life. By enacting legal acts, the state government forcibly directs important social relations (Jovičić, 2018, p. 40). Since its very beginning, the state has taken over the maintenance of public order and peace in a social community. To carry out this and other tasks, it organized the authorities. Only when it began handling the internal order did the state become a legal institution in the true meaning of the word (Jovičić and Šetka, 2018, p. 31).

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Therefore, the state is responsible of achieving security. The security of a social community, regardless of its level (local, national, regional, global), is always viewed through the prism of the security environment. However, the security environment is continuously changing and is characterized by different hazards, that is, different challenges, risks and threats. These hazards are mainly the result of human action or natural processes (disasters). Although it is difficult to define the notion of security, we may accept that security usually means: a state in which nothing threatens us and our property, a state in which we are protected or in which we are not endangered by anything. Thus, security is a basic need of a society as a whole as well as of every individual, regardless of any differences.

The protection of basic social values, and thus the realization of the necessary conditions for the normal course of social life, requires the state to undertake various activities and build special mechanisms for protection against socially dangerous phenomena (primarily crime), which directly affects the normal functioning of society. The most visible government body which substantially impacts social life to run smoothly is the police. The nature of police duties ranks the police among the most important government bodies. This is certainly the reason why the manner in which the police carry out their activity in practice is important, since the overall security environment, that is, the quality of fulfilling our basic needs largely depends on that.

Therefore, in every state, it is very important how the police exercise criminal control over the area they cover. Whether the organization and manner of carrying out police duties are set in such a way as to guarantee the provision of security to citizens and other legal entities at a level that enables them to freely exercise their rights and obligations. Of course, different states apply different concepts to field work carried out by police organizations. Although various factors influence this, it is quite certain that no state can offer a sufficient level of security to its citizens and their property without an appropriate presence of its police forces in the field.

SECURITY SECTOR

Police tasks are mainly carried out in the field, since various security problems are manifested there. This means that the largest number of police duties is carried out by police officers employed in a police station, in other words, they are the first line in dealing with various security problems and events. In order for police duties and tasks to be performed successfully, it is necessary to have good knowledge of both the area itself and the security issues within the area served by a police station, and of course persons (especially well-known perpetrators of criminal acts). It is the knowledge of these parameters that is critical for the division of the area served by a station (Jovičić and Šetka, 2018, p. 221).

The proposal on the division of the area to be served by a station is submitted and thoroughly explained by the commander of the police station. The proposal states the number of settlements and inhabitants, population density, economic activities, the development of traffic infrastructure, the level of urbanization, the number of facilities of major importance, the number of criminal offenses and violations of public order and peace occurring in the sector, and all other relevant data. Decision on the division of an area into security sectors, based on such a proposal, is reached by the Chief of the Police Department. A security sector constitutes part of the area served by a police station of general jurisdiction, which includes a specific natural and security entirety, where the security situation can be effectively monitored and the performance of tasks and duties within the scope of work of the Ministry of the Interior organized accordingly (Talijan, Arandjelovic and Velimirovic, 2001, p. 215).

Police practitioners like to say that there is “police production” in the field, meaning that the majority of police duties and tasks are performed in the field, from learning about an event, going to the scene, through conducting investigations, collecting data, observation, to apprehending perpetrators and documenting a case. Therefore, police officers perform operational work in the field, that is, in the security sector, which is also performed through beat policing and patrol activity, depending on whether it is an urban or rural area. The forms and manner of operational activities performed by police officers in the security sector involves personal engagement in the following activities: a) monitoring and analyzing security situation in the sector, b) the proper application of operational – tactical measures and actions to preventing crimes and misdemeanors and detecting their perpetrators, c) creating operational links in accordance with the authorizations and plans of operational activities, g) using various documents, reports and information available to all law enforcement bodies, d) performing specific security tasks under the instructions of the head of the police organizational unit or in cooperation with authorized workers of line security service, and f) cooperation with citizens in providing professional and other assistance in the field of security (Pilipović and Jovićić, 2017, p. 331).

The primary method of performing police work within the area served by a police station is police work in the security sector. The organization and content of police work in the security sector is aimed at making police work planned, systematic and, above all, more efficient. A security sector represents a portion of the territory within the area covered by one police station, where the activities falling within the scope of the Ministry of the Interior are performed. Depending on whether it is an urban or rural area, the security sector covers the area of one or more local communities. Therefore, there is not a part of the territory which does not belong anywhere, that is, is not part of a security sector. The main reason for the division of the police station area into security sectors is related to the need to have complete knowledge of a particular area. Regarding security needs, it is essential to be familiar with persons, area, security issues and other information important for security.

As already stated, police work in the security sector is carried out through preventive and repressive activities. General preventive activities refer to the detection of causes leading to criminal behavior of individuals and groups, as well as to measures to combat and eliminate these causes, all with the aim of creating the most favorable security situation. Regarding the repressive action by police in the sector, it means fast and efficient police response in cases where criminal offenses or misdemeanors have already been committed.

It should certainly be borne in mind that security issues in the sector are not equally present in all its parts. Thus, in some parts it is very pronounced, while in others it is or almost is negligible. Depending on the intensity of security issues in certain parts of the sector, it is necessary to increase the presence of police officers, which requires that foot patrols and patrol areas be formed within some security sectors.

Foot patrol service is the basic form of direct police action to prevent the commission of criminal offenses, misdemeanors and other socially harmful behaviors of groups and individuals. Foot patrols are conducted within the assigned beat which is a part of one security sector. Foot patrol areas are established as a form of direct preventive and repressive action carried out by uniformed police officers and by other members of police forces (criminal police officers) to maintain public order and peace, prevent the commission of crimes and misdemeanors, and uncover crimes and misdemeanors. Foot patrols are conducted in cities, larger settlements, industrial and traffic centers and tourist places, where security reasons require it. As a rule, foot patrols are conducted by uniformed police officers –one police officer is assigned to one foot patrol area and, when the security situation requires it, several police officers may carry out the duty of a beat officer within the same beat at the same time. Beat policing is directed by the head of the sector, and it can be organized as permanent or occasional (Jovičić and Šetka, 2018, pp. 229-231).

Patrol activity is a daily activity in police units and has a preventive and repressive character. Preventive activities include crime prevention, while repressive ones are reflected in a fast and decisive response when unlawful incidents have already taken place. Police stations are divided into a number of patrol areas which should preferably cover the region of one or more local communities. Therefore, the patrol service or patrolling is a basic form of direct, preventive police action and a direct manner of the performance of almost all police duties within the security sector. The patrol service should be organized in such a way to meet the needs of the service in terms of gaining insight and control over the security situation within the designated area, while rationally using the material resources necessary to perform this activity and ensuring that police officers are not overwhelmed with work unnecessarily. Certainly, to the detriment of resources and manpower, it must not happen that the most remote places under the jurisdiction of the police station are not visited from time to time. This is important because it is necessary that all citizens feel safe and have confidence in the police, which will not be possible if there is not at

least an occasional contact between the citizens and the police. Thus, no part of the area served by a police station should be neglected, although priority should be given to very densely populated areas and more pronounced security issues (Jovičić and Šetka, 2018, p. 244).

Anton Lukežić and Mate Kalanj emphasized the importance of the presence of police officers in the field back in 1972. They noted that: “A police officer assigned to a beat, patrol or other service must keep his eyes open and strain his hearing while patrolling the designated area, because only then can he hear someone’s cry for help, since the person crying for help is being attacked by a thug or has found a burglar in the apartment. In such moments, a police officer does not wait, nor does he/she combine much, but moves urgently, but not hastily, to the crime scene, and on the way, if some means of communication are available, he/she notifies on-duty officers for help and other possible measures. Quick arrival at the scene will makes it possible to catch the perpetrator or, if he managed to escape, certain information will be available on the basis of which it will be possible to organize a search, etc” (Lukežić and Kalanj, 1972, p. 139). Thus, no matter how much society changes and develops, the fact remains that the entire social life, and thus crime and other illegal acts, take place in the field. This further suggests that it can be argued that the unsurpassed form of countering all these deviations is precisely police work within the security sector.

THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY POLICING

The concept of community policing was introduced in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2004 as a pilot project established in two municipalities – Prijedor in Republika Srpska and Žepče in the Federation of BiH. The idea was to examine this project in the area of these two municipalities, and then gradually introduce it in all municipalities throughout BiH. Thus, in 2007, the Strategy for Policing in Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted under the supervision of the international community.

Scholars define community policing differently, but it can be said that the most acceptable definition is the one suggested by Cajner-Mraović, Faber, and Volarević. According to them, “Community policing is a new philosophy of policing based on the idea that police officers and citizens work together and, in various creative ways, solve current problems related to crime, fear of crime and various forms of social disorders at the level of local community. It is a philosophy based on the belief that achieving these goals requires the police to develop new quality relationships with law-abiding community members who will then, within these laws, have an opportunity to define priorities and engage in various activities to improve the overall quality of life in the area where they reside. Thus, community policing shifts the focus of police action from

responding to reports by citizens to solving problems (Cajner-Mraović, Faber, Volarević, 2003, p. 1).

Interesting views on the concept of community policing are also cited by Dean Champion and George Rush, who noted that it is difficult to define community policing but they recognize it when they see it, citing several different views on the concept: 1) Community policing involves the bringing of citizens and police together in the fight against crime; 2) Performing community policing tasks involves a police-community partnership in which police and community members work together to address what the community considers a “problem.” They (problems) can refer to abandoned houses, overgrown plots, rules and regulations related to urban planning, school issues and other urban problems that, in fact, fall within the competence of other institutions; 3) The concept of community policing places emphasis on forming partnerships between the police and the community in order to reduce crime rate and strengthen security; and 4) the performance of police duties is a partnership between the police and the law-abiding public, with the aim of combating crime, apprehending criminals, finding solutions to problems and strengthening the quality of life (Champion & Rush, 2003, p. 2).

The essence of this concept is to bring citizens in the foreground and give them a completely different role in contact with the police. Thus, Professor Simonović noted that the influence of citizens on policing means that citizens in a free society should have access to a police organization and influence policing policy and police decision-making. Access to and influence on police by elected representatives is considered necessary but insufficient. Community policing emphasizes that police services at all levels should try to accept community members' suggestions when making decisions and policies regarding policing, which concern the community (Simonović, 2006, p. 6).

The same author accepts the position that through this concept it is necessary to build an unlimited partnership. The community policing literature the author refers to clearly emphasizes the need to develop an effective partnership with a wide range of community groups. If these connections are established, it is one of the signs of the existence of a partnership between the citizens and the police. Forming a partnership must be the task of all police personnel within all levels of police institutions. Police leaders should establish various forms of partnership within the level at which they are located (e.g., police officers at the administrative level with different ministries, police officers at the city level with different heads of city services, etc.) (Simonović, 2006, p. 21).

Building citizens' trust in the police is a prerequisite for a successful involvement of the police service in the process of solving local community problems, as its equal actor, life partner and public service for citizens, which is equipped and trained to provide its services in the area of personal and property security in the most appropriate way. The partnership between the police and the community is a strategic goal of policing and is based on citizens defining security needs and problems together with police officers assigned to their area

and influencing police decision-making concerning their security (Pena, 2006, p. 110).

What was accepted by those who prefer this concept of policing in our region is that they believe that this, as they call it, new philosophy of policing means that the partnership between the police and the citizens means that the citizens together with the police can take concrete measures and actions. Thus, there are a number of authors who noted that it would be beneficial, as in some Western police forces, to allow citizens to go on patrol together with police officers. Some even go so far as to believe that citizens are equally responsible for the security situation in the area where they live as well as the police organization that covers a specific area under its jurisdiction.

It is completely clear that the police cannot control crime on their own and they must do it in cooperation with the citizens. Without cooperation with the citizens, policing certainly cannot be efficient. However, although the words “cooperation” and “partnership” have certain similarities, they have completely different meanings. The word “partnership” means an equal relationship in a business, while cooperation is certainly not. Therefore, citizens cannot have an equal relationship with the police and citizens (although they are also security actors) cannot be responsible for the security situation in the state. Citizens are responsible only for their own behavior and when their behavior is contrary to the prescribed behavior, the state’s response follows and the responsibility of a certain citizen. But that is exactly the role of government bodies (in this case the police) – to perform specific tasks, exercise certain powers, and guarantee all natural and legal persons equal legal and other protection. Therefore, the security function, as one of the most visible functions of the state, belongs exclusively to the state and cannot be transferred to the citizens, nor can the state transfer the responsibility of state affairs to the citizens, which the concept of community policing propagates.

CRIMINAL CONTROL OF THE AREA

In order for the police to perform their function effectively, they must have control of the situation in the field. So the police must have all the necessary information on security movements in order to be able to respond preventively and then repressively to various security threats. In order for the police to have the necessary information for a successful work, they must be present in the field through their members as much as possible, preferably 24 hours a day. This presence is achieved through beat and patrol activities and, of course, through operational work by the criminal police.

The presence of uniformed police officers in the field is certainly the best form of preventive policing. The success of crime suppression does not solely depend on the detection of crimes and their perpetrators, which is commonly referred to as “effective repressive activity”. Success also depends on the suc-

successful prevention of crimes by undertaking appropriate measures and actions to prevent their commission, by forestalling and prevention. The term “crime prevention” is understood much more broadly today than before, when police preventive actions were simply added to general prevention. Crime prevention contains a number of factors and various forms of action primarily aimed at eliminating those conditions that are conducive to the commission of criminal acts and crime in general. (Krstić, 2007, p. 52).

Prevention is an activity (action) that precedes the occurrence of an incident, that is, action prior to the commission of a criminal offense and the occurrence of its harmful (criminal) consequences. Therefore, the main aim of prevention is to prevent the commission of a criminal offense, that is, the occurrence of a harmful consequence. Prevention always represents a more socially justified, useful and humane activity. The police have the largest opportunity to conduct a direct preventive action (primarily uniformed police officers with their presence in the field) – they undertake certain activities which in essence represent control activities (Ninčić, 2019, p. 114). Generally, the notion of control means to oversee, inspect, supervise, look after someone or something (Vujaklija, 2004, p. 447). This term is related to different spheres of life and work (scientific, parliamentary control, labor control, external control...), but they all have one common characteristic – comparison. Although there are different types of control, they all have one thing in common – during control, the current actual state of something is compared (measured) with the state from a previous period. The goal of control is to determine the unfolding of a situation. In that sense, criminal control is based on monitoring criminal and other socially harmful phenomena or conditions within a specific area. Based on the monitoring “results”, the police learn about the existence of various forms of criminal behavior, that is, criminal offenses and possible perpetrators. The data collection process involves the use of different data collection techniques depending on the needs and “status” of the sources from which the data are collected, in other words, whether the data is publicly available or is so important to their “holders” that they intend to make it secret and inaccessible to a wider circle of users (Ninčić, 2019a, p. 83).

Although there are different methods of preventive action, the deterrent (intimidation) effect is used in all countries, which is achieved by the presence of police officers on the streets, patrols, special surveillance measures, the control of compliance with weapons and ammunition regulations, explosives and other hazardous materials, identification and travel documents. In some countries, prevention also means the monitoring of potential delinquents and reoffenders, warning and protection provided by the police to potential victims of crime, the designing and implementation of programs intended to protect citizens from crime (Miletić, 2003, p. 165).

Therefore, we can state that criminal control is an activity of organized surveillance of criminal environments, facilities and events in them, that is, persons prone to criminal and other forms of deviant behavior. By conducting

criminal control, information on pre-criminal conditions and situations, as well as on activities and mutual connections of persons with criminal tendencies is continuously collected. Having a larger portion of such information enables a fact-based prognosis and thus a more successful prevention of criminal activity and, of course, more efficient clarification of the crimes already committed.

Thus, criminal control is implemented in a specific area within the internal division of police work by applying appropriate methods and means to the objects of control. Each police station, as well as other police organizations, is in charge of a part of area and responsible for its security. The area they are responsible for must be “covered” with manpower and equipment in order to gain a constant insight into events that may be significant to the police and, of course, have an impact on the security situation. When police officers are present in the area they patrol, they should interact with citizens and observe all events interesting in the security sense from “close proximity” and have an opportunity to respond prior to the commission of a crime. In this way, they provide assistance to citizens, build trust and a quality foundation for all subsequent activities.

When looking at the entire police organization, it can be noticed that the primary police tasks are fully performed by uniformed patrol officers. They, as we know, make up the majority of a police service’s personnel and, also, its least specialized part (from the point of view of the process of internal specialization). Their specific tasks mainly coincide with primary police tasks: patrol officers directly perform the tasks of maintaining public order and peace, protecting life, personal and property security of citizens, including crime prevention tasks, crime detection and the apprehension of perpetrators in cooperation with specialized services for crime suppression – and other activities in this domain (Milosavljević, 1997, p. 168).

The uniformed police, which make up the majority within the police organization, essentially represent the base of the police. Their role is, among other things, to monitor the state and movement of security phenomena through its presence in the field, gather information about all interesting events and send it to specialized organizational units for further processing. Although uniformed police officers deter potential perpetrators of crimes and misdemeanors from their intention by being present in the field, the fact remains that, if they are in the field, there can never be too many uniformed police officers within the Ministry of the Interior regardless of the number of them. And precisely by being in the field and by performing tasks within their competence, they achieve criminal control of the area in the best possible way.

CURRENT STATE IN REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

Police function, and thus criminal control of the area in Republika Srpska, has been performed by the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska since

its inception. Police agencies formed during the past period at the level of joint institutions of BiH also undertake certain police activities in Republika Srpska, but considering the type of duties they perform (it primarily refers to the State Investigation and Protection Agency - SIPA), it can be stated that the police of Republika Srpska is a basic police organization. Since its formation, and especially following the war in BiH, it has actually continued to carry out police activities in accordance with the principles applied by the previous joint police organization, which was based on performing police work within the security sector, where foot patrols and patrol activities were conducted.

As already mentioned, in 2004, a pilot project “community policing” was introduced in the municipality of Prijedor, which was introduced as a new concept of policing in the Ministry of the Interior under the monitoring of international organizations a few years later, so it was expanded to include entire Republika Srpska. Of course, this “new” way of policing was included in the Rulebook on Internal Organization and Systematization of Workplaces, thus each police station received a “RPZ” police officer. The Rulebook treats community policing at all levels of the Republika Srpska police organization, from the lowest to the highest level. This lasted for ten years, then the 2017 Rulebook excluded jobs containing “community policing” in their names and again the emphasis was placed on the security sector and performing policing functions according to that principle.

During this period, when the concept of community policing was emphasized, police work in security sectors was rather neglected, including on-foot patrols and car patrols in terms of traditional policing. So, in practice, we had a combination of two concepts, which of course had negative connotations for the overall policing. Although the police always work in the community and with the community (citizens), this inevitably had certain negative connotations and abandoning the so-called new philosophy of policing will have positive effects in the future. After all, this new concept could not be implemented in our legal system, as it encroaches on certain competencies entrusted to the state exclusively, and cannot be entrusted to anyone else, not even to citizens.

The function of the police in society is extremely delicate. It is at the center of the problem of establishing a balance between governance as an essential function of the state, and citizens’ freedoms and rights. There is a famous remark made by Paul Valery in this regard: “If the state is strong, it crushes us. If it is weak, we perish” (Pušeljić, Jelenski, 2007, p. 7). The police are the best image of society. If society is violent, the police are violent. If society is corrupt, so are the police. The opposite is also true: if society is humane and tolerant, so are the police. Despite the best intentions, the state (government) always subdues those it protects. The negative psychological consequences caused by this subordination mainly affect the police (Mršić, 2016, 19).

Thus, since it turned out that community policing is not a concept of policing that can give the necessary results in our legal and police system, it was completely abandoned, and even though policing in security sector has been

present all this time through beat officers and patrol activities, a much stronger emphasis has been placed on this traditional concept now.

CONCLUSION

In seeking an answer to the question of what the police (should) actually do, there are two basic approaches. The first, normative, approach starts with the legal expression of the police function, that is, from the tasks of the police in the manner in which they are determined by valid regulations. This reduction of the police function to its formal-legal expression does not reveal the real role of the police in a society and the government system, as well as the reasons why something is determined by the law as the task of the police. The second, pragmatic, approach seeks to discover the essence of the police function in policing, that is, in what the police really do. In order to discover the essence of the police function, the connection between the police and the society where it should ensure that social order is abided by, on the one hand, and the police and political authorities, on the other hand, must be taken into account (Kešetović, 2000, p. 99).

Many scholars have addressed the following question: what do the police really do? For example, by analyzing some research, Josip Tulezi concluded that the most important feature of policing is the activity related to problem solving and decision making, and that the police is a public means of solving problems. For some kinds of problems encountered and faced by patrol officers there are, or there should be, designed guidelines to help them solve problems, all others are more or less unpredictable (Tulezi, 2000, p. 97).

Every state strives to establish and organize the police system in the most rational possible way and to be as functional as possible and to provide citizens with an appropriate security situation (favorable security environment). If the police system is irrationally organized, then it practically means (assumes) the non-functionality (or reduced functionality) of the police system as well (Šetka, 2016, p. 341). Whether the police will be able to ensure an adequate security situation depends on how they organize and carry out their duties and tasks. The function of work organization and management can be considered to the organization of work activities in a police organization aimed at finding the most suitable methods and means of work, determining specific tasks for each officer who participates in a particular activity and the deadline for the completion of a particular task in order to successfully realize the overall activity. The practice and experience of a large number of countries have shown that the most efficient way of performing police work is conditioned by the cooperation between the police and the citizens and organizations (Jovićić and Šetka, 2018, p. 220). This is a model of police behavior that has found its confirmation in practice in our country, through the police work in the security sector. By conducting beat policing and patrol activities in the security sector by uniformed police officers

and operational work by the criminal police, and, of course, in cooperation with the citizens, the criminal control of the area and solving security problems is most efficiently achieved.

Thus, as practice itself has shown, the concept of community policing is overestimated, and we should no longer spend time or money on this way of carrying out police tasks in the field, at least in our legal system. As we have already stated, it is also questionable legally, since the role of achieving security belongs to the state, so it cannot be shared with other actors in a society, nor can responsibility for the security situation be transferred to them. The task of the state is to achieve an order of peace so that classes and other social groups would not fight by force to exercise their special interests. To perform this function, the state must not only provide a monopoly of legitimate power, but also establish a legal order by which the state restricts the use of force and regulates the mutual relations of citizens and the relations between the citizens and the state. Once the state took on the role of resolving conflicts between individuals and groups, it became a legal institution in the true sense of the word (Jovičić, 2018, p. 42).

Finally, it remains to state that police work in the security sector, through conducting beat policing and patrol activities, is the most efficient way of working in the field, and that no matter how much society changes through overall development, it seems that it will remain an unsurpassed way of criminal control. Of course, there is no successful police work in the field without a quality and close cooperation with citizens, and it is the work in the security sector that enables this cooperation in the general interest.

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TRAVEL DOCUMENTS AND ID CARDS COUNTERFEITING IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Review Article

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to describe the state of counterfeiting of documents in the Slovak Republic. The structure of the article has the character of the procedure from general to concrete, which means that the first part of the article briefly describes the division of documents and methods of counterfeiting as well as statistics on the counterfeiting of documents for selected years. In the next part of the article the author deals with case studies.

Keywords: *documents, travel document, ID cards, counterfeiting*

INTRODUCTION

Banknotes, travel documents, ID cards and control marks are of great importance to society and are therefore protected by law. In the conditions of the Slovak Republic we can mention, for example, § 270 counterfeiting, alteration and unauthorized production of money and securities, § 271 listing of counterfeit, altered and unauthorized production of money and securities, § 272 production and possession of counterfeit tools, § 274 counterfeiting, alteration and illicit production stamps, postage stamps, stickers and postage stamps, § 275 forgery and alteration of control technical measures for marking goods, § 352 forgery and alteration of public deed, official seal, official emblem and official mark. (Act no. 300/2005 Coll. Criminal law)

From a criminal point of view and when proving individual criminal offenses related to forgery and alteration, it is important to know and identify a document or deed, the alteration or forgery of which may affect the object protected by law. In the case of the mentioned crimes, another important information is what traces are secured at the crime scene and the identification of the object that created the trace (evidence). When investigating the alteration and falsification of protected documents, a number of relevant circumstances are identified, both from a legal and a criminal point of view. These are closely related

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to the subject of the investigation and to the amount of evidence, which also includes seized criminal records, inspection of documents and papers, etc. (Viktoryová, Straus, et al., 2013). Falsification can be defined as any copy of travel documents or ID cards without legal authorization. We also consider counterfeiting if the fake document is made up of parts of genuine documents (Burda, Čentěš, Kolesár, Záhora, a kol., 2011). We consider a genuine document to be one that is made of original base materials and to use genuine printing techniques and security features. Altered documents are objects whose essence is the original, but contain an altered part of the original, e.g. exchange of a photograph in personal documents, adjustment of the validity of the document, etc. The false document is made with the help of false base materials, printing techniques and other security features (Kurilovská, Svoboda, a kol., 2017).

Technical protection of documents consists in the creation of such security features that make forgery and alteration as difficult as possible. Nowadays, there are a large number of variants of security features. They start with the production of paper with predefined properties, special composition of printing inks, special printing technology and end with the so-called memory elements of protection such as biometric elements of passports or memory chip.

Elements of technical protection are in some cases hidden and unknown to the public and are classified. They may be visible only under certain devices or using certain chemical methods such as chemical analysis of printing ink. Visible elements of technical protection are used by the public to assess the authenticity of a document and must be of such a nature that even an ordinary citizen who is not equipped with technical means can evaluate them and recognize the absence of these elements.

The protection of documents against forgery can be divided into:

1. The production of the base material and the protection applied in the production of this material, such as: the composition of a security paper or polycarbonate, a watermark, protective fibers and strips, and the like.
2. Protection consisting of printing techniques and inks used (Straus, a kol., 2012).
3. Biometric elements - we can divide them into two groups:
stable data - based on physical and physiological aspects that measure the physiological properties of a natural person. They include: fingerprints, retinal analysis, head mark analysis, ear shape, body odor, DNA analysis.
dynamic data - based on measuring a person's behavior and include: signature verification, keystroke analysis. (Rak, Matyáš, Říha, 2008).
4. Other elements of technical protection such as: hologram, kinegram, etc.

Counterfeiters can be divided into 5 groups:

1. "Primitive" counterfeiters - who do not use digital technologies, but create counterfeits by modifying part of the currency, e.g. in order to increase its value and thus obtain a financial profit.
2. Counterfeiters who perceive counterfeiting as a hobby - sometimes counterfeit and use typical desktop equipment and available craft supplies.
3. Small (limited) counterfeiters - counterfeit in a targeted manner and actively invest in special computer equipment and materials.
4. Professional counterfeiters - large organized groups. It is a sophisticated production with the help of original printing technologies and the distribution of counterfeits.
5. A special and last group are state-sponsored counterfeiters - who can use the same equipment that is used to produce money (Schafrik, 2007).

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS AND ID CARDS COUNTERFEITING

Documents in the Slovak Republic resp. most of them, with the exception of the passport (also made of security paper), are made of multilayer polycarbonate and personalized by laser engraving technology. The photo and personal data are laser engraved into plastic foil or card. During laser engraving, the data is recorded by blackening the laser-sensitive film.

Table 1. Travel documents (passports, identification cards, other travel documents) according to the type of forgery detected in the territory of the Border Police Department in Bratislava.

		Overall (a-l)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
2018	Passports	13	2	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	1
	ID cards	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	2	-
	Other travel documents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OVERALL	39	2	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	22	2	3	1
2019	Passports	19	2	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	6	-	3	-
	ID cards	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	2	-
	Other travel documents	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OVERALL	39	2	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	24	0	5	0

- a. photo exchange
- b. data transcription / correspondence
- c. exchange of the entire data page
- d. exchange of internal pages (except data)

- e. pasting of the data page (several changes at the same time - exchange of a photo, including rewriting / writing of some data)
- f. electronic device (any changes, interventions or damage)
- g. performing unauthorized interventions (damage, covering of a certain part, removal of wet stamps) h. stolen (stolen) clean copy (unauthorized personalized)
- i. fake (made by a counterfeiter)
- j. fictional / deceptive (no legal validity)
- k. real document misused by another person (look a like / impostor)
- l. genuine document obtained by fraud (eg issued to an unauthorized person who has provided false information about himself or as a result of corruption)

When comparing the data of seized Border Police counterfeits from 2018 (13 cases) and 2019 (19 cases), it is clear that in 2019 travel documents were forged to a greater extent. The given table shows that the most common way was the total falsification of the document produced by the forger as well as the exchange of the data page.

Case Study

On 17 July 2019 at 12.20 am at the Border Police Department in Bratislava, at the site workplace no. 8, applied for the registration of permanent residence and the issuance of a certificate by a foreigner who submitted a fake ID card of Slovakia during the identity check (see pictures below). It was a plastic card made by inkjet printing. Upon request, she submitted the Ukraine electronic passport, while it was found that she was staying in the territory of the Slovak Republic illegally. The ID card of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter "IDC SR) is made of multilayer polycarbonate in the ID-1 format and is personalized by laser engraving technology. There is a contact chip on the back. Note: all upcoming figures (no. 1-6) come from Border Police Department in Bratislava.



Figure 1 showing a) - counterfeit IDC SR b) - original IDC SR



Figure 2 showing a) counterfeit IDC SR illuminated UV light,

b) original IDC SR illuminated UV light

In Figure 2a is a false IDC SR under UV light compared to the original specimen (Figure 2b), significant differences in UV graphics and protection are visible.

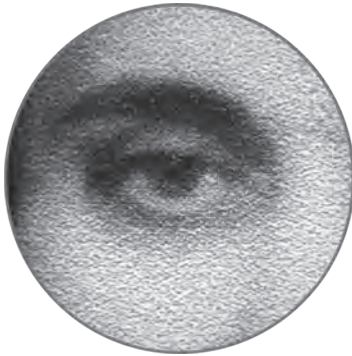


Figure 3 showing a) - inkjet printing,

b) - laser engraving

In Figure 3a is a counterfeit IDC SR in which the inkjet printing was used. The Slovak Republic uses laser engraving to personalize documents. Microscopic examination (60x magnification) was used to compare the disputed material with the original.



Figure 4 showing a)- inkjet printing,

b) - offset printing

In Figure 4a is a counterfeit IDC SR in which an inkjet print was used. Microscopic examination(60x magnification) was used to compare the disputed material with the original. Compared to the original print (Figure 4b), the microtexts that the document contains when using the original printing techniques are absent.

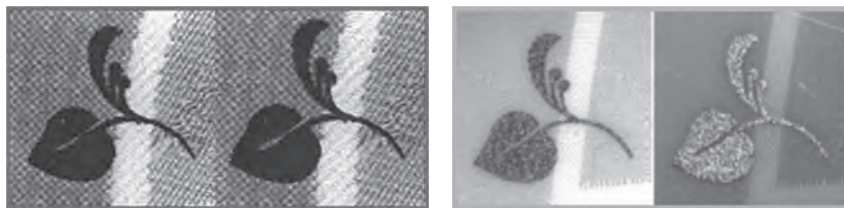


Figure 5 showing a) - counterfeit OVI, b) - original OVI

Figure 5a shows a counterfeit element OVI (optically variable ink) where when the viewing angle of the original (Figure 5b) changes, the color element of the document changes color. Optically variable ink (OVI) - a color containing pigments that act as interference filters, thanks to which significant color changes occur when changing the angle of view, e.g. change of linden leaf color from purple to green on the identity card(Glossary of Documents – REGULA, 2020).



Figure 6 showing a) - counterfeit kinegram, b) - original kinegram

Figure 5a shows a counterfeit kinegram. In a counterfeit IDC SR, the transparent kinegram at different lighting angles showed a visible refraction of light rays from the reflective layer, which may give the impression of authenticity of the document. Kinegram - a transparent optically variable element with color effects. a computer-generated hologram that can create high-resolution, multi-color images. Contains special types of diffractive optical elements that can be arranged to create color change, motion effect, contrast change and other special effects(Glossary of Documents – REGULA, 2020).

SECURITY FEATURES OF ID CARDS SR

Protective printing - serves as protection against data manipulation, which consists of printed patterns and protective elements such as. guilloche, iris color gradient, microprint, hidden pattern. The basic motif of the protective print is the graphics of hexagons in combination with five-pointed stars.

Rainbow printing - line printing with smooth color transitions. A dyeing process that is used to protect against color separation or copying by gently blending the colors to produce a smooth color change (Glossary of Documents – REGULA, 2020).

Microtext - resp. microprints are lines that consist of very small and hard-to-see letters, numbers or images. They are visible only at magnification and are often used as elements of protective printing and on protective strips. Microprinting cannot be achieved by conventional reproduction means and is therefore often illegible in false documents. The term infinite text is often used for this type of text, which is repeated on the protective strips and is usually without spaces.(Straus, a kol., 2012) In the conditions of the Slovak Republic, positive and negative microtext are used for document protection, which means small-sized letters printed in a positive and negative image visible only at magnification.

UV security features - the main element of UV graphics is a fluorescent color that fluoresces under UV (ultraviolet) light. Fluorescent printing is created by printed security features on the film, which are usually located on the inside of the film to protect them from abrasion or tampering with the authenticity of the document. Fluorescent fibers are added in the process of manufacturing a paper substrate in which they have a protective function. They are located on each side in random places and at random depth (original IDC SR UV security feature in Figure 2b).

Hologram - a diffractive optically variable image element that belongs to the traditional types of technical protection. We know 2D holograms (two-dimensional) with a change in structure and color or 3D holograms (three-dimensional) with motion effects(Glossary of Documents – REGULA, 2020).

Laminate embossing - consists in the transfer of foil using a heated embossing mold. It is one of the forms of printing from above. Relief structure created from the text “Slovak Republic” and the abbreviation “SVK”(Ministry of Interior of the Slovak republic, 2020).

Contact chip / microchip - an integrated circuit for storing and processing data on the holder of an identity card, which contains, for example: name and surname, date and place of birth, digital version of the holder's form. The chip enables electronic use of the document and is secured by active and passive authentication mechanisms. The visible part of the chip are gold-colored contacts(Glossary of Documents – REGULA, 2020).

Machine Readable Zone (MRZ) - contains information about the holder and the document in the form of alphanumeric characters and the symbol "<", which consists of two to three lines. Readers can read this series of characters to simplify document control. The ID1 ID card format used in Slovakia contains three lines of 30 characters on the back of the document. For passports, the ID3 format contains two lines of 44 characters at the bottom of the personal data page.

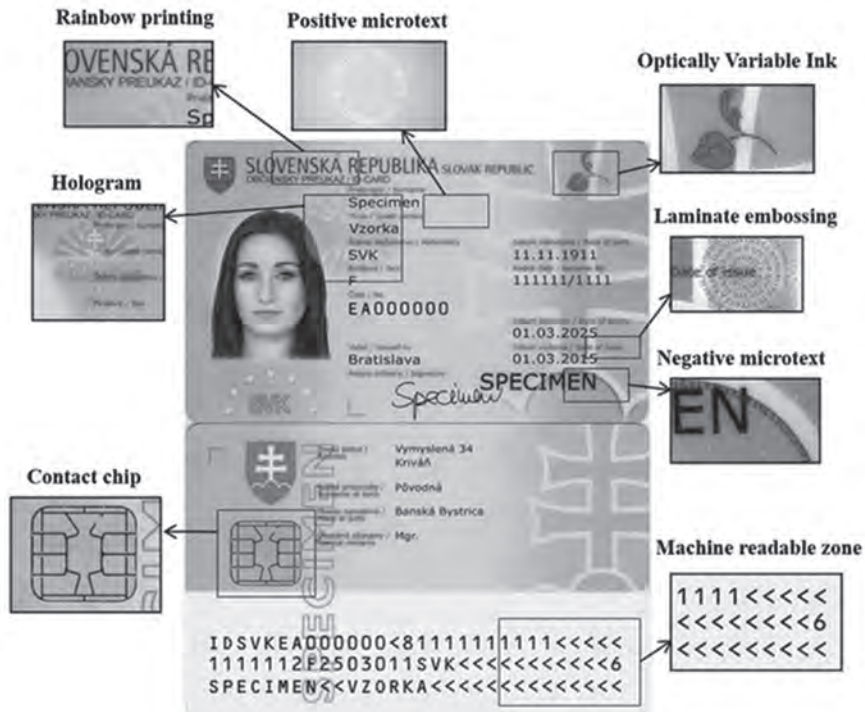


Figure 7 showing security features of ID card SR

Table 2. Comparison of security features of ID cards of V4 countries

Security features	Slovak republic	Czech republic	Poland	Hungary
Rainbow printing	✓	✓	✓	✓
Microtext	✓	✓	✓	✓
Optically variable ink (OVI)	✓	✓	✓	✓
UV graphics	✓	✓	✓	?
Hologram	✓	✓	X	✓
Laminate embossing	✓	✓	✓	X
Contact chip	✓	✓	X	✓

Security features	Slovak republic	Czech republic	Poland	Hungary
Machine readable zone (MRZ)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Elevated engraving	x	✓	x	x
Two-dimensional bar code	x	✓	x	x
Variable laser pattern (CLI/MLI)	x	x	✓	✓
Kinegram	x	x	✓	x
Braille	x	x	✓	x
Secondary shape of the holder	x	x	✓	x

The compared ID cards are made of multilayer polycarbonate and personalized by laser engraving technology. In the case of an identity card issued in Hungary, control under UV light was not possible, so it is possible that it may contain UV graphics. When comparing security features, we see that each country prefers a different type of protection. Identity cards of the Slovak Republic have traditional security features such as a hologram, optically variable color, printing technique, etc. However, there are no more advanced security features such as the variable shape and the secondary shape of the holder, which contribute significantly to the protection against alteration. The Czech Republic was the only one to add elevated engraving and a two-dimensional bar code to the elements of technical protection. Poland has added braille to the security features, which makes it easier for the visually impaired to work with the document.

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CONCLUSION

When comparing individual statistical data, it is obvious that forgery of documents is still a great threat even with the constant improvement of security features. There are a large number of security features that are used in technical protection and therefore it is very difficult to assess whether the feature is more important and significant for the protection of the document. In the case of passports, it is important to mention the elements of biometric protection, which will continue to play an important role in the protection and identification of the passport holder. EU member states must, according to the EU Council Regulation no. 2252/2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents, to issue passports that contain

biometric features such as facial image and fingerprints. We can assume that in the future, biometric protection will include elements such as retinal analysis, ear shape, body odor, voice recognition and DNA analysis. When comparing the data, it is obvious that in 2019 travel documents were forged to a greater extent, and the most common way was the total forgery of the document produced by the forger as well as the exchange of the data page.

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PROHIBITION ON PRACTICING A PROFESSION, ACTIVITY OR DUTY IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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Abstract: As a basic principle, the “right to work” is guaranteed under the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia. This human right is further elaborated primarily in the Labor Law, but also in other laws that stipulate the conditions for the establishment, exercise and termination of employment. This paper emphasizes the possibility of restricting both natural and legal persons, including entrepreneurs, to practicing a particular profession, activity or duty, resulting from the imposition of criminal sanctions. The security and protective measures in the criminal law of the Republic of Serbia prohibiting the practice of specific activities are also emphasized. One of the aims is to point out the consequences of the measures imposed, which are often more severe than the sentence itself.

Keywords: *prohibition, criminal offense, misdemeanor, economic offense, activity.*

INTRODUCTION

Under the law, certain security or protective measures are provided for the perpetrators of certain criminal offenses, prohibiting them from practicing a profession, activity or duty. These measures do not prohibit the right to work. Rather, this is a legal way of prohibiting the perpetrators of such offenses from practicing a specific profession, activity or duty for a certain period of time. Given that there are three types of criminal acts in the Republic of Serbia – offences, misdemeanors and economic offenses, a measure (a security or protective measure) may be imposed on the perpetrators of these acts, in other words, they may be prohibited from practicing specific activities.

Our criminal law provides for a security measure prohibiting the practice of a profession, activity or duty, which may be imposed on the perpetrators of

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criminal offenses under the conditions prescribed by the Criminal Code. Prohibition on carrying out a specific registered activity or business is a security measure that can be imposed on legal entities under the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses. The Law on Misdemeanors provides for protective measures prohibiting natural, legal and responsible persons from carrying on certain activities. Finally, commercial and misdemeanor laws, as a part of the criminal law of the Republic of Serbia, provide for protective measures that prohibit a legal entity from carrying out certain commercial activities and the responsible person from carrying out certain duties. The title of the paper bears the name of the measure prescribed by the Criminal Code, there are differences regarding the name of this measure in other criminal laws though.

SECURITY MEASURES PRESCRIBED BY THE CRIMINAL CODE

The Criminal Code² prescribes a total of eleven security measures,³ one of them being the prohibition on practicing a profession, activity or duty. The court may prohibit the perpetrator from practicing a certain profession, activity or all or specific duties related to the disposition, use, management or handling of another's property or taking care of the property, if it is reasonably believed that his further exercise of such an activity would be dangerous.⁴ In order for this security measure to be imposed, it is necessary for the court to determine, during the course of the court proceedings, that the perpetrator's further exercise of a certain profession poses a danger (...). The imposition of a measure is always optional, depending on the court's assessment. The danger of re-offending is a constitutive precondition for the application of all security measures (Vuletić, 2017, p. 35). Thus, an assessment of the perpetrator is necessary. It is believed that the process must be performed objectively and subjectively.⁵ Specifically, danger assessment should be performed vis-a-vis the offense committed, but also by examining the personality of the perpetrator of the criminal offense.

2 Criminal Code, Official Gazette of RS, nos. 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005, 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014, 94/2016. (hereinafter the CC also).

3 These are the following measures: 1) compulsory psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical institution; 2) compulsory psychiatric treatment at liberty, 3) compulsory drug addiction treatment; 4) compulsory alcohol addiction treatment, 5) prohibition on practicing a profession, activity or duty; 6) prohibition to drive a motor vehicle, 7) confiscation of items, 8) expulsion of a foreigner from the country; 9) publishing a judgment 10) restraint to approach and communicate with the injured party, 11) prohibition to attend certain sporting events.

4 Article 85, para. 1 of the CC (hereinafter referred to as profession).

5 Judicial practice: It is justified to impose a security measure on a law enforcement officer who has been found guilty of the abuse of the official position, which prohibits a law-enforcement official from exercising his profession, given that he has abused his profession to commit a criminal offense. (Judgment of the Supreme Court of Serbia Kž. 1297/03 of 24 April 2004 and the Judgment of the District Court in Belgrade K. 405/02 of 28 November 2002) - Bulletin of the District Court in Belgrade, no. 64/2005. Source: <http://www.propisionline.com/Practice/Decision/22855> (May 20, 2018).

This measure does not prohibit the perpetrator's right to work. It refers only to a certain profession (...) and the court is obliged to specify in the court judgment what the perpetrator of the criminal offense is prohibited from.⁶ No one can be prohibited from carrying on a profession for the rest of his life, so this protective measure imposed on by the court can only last for a certain period of time. The court determines the length of the measure, which cannot be less than one or longer than ten years, calculating from the day the decision becomes final, whereby the time spent in prison, that is, in a medical institution where the security measure has been exercised is not credited to the term of this measure.⁷

SECURITY MEASURE PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW ON THE LIABILITY OF LEGAL ENTITIES FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES

The Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses⁸ was enacted in 2008 when the criminal liability for legal entities was introduced in the Republic of Serbia (Ignjatović, 2010). This Law regulates the conditions governing the liability of legal entities for criminal offenses, criminal sanctions that may be imposed on legal entities and procedural rules when ruling on the liability of legal entities, the imposition of criminal sanctions, passing a decision on rehabilitation, termination of security measures or legal consequences of conviction and enforcement of court decisions.⁹ This Law also prescribes

6 Judicial practice: Every court decision imposing a security measure prohibiting the exercise of a profession, activity or duty must specify which profession and independent activity is covered by the prohibition. Rationale: In the convicting part of the pronouncement of the first-instance judgment, pursuant to Article 85 of the Criminal Code, a measure prohibiting the practice of a profession, activity or duty is imposed on the defendant P.S. for a period of 3 years, without being stated in the operative part of the first-instance judgment, nor in the rationale, having in mind the provisions of Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, this measure may prohibit the practice of a specific profession, specific activity and specific duty, analyzing the cited dictum of the first-instance judgment, the same judgment does not specify in relation to the exercise of a profession which professional activity the defendant is prohibited from or, in relation to trade services, which trades the measure refers to, because every court decision imposing the said security measure must specify which profession and which independent activity is covered by the prohibition, which the first-instance judgment does not contain, for this reason the first-instance judgment is unclear, and the reasons in respect of to the imposition of the said measure have been specified in the first-instance judgment either, thus violating the procedure under Article 368, paragraph 1, item 11 of the Criminal Procedure Code. (*Decision of the Court of Appeals in Novi Sad posl. No. Kž. I 2420/11 dated 8 December 2011, which revoked the judgment of the High Court in Novi Sad posl. no. K. 572/10 dated 24 March 2011*) – *Bulletin of the High Court in Novi Sad, No. 3/2012, Intermex, Belgrade, Author of the sententia: Svetlana Tomić - Jokić, Judge of the High Court in Novi Sad.* Source: <http://www.proposition-line.com/Practice/Decision/37472> (20 May, 2018).

7 Article 85, para. 2 of the CC.

8 Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses, *Official Gazette of RS, br. 97/2008.*

9 See Article 1 of the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses.

security measures, a total of three measures¹⁰ one of them being a prohibition to practice registered professional activities and operations. Additionally, it prescribes that the court may prohibit a liable legal entity from carrying on certain registered professional activities or businesses in respect of the offense committed. The measure may be imposed for a period of one to three years calculating from the day the judgment becomes final.¹¹ As it can be seen, the imposition of a measure is *optional* under this Law as well.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW ON MISDEMEANORS

Misdemeanors are considered to be the least serious offenses with the lowest social danger and therefore the mildest sanctions are prescribed for them (Milić, 2017). The law that regulates misdemeanors is the Law on Misdemeanors.¹² A natural person, an entrepreneur, a legal entity and the responsible person in a legal entity may be liable for a misdemeanor. The Republic of Serbia, territorial autonomies and local self-government units and their bodies *cannot* be liable for a misdemeanor, but the law may stipulate that the responsible person in a government body, a territorial autonomy body or local self-government body may be liable for a misdemeanor.¹³ The Law on Misdemeanors prescribes protective measures as a type of misdemeanor sanction.¹⁴ Protective measures are, in fact, counterparts to the security measures prescribed by the Criminal Code and the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses. Given that there are several subjects to misdemeanor liability, there are several protective measures that may be imposed on individual perpetrators of misdemeanors, which relate to the prohibition on carrying out a certain activity. Although misdemeanors can be prescribed by a law or decree, that is, by a decision of the Assembly of an Autonomous Province, the Municipal Assembly, the City Assembly and the City Assembly of Belgrade, a protective measure may only be prescribed by a law or decree.

¹⁰ They are the following measures: 1) prohibition on exercising certain registered activities or duties; 2) confiscation of items; 3) publishing the judgement. Article 23 of the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses.

¹¹ Article 24 of the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses.

¹² Law on Misdemeanors, *Official Gazette of RS*, nos. 65/2013, 13/2016, 98/2016 (Constitutional Court's decision). (herein after referred to as LM).

¹³ Article 18 of the LM.

¹⁴ These are the following protective measures: 1) the confiscation of objects; 2) prohibition against exercising an activity; 3) prohibiting a legal entity from carrying out specific activities by a; 4) prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out specific duties; 5) prohibition against driving a motor vehicle; 6) mandatory alcohol and drug addiction treatment; 7) mandatory psychiatric treatment; 8) prohibition on approaching the injured party, facilities, or the location where the misdemeanor has been committed; 9) prohibition on attending sporting events; 10) the publication of the judgment; 11) the expulsion of a foreigner from the Republic of Serbia; 12) the confiscation of animals and prohibition on owning or keeping animals. Article 52 of the LM.

Prohibition on practicing a specific activity

Regarding the protective measure – prohibition on carrying out a specific activity, it is a measure that is primarily imposed on *entrepreneurs* (Delić & Bajović, 2018, p. 95).¹⁵ The prohibition to carry out a specific activity temporarily prohibits the perpetrator of the misdemeanor from carrying out a specific economic or other activity for which a license is issued by the authority or which is registered on the appropriate registry.¹⁶ Thus, this prohibition always refers to a certain commercial or other activity, rather than to all activities. Thus the misdemeanor court is obliged to state in its decision which activities the prohibition refers to. This protective measure *cannot be* imposed under the Law on Misdemeanors; It may be imposed only if the regulation which prescribes a specific misdemeanor (a law or decree) provides for the possibility of imposing this measure. However, the conditions for imposing a measure may or may not be prescribed by a specific regulation, given that the Law on Misdemeanors prescribes the conditions for imposing this measure. The Law on Misdemeanors prescribes that: if the regulation determining the misdemeanor does not specifically stipulate the conditions for imposing a protective measure, the measure may be imposed if the perpetrator *has abused* the activity to commit a misdemeanor or if it can be reasonably expected that further exercise of this activity would pose a threat to human lives and health or other legally protected interests.¹⁷ Based on this stipulation by the Law, the following can be concluded: first, in order for this measure to be imposed, it is necessary that the perpetrator carried out a certain activity, meaning that the measure cannot be imposed on someone who did not perform the activity at the time of the commission of the misdemeanor. Second, in order for a measure to be imposed, it is necessary to meet one of the two alternatively prescribed conditions: 1) that the perpetrator abused the activity, or 2) that it can be reasonably assumed that further exercise of that activity would pose a risk to human lives or health. To determine that there is another alternative condition in misdemeanor proceedings is not simple at all, because it takes time, which, it seems, does not exist in the misdemeanor proceedings. We believe that it is necessary to assess further risks objectively and subjectively. This means that the assessment should include the type of the offense committed and the personality of the perpetrator. The prohibition on practicing a specific activity may be imposed for a period of six months to three years, beginning on the date of the enforcement of the

15 Judicial practice: A protective measure prohibiting the exercise of an activity, which is imposed on an entrepreneur due to pricing certain items in violation of the regulations, can be achieved by banning the sale of those items, rather than by banning all retail and business activity (*Legal understanding of the Administrative Disputes Department of the Supreme Court of Serbia dated 16 May 1994*) – *Bulletin of Judicial Practice of the Supreme Court of Serbia*, No. 4/2008, Intermex, Belgrade. Source: <http://www.propisionline.com/Practice/Decision/7709> (May 20, 2018)

16 Article 55, para. 1 of the the Law on Misdemeanors.

17 Article 55, para. 2 of the the Law on Misdemeanors.

judgment.¹⁸ Time served in a prison is not credited to the length of the measure imposed.¹⁹

The measure of prohibiting legal entities from practicing a specific activity

The name of the protective measure of “prohibiting a legal entity from carrying out a specific activity” indicates that the measure can be imposed only on a legal entity. This measure consists of a prohibition on the production of certain products or carrying out of certain activities in the area of goods trade, finance and services or other specified activities.²⁰ In this case also, a prohibition refers only to a certain activity. This measure cannot be imposed on the basis of the Law on Misdemeanors, but only if a specific regulation, the one prescribing the misdemeanor, provides for the possibility of imposing a measure. However, the Law on Misdemeanors stipulates the conditions for imposing this measure, if they are not prescribed by a special regulation. According to the LM: if the regulation determining the misdemeanor does not specifically stipulate the conditions for imposing a protective measure, the measure may be imposed if further exercise of a certain activity would pose a risk to human lives or health, detrimental to economic or financial business of other legal entities or the economy as a whole.²¹ The measure of prohibiting a legal entity from carrying out a specific activity may be imposed for a period of six months to three years, starting from the date the enforcement of the judgment.²²

Prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out specific duties

Another measure prescribed by the Law on Misdemeanors refers to prohibition on carrying out specific duties and can be imposed only on the responsible person. The Law on Misdemeanors distinguishes two categories of responsible persons: 1) The responsible person in a legal entity who is entrusted with certain duties relating to management, business or work process and 2) the responsible person who carries out certain duties in a government body, in bodies of the territorial autonomies and local self-government units. Prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out certain duties means to prohibit the perpetrator of the misdemeanor from carrying out the duties that he was carrying out at the time of the commission of the misdemeanor or managerial function in economic or financial business or a specific type of duty, or all or some duties related to the disposition, use, management or handling of the entrusted property.²³ These measures as well may be imposed only if such a possibility

18 Article 55, para. 3 of the Law on Misdemeanors.

19 Article 55, para. 4 of the Law on Misdemeanors.

20 Article 56, para. 1 of the Law on Misdemeanors.

21 Article 56, para. 2 of the Law on Misdemeanors.

22 Article 56, para. 3 of the Law on Misdemeanors.

23 Article 57, para. 1 of the Law on Misdemeanor.

is prescribed by the regulation prescribing a misdemeanor, whereby the Law on Misdemeanors stipulates the conditions for the imposition of this measure. Unless otherwise determined by the regulation defining a misdemeanor, the measure of prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out specific tasks is imposed when the responsible person *abuses his/her duty* for the purpose of committing a misdemeanor.²⁴ Based on the legislature's solution, it may be concluded that the measures may be imposed only if the responsible person has committed an offense purposely and knowingly.²⁵ The measure of prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out certain duties may be imposed for a period of six months to three years, starting from the date of the execution of the judgment.²⁶ Time served in prison is not credited to the length of the measure imposed.²⁷

MEASURES PRESCRIBED BY THE ECONOMIC OFFENSES ACT

The Economic Offenses Act²⁸ was enacted back in 1977, and has many shortcomings (Ćorović & Milić, 2016; Milić, 2018). This Act also prescribes four protective measures. Protective measures are, in fact, counterparts to the se-

²⁴ Article 57, para. 2 of the Law on Misdemeanor.

²⁵ In the course of the misdemeanor proceedings, the court is obliged to determine the guilt of the perpetrator of a misdemeanor, which some cases lack. Judicial practice: Since a natural person is liable for a misdemeanor if he/she has committed it purposely or recklessly, the court is obligated to, if it finds the defendant guilty of the misdemeanor, state the reasons regarding the defendant's guilt in the judgment. Excerpt from the Reasoning:

The provision of Article 222 of the Law on Misdemeanors regulates the content of a judgement drawn up writing, and paragraph 4 of the same article stipulates that in the reasoning of the judgment the contents of the motion to institute the misdemeanor proceedings shall be stated briefly, the determined state of facts specifying the evidence based on which certain facts have been proven, regulations on which the judgment is grounded and the reasons for each count of the judgment. The provision of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Law on Misdemeanors stipulates that a natural person shall be liable for a misdemeanor if, at the time the misdemeanor was committed, he was mentally competent and committed the misdemeanor intentionally or negligently, while the provision of Article 19, paragraph 1 of the same Law stipulates that a perpetrator is guilty if, at the time the misdemeanor was committed, he/she acted knowingly or negligently. By the impugned judgment, the defendant was found guilty of committing a misdemeanor under Article 69, paragraph 1, item 8 in connection with paragraph 2 of the Law on Occupational Safety and Health and a misdemeanor under Article 69, paragraph 1, item 28 in connection with paragraph 2 of the Law on Occupational Safety and Health. The Higher Misdemeanor Court finds that the Misdemeanor Court violated the provisions of misdemeanor proceedings under Article 234, paragraph 1, item 15 of the Law on Misdemeanors, because the decision does not contain any grounds for finding the defendant guilty. (Judgment of the Higher Misdemeanor Court in Belgrade, Branch Office in Novi Sad, III-302, Prž. No. 6292/13 of 25 April 2013). Source: <http://www.propisionline.com/Practice/Decision/45644> (20 May, 2018)

²⁶ Article 57, para. 3 of the Law on Misdemeanor.

²⁷ Article 57, para. 4 of the Law on Misdemeanor.

²⁸ Economic Offenses Act, *Official Gazette of the SFRJ*, nos. 4/77, 36/77, 14/85, 74/87, 57/89, 3/90, *Official Gazette of the SRJ*, nos. 27/92, 24/94, 28/96, 64/2001, *Official Gazette of the RS*, no. 101/2005 (hereinafter referred to as EOA).

curity measures prescribed by the Criminal Code, the Law on Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses, as well as the protective measures prescribed by the Law on Misdemeanors.²⁹ A subject to liability for economic offenses may be a legal entity and the responsible person of an administrative body, while a special regulation may provide that the responsible person of a body of the socio-political community, another government body or the local community may be held liable for a specific economic offense.³⁰ Regarding the subjects to liability, there are different protective measures related to the prohibition on carrying out a specific activity.³¹ It is important to point out that prohibition on carrying out a specific activity may be imposed on the basis of the Economic Offenses Act, unlike the measures prescribed by the Law on Misdemeanors, which can be imposed only if prescribed by the law or regulation.³²

The measure of prohibiting a legal entity from practicing a specific economic activity

The Economic Offenses Act prescribes what a measure consists of, the conditions for its imposition and the length. The protective measure of prohibiting a legal entity from carrying out a specific economic activity implies the prohibition on the production of specific products or the prohibition on carrying out specific transactions in commodity and service trade and other economic transactions. A judgement imposing that measure shall specify the economic activity the legal entity is prohibited from carrying out.³³ If a regulation defining an economic offence does not specifically describe the terms governing the imposition of the measure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the measure may be imposed on a legal entity if its continuing to conduct a specific economic activity would pose a threat to the people's lives or health or if

29 The following measures may be imposed for economic offenses: 1) the publication of the judgment; 2) the confiscation of objects; 3) prohibiting a legal entity from carrying out a specific economic activity; 4) prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out specific duties.

30 See Article 6 of the EOA.

31 Judicial practice: Protective measures must be precisely defined in terms of the Economic Offenses Act, regardless of how they are formulated in certain regulations enacted on the basis of the Law. Excerpt from the reasoning: However, the first-instance court formulated the protective measures too broadly - imprecisely, which is why they should have been specified in the dispositive of this decision in order not to come to the wrong conclusion that the protective measure of the prohibition on carrying out activities was imposed on the legal entity or that the protective measure of the prohibiting on carrying out of duties was imposed on the responsible person. This is due to the fact that under the provisions of Article 31 of the Economic Offenses Act, only a protective measure prohibiting the carrying out of a specific economic activity may be imposed on a legal entity, while a responsible person may be prohibited from carrying out certain duties, which, in this case, was done by specifying the protective measures imposed without reversing the judgment of the first instance court in that part, given that these measures were, in fact, correctly pronounced in the second part in the first-instance judgment. (Excerpt from the judgment of the Higher Commercial Court in Belgrade, Pkž. 705/93 of 18 December, 1993). Source: <http://www.propisionline.com/Practice/Decision/6447> (May 20, 2018)

32 See Article 29 of the Economic Offenses Act.

33 Article 34, para. 1 of the Economic Offenses Act.

it would be detrimental to economic and financial operations or would harm the reputation of the *Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia* or foreign trade dealings of an organization of associated labor operating abroad, or if the legal entity has already been punished for the identical or similar economic offence in the past two years.³⁴ This measure may be imposed for a period of six months to ten years, starting from the date of the finality of a judgement.³⁵

Unlike misdemeanors, as it can be seen, this measure may last for a long time. As much as ten years. In this way, the length of the measure is equated with the security measure of the prohibition on practicing a profession, activity or duty prescribed by the Criminal Code. As we have seen, the security measure of prohibition on carrying out specific registered activities or businesses prescribed by the Law on the Liability of Legal Entities for Criminal Offenses can last from one to three years, leading to a conclusion that a stricter sanction is prescribed by the Economic Offenses Act, although economic offenses are far less serious offenses. Although it seems paradoxical, considering the length of the measure, it is more favorable for the perpetrator of the “criminal offense” to have criminal proceedings initiated against him, than proceedings for an economic offense. This is another fact that the legislature should pay substantial attention to the regulation of economic offenses.

The measure of prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out specific duties

The responsible person, within the meaning of the Economic Offenses Act, is a person entrusted with a specific range of tasks in the area of economic or financial operations in a legal entity/body of the socio-political community, another government body or the local community.³⁶ The Economic Offenses Act primarily prescribes what a measure may consist of. The measure of prohibiting the responsible person from carrying out specific duties implies that they shall be prohibited from carrying out the duty they were carrying out at the time of the commission of an economic offence, from holding a management position in the sphere of economic or financial operations and from carrying out specific tasks or all or only some of the duties related to the management, use, administration or handling of social assets or to their safekeeping.³⁷ The Act stipulates the conditions for the imposition of the measure. Unless otherwise stipulated by a regulation defining an economic offence, the court shall impose the measure if the responsible person has abused his/her office in order to commit the economic offence or if it may be reasonably assumed that their continuing to execute such one duty would be dangerous.³⁸ The court may impose the security measure even if the responsible person has been repeatedly convicted of

34 Article 34, para. 2 of the Economic Offenses Act.
 35 Article 34, para. 3 of the Economic Offenses Act.
 36 Article 8 of the Economic Offenses Act.
 37 Article 35, para. 1 of the Economic Offenses Act.
 38 Article 35, para. 2 of the Economic Offenses Act.

economic offences or related criminal acts.³⁹ The measure may be imposed for a period of six months to ten years, starting from the date of the finality of the judgement.⁴⁰

CONCLUSION

Although it is considered that sentences, especially imprisonment, are the most serious penal sanctions, in some cases this may not be true. For each criminal offense, there is also the possibility of imposing a measure which is reflected in the prohibition of carrying out specific activities. When pronouncing these measures, it is necessary to determine, during the course of the criminal proceedings, the truth that further exercise of specific activities may be dangerous, because the consequences of measures are serious. Regarding a natural person, his employment may be terminated under certain conditions due to the measure imposed. In regard to legal entities, “economic losses” may be very high, and it all depends on the economic power of the legal entity. In addition to the legal entity, a special issue is what happens to the employees working in the legal entity on which a protective measure has been imposed. We mean a protective measure that can be imposed on a legal entity, which can last for ten years, while in criminal proceedings, a measure that can last up to three years can be imposed on a legal entity.

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39 Article 35, para. 3 of the Economic Offenses Act.

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BASIC MOTOR ABILITIES AS PREDICTORS OF MASTERING AN OBSTACLE COURSE DESIGNED TO TEST MOTOR SKILLS

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the impact of motor abilities on mastering an obstacle course and define quantitative differences in basic motor abilities between the students awarded poor grades and the students awarded higher grades based on the result achieved on the obstacle course designed to test motor skills. The results of regression analysis demonstrated that motor abilities are important for mastering an obstacle course for testing motor skills and, on the basis of them, we may predict the result that defines the students' specific skills. Moreover, the results of the Student's t-test for independent samples demonstrated a statistically significant difference in the level of motor abilities between the students awarded poor grades and those awarded higher grades. The difference is defined by statistically significantly better values of the results achieved on motor tests: the maximum number of sit-ups (MPTP), stick mobility (MOKP), hand tapping (MTAP) and Cooper's 12 minute run test (MKUP), achieved by the students with higher grades, based on which we can assume that these variables are predictive of successful mastery of the obstacle course for testing motor skills. The results obtained might contribute to a better organization of training work in teaching, especially regarding an approach to improving motor abilities that dominantly have an impact on mastering an obstacle course designed to test motor skills.

Keywords: *motor abilities, impact, obstacle course, students*

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INTRODUCTION

Regardless of the continued progress and ways of using modern technical means, technical means have not completely been able to eliminate the human factor in solving the most complex security tasks. The manner of work and duties performed by members of security agencies require that people who carry out these jobs have the necessary scope and quality of appropriate knowledge as well as appropriate characteristics and abilities. Vuckovic, Blagojevic, and Dopsaj (2011) noted that the ability to solve security jobs and tasks in a legal and efficient manner largely depends on education, equipment, engagement tactics, general and specific abilities of the individual, where motor abilities represent one of the factors that provides efficiency during the performance of certain professional tasks. Given that the modern approach to the education of members of security agencies is based on methodological principles through a concept defined by environmental conditions in which prospective employees of security agencies will perform prescribed tasks, while testing conditions should be adapted to the circumstances in which they are to be applied.

Within the Curriculum of the Faculty of Security Studies, the subject of Sports with Security Skills is studied as an elective subject which, as part of Physical Education, aims at psychosomatic training of students, through the development of motor and functional abilities, whereby educational and training treatment should enable the transformation of motor abilities and other knowledge necessary for the successful performance of security tasks. The expected outcome of the course is a complete adoption of biotic motor knowledge and development of motor and functional abilities, which will positively impact the easier acquisition of specific knowledge and skills characteristic of solving complex motor problems that prospective security personnel may encounter in his professional work. Given the fact that fulfilling such tasks can be physically very demanding, members of security agencies are required to be fully trained, so that they can successfully carry out all the tasks set before them. For this reason, the application of training methods and tools and determining the readiness of students in the assessment of specific motor abilities are directly conditioned by the structure of tasks that prospective employees of security agencies should perform. Through teaching contents, students perform psychophysical activities aimed at developing endurance, strength, speed, coordination, flexibility, agility, reactivity and balance. The program therefore encompasses those kinesiological activities that contain natural forms of movement with specific tasks and different forms of movement in conditions simulating a complex motor structure in a specific stress regime, whereby work on mastering the obstacle course was applied in the assessment of specific dexterity of students.

Matić (1978) noted that obstacle courses including running and walking or walking are interrupted by other motor tasks. Višnjić, Jovanović and Miletić (2004) consider an obstacle course to be a permanent movement composed of a large number of motor forms. According to Findak (1999), an obstacle course

means the successive performance of a certain number of physical exercises, during which natural or artificial obstacles, be it outdoor or indoor, should be overcome in the shortest possible time. Blagojević, Dopsaj and Vučković (2006), believe that an obstacle course can be used in the teaching process as a method for developing and assessing the ability of an individual to perform specific coordinationally complex movement accurately, quickly and rationally in relation to spatially and temporally changing working conditions.

Previous studies have found that the efficient completion of an obstacle course depends on the quality of training and level of motor skills development (Janković, 2015). Additionally, the studies have found that by properly performing technical and tactical tasks in completing an obstacle course, an individual comes into stressful situations in which physical fatigue increases, which may lead to physical exhaustion (Dopsaj and Janković, 2014; Janković, 2015; Janković et al., 2015), which is why motor abilities play an important role in completing an obstacle course and represent a selection criterion for the admission of students to further education institutions.

Bearing in mind the above, in addition the subject of Sports Skills in Security taught to the students at the Faculty of Security Studies through 10 lessons, how to master an obstacle course that tests motor skills was, among other activities, also taught.

When setting up the obstacles, an obstacle course was formed on the basis of motor programs that students had previously adopted, and which are believed to contribute to more efficient adoption of compulsory, more complex teaching materials provided by further education institutions. The process of adoption and training itself took place in accordance with the generally known and accepted didactic principles typical of the adoption of simple and complex motor programs. Each individual was obliged to perform all given movement actions in a specific order with submaximal and maximum intensity, in the shortest possible time, by combining different forms of running, jumping, climbing, pulling, crawling, swinging and carrying. In the spirit of the mentioned principles, before conducting tests, the students were provided clear instructions on how to overcome the set obstacles.

Given that a precondition for proper programming in teaching is timely and valid feedback on the state of students' knowledge and abilities, while previous studies have insufficiently dealt with determining the relationship of motor skills with the result achieved in performing an obstacle course, the **object** of this study are motor abilities among the students' at the Faculty of Security Studies on the one hand and the result achieved in performing the obstacle course for motor skills on the other hand. The main **aim** of this study was to determine the impact of motor abilities on the efficiency of mastering the obstacle course for testing motor skills and whether it is possible to predict the efficiency of the realization of the obstacle course for testing motor skills based on the results of students' motor skills. Based on the defined object and aim of this study, it was necessary to determine quantitative differences in basic motor

abilities between the students who were awarded poor grades and the students awarded higher grades based on the result achieved in mastering the obstacle course for testing motor skills. The basic assumption is that motor abilities will have a significant positive impact on mastering the obstacle course and that there will be a statistically significant difference in the level of motor abilities between the students with poor grades and those with higher grades/

RESEARCH METHODS

Our research was conducted in the athletic hall at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports in Banja Luka and the FC Borac athletic stadium in Banja Luka. Testing was conducted by teachers of Special Physical Education employed at the Faculty of Security Studies. Measurement of motor abilities and motor skills was performed at the end of the first semester with the aim of determining the current situation and assessing their impact on the degree of the development of simple and complex movements in mastering the obstacle course.

Sampling

The sample consisted of 31 first-year male students at the Faculty of Security Studies, aged 19 ± 0.6 years, who were divided into two groups according to the scores on the obstacle course test. The first group consisted of 15 students who scored better on the obstacle course test with grades ranging from 7.60 to 10.00, while the second group consisted of 16 students who scored lower on the test and whose grade ranged from 5.00 to 7.50. It should be noted that all respondents had previously successfully passed a medical examination and psychological tests required for the admission to the Faculty of Security Studies and they regularly attended classes in Sports Skills in Security.

Variable sampling

A battery of seven tests was used to assess motor abilities, which is used in the process of selecting candidates for the admission to the Faculty of Security Studies: standing broad jump (MSDM) which was used to assess the explosive power of the lower extremities; the maximum number of push-ups in 10 seconds (MSKL), which was used to assess the dynamic strength of arms and shoulder girdle; the maximum number of sit-ups in 30 seconds (MPTR), which was used to assess the dynamic strength of upper body; stick mobility (MOKP), which was used to assess the coordination of the whole body; forward roll – backward roll– running (MKNZ), which was used to assess agility; hand tapping (MTAP), which was used to assess the frequency of hand movements; and the Cooper’s 12 minute run test (MKUP), which was used to assess aer-

obic endurance. All variables used to assess motor abilities are characterized by the required metric characteristics. Their detailed description, the method of performance, measurement conditions and the norms of motor abilities assessment are contained in the Rulebook on the Admission of Students to the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka. Basic motor skills and functional abilities were assessed through an obstacle course, during which the criterion variable (MPOL) was the time for completing an obstacle course expressed in seconds.

Measurement methods

The obstacle course used for testing motor skills is structured on the basis of motor tasks for assessing specific dexterity in anaerobic-lactate mode. It was carried out in a 15 x 30 meters room and consisted of the following tasks:

A – a student starts in an upright standing position with the head turned in the direction of movement,

B – rolls forward up to standing and continues to move in the given direction,

C – overcomes the low beam while running

D – after jumping off the beam, a student runs at maximum speed and while running he/she executes a diving roll over a Swedish box placed width-wise,

E - a 180-degree turn is performed followed by a backward roll,

F – a student rises up without the help of hands and turns in the direction of movement and then runs at a maximum speed to the parallel bars, which he/she crosses by alternating movement with the help of hands or by swinging legs to a sitting position with legs spread,

G - after jumping off the parallel bars, he/she runs to the three wooden ladder wall bars after which climbing up is performed at a maximum speed so that the upper appendage is at the height of the nipples on the chest (position of bent arms). Without changing the given height, the ladder is crossed by lateral movement, while the descent is done by the same procedure as climbing up.

H - after overcoming the obstacle, the distance to the next obstacle is covered by running.

I - the next obstacle (vertically placed wooden wide ladders) is overcome by passing through a gap between the bars diagonally. After passing through the last opening, the last (fourth) bar is crossed and a jump is made.

J - after landing on the ground, a student immediately starts quadrupedal walking forward with his/her back facing the ground, with the legs turned in the direction of movement and the arms behind his body. The movement is performed up to the marker, after which he/she stands up and runs toward the next obstacles.

K - four athletic hurdles placed in a row are crossed alternately by jumping over them and crawling under them, without slowing down the movement

L - lying on the side, on a longitudinally placed mat, is performed and rotation is performed by rolling around the longitudinal axis to the left side, standing up without the help of their hands,

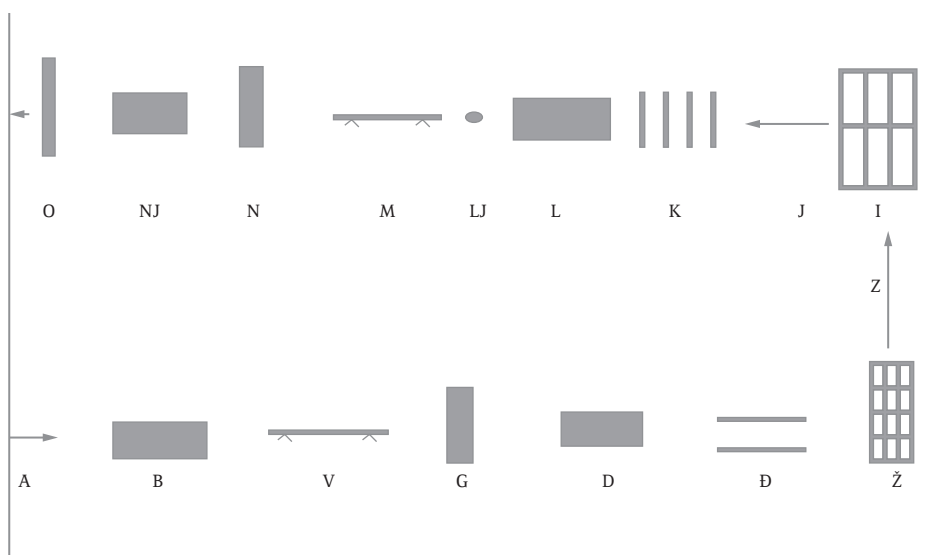
M - a 15 kg bag of sand is taken and placed behind the neck on the shoulders, after which the low balance beam is overcome by lateral movement in one direction with turns. Arriving at the end of the beam, he-she makes a turn and runs in the opposite direction. After getting off the beam, he/she puts down the bag and runs towards the next obstacle (Swedish box).

N - a student then rebounds and vaults over the Swedish box placed transversely. The jump is performed using a technique chosen by the respondent (with straddled legs, with legs together and bent into a squatting position),

O - after landing on the ground, a 180 degrees turn is performed followed by a backward roll,

P - he/she performs quadrupedal walking backwards with his/her chest turned towards the ground and passes through the side frame of the Swedish box,

Q - he/she performs a quadrupedal backwards as fast as possible and crosses the finish line.



(Figure 1): Sketch of an obstacle course for testing motor skills

DATA PROCESSING METHODS

Basic measures of central tendency and measures of dispersion of results are defined by an arithmetic mean (as a measure of an average value of the results achieved) and a standard deviation (as a measure of deviation of results from the mean value of the results achieved) and the values of minimum and maximum result achieved, while Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to test the correct distribution of the data obtained. The Student's t-test for independent samples was used to determine the differences between the individual variables observed. Correlation analysis was used to determine the correlation between predictor and criterion variables was, while regression analysis was used to determine the impact of the system of predictor variables on the criterion variable. Statistical data processing was performed on a Pentium IV PS computer, using the application statistical software program SPSS Statistics 17.0. (Hair, Anderson, Tatham, & Black, 1998).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the results of descriptive statistics for the whole sample of respondents. The results are well grouped and there are no significant deviations from the mean values of the results achieved, whereby it was established that all variables have a correct distribution on the basis of the results on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

Table 1 Descriptive statistical parameters of predictor and criterion variables for the whole sample of the respondents

Variables	Minimal result	Maximum result	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	KS Significance
MSDM	222.00	290.00	249.00	16.31	0.60
MSKL	8.00	18.00	15.38	1.81	0.09
MPTR	28.00	39.00	33.03	2.76	0.49
MOKP	3.82	6.43	4.99	0.62	0.89
MKNZ	4.92	6.19	5.44	0.36	0.50
MTAP	44.00	67.00	54.32	4.57	0.57
MKUP	1950.00	3200.00	2749.35	274.41	0.74
MPOL	54.00	87.00	67.80	7.73	0.66

Key: MSDM – long broad jump; MSKL – the number of push-ups in 10 seconds; MPTR – the number of sit-ups in 30 seconds; MOKP – stick mobility, MKNZ – forward roll – backward roll – running; MTAP – hand tapping, MKUP – Cooper's 12 minute run test; MPOL – time taken to complete the obstacle course.

Table 2 shows the results of descriptive statistics for the first group of respondents. As at the level of the whole sample, the results are well grouped and there are no significant deviations from the mean values of the results achieved. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results also show that all variables have a correct distribution.

Table 2 Descriptive statistical parameters of predictor and criterion variables for the first group of respondents

Variables	Number of respondents	Minimum result	Maximum result	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	KS significance
MSDM	15	222.00	270.00	252.86	14.95	0.48
MSKL	15	13.00	18.00	15.66	1.29	0.78
MPTR	15	30.00	39.00	34.20	2.54	0.85
MOKP	15	3.82	5.78	4.69	0.52	0.48
MKNZ	15	4.94	6.02	5.48	0.39	0.42
MTAP	15	49.00	67.00	56.13	4.34	0.95
MKUP	15	2710.00	3200.00	2920.00	157.70	0.33
MPOL	15	54.00	66.00	61.53	3.27	0.96

Key: MSDM – long broad jump; MSKL – the number of push-ups in 10 seconds; MPTR – the number of sit-ups in 30 seconds; MOKP – stick mobility, MKNZ – forward roll – backward roll – running; MTAP – hand tapping, MKUP – Cooper’s 12 minute run test; MPOL – time take by a student to complete the obstacle course.

Table 3 shows the results of descriptive statistics for the second group of respondents. Regarding the whole sample and the first group of respondents, the results are well grouped and there are no significant deviations from the mean values of the results achieved. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results, as in the previous tables, show that all variables have a correct distribution.

Table 3 Descriptive statistical parameters of predictor and criterion variables for the second group of respondents

Variables	Number respondents	Minimum result	Maximum result	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	KS significance
MSDM	16	223.00	290.00	245.37	17.15	0.91
MSKL	16	8.00	17.00	15.12	2.21	0.16
MPTR	16	28.00	37.00	31.93	2.56	0.45
MOKP	16	4.41	6.43	5.27	0.58	0.70
MKNZ	16	4.92	6.19	5.40	0.34	0.96
MTAP	16	44.00	59.00	52.62	4.22	0.39
MKUP	16	1950.00	3120.00	2589.37	266.41	0.84
MPOL	16	67.00	87.00	73.68	5.79	0.31

Key: MSDM – long broad jump; MSKL – the number of push-ups in 10 seconds; MPTR – the number of sit-ups in 30 seconds; MOKP – stick mobility, MKNZ – forward roll – backward roll – running; MTAP – hand tapping, MKUP – Cooper’s 12 minute run test; MPOL – the time take to complete the obstacle course.

Table 4 shows the results of the correlation between the results achieved on the obstacle course test (MPOL) and the observed variables used to assess motor skills. As it can be seen in Table 4, statistically significant correlation at the level of $p = 0.01$ with the criterion variable was achieved by predictor variables MOKP and MKUP, while statistically significant correlation at the level of $p = 0.05$ with the criterion variable was achieved by predictor variables MTAP and MPTR. The remaining observed variables used to assess motor abilities did not achieve a statistically significant correlation with the criterion variable.

Table 4 Results of Pearson's correlation coefficient between the time taken to complete the obstacle course and the observed variables used to assess motor abilities

		MSDM	LMSKL	MPTR	MOKP	MKNZ	MTAP	MKUP
MPOL (time)	Correlation coefficient	-0.13	-0.26	-0.40*	0.61**	0.06	-0.41*	0.51**
	Level of significance	0.46	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.73	0.02	0.00

** Correlation is significant at the level of 0.001

* correlation is significant at the level of 0.005

Table 5 shows the parameters of the regression analysis of motor abilities and the time taken to complete the obstacle course for testing motor skills (MPOL).

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the selected set of predictor variables used to assess motor skills significantly impact the level of successful completion of the obstacle course test, whereby the coefficient of multiple determination shows that 65% of the total variability of the MPOL dependent variable can be explained by the impact of the associated independent variables used to assess motor abilities, while the remaining 35% is influenced by some other factors which are not the object of this study.

Table 5 Parameters of regression of motor abilities and the time taken to complete the obstacle course designed to test motor skills

Correlation coefficient	Determination coefficient	Standard estimation error	F test	Statistical significance
0.80	0.65	5.20	6.17	0.00

a. Dependent variable MPOL

b. Predictors: MKUP, MSDM, MSKL, MTAP, MKNZ, MOKP, MPTR

Information on the individual impact of predictor variables used to assess motor abilities on the time taken to complete the obstacle course (MPOL) is shown in Table 6. The table shows that of all predictor variables applied, only the MOKP and MKUP variables had a statistically significant impact on the result achieved on the obstacle course test, while the MPTR variable is at the border of statistical significance.

Table 6 *Coefficients of regression of motor abilities and the time taken to complete the obstacle course*

Model B	Nonstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Level of significance
	Standard error	Beta			
(constant)	92.68	31.23		2.96	0.00
MSDM	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.31	0.75
MSKL	-0.02	0.61	-0.00	-0.03	0.97
MPTR	-0.83	0.40	-0.29	-2.05	0.05
1 MOKP	5.81	1.78	0.46	3.25	0.00
MKNZ	1.51	2.76	0.07	0.54	0.58
MTAP	-0.13	0.23	-0.07	-0.55	0.58
MKUP	-0.01	0.00	-0.41	-3.21	0.00

a. Dependent variable MPOL

Table 7 shows the differences between the mean values of the results obtained on the motor skills test for the first and second group of respondents. The results indicate that the first group of respondents achieved better results in six of the seven tests used to assess motor abilities, while the second group of respondents achieved better results regarding the MKNZ variable. Based on the results of the Student's t-test for independent samples, it may be concluded that the results of the subsamples differ statistically in four variables used to assess motor abilities, which are used to assess: aerobic endurance (MCP), coordination (MCP), the dynamic strength of the upper body (MPTR), and hand movement frequency (MTAP). The results demonstrated that the first and second group of respondents also differed statistically significantly in the time taken to complete the obstacle course designed to test motor skills (MPOL).

Table 7 Values of differences between the results achieved by the first and second groups of respondents

Variables	Group	Mean value	Standard error	F	Number of degrees of freedom	Significance (two-way)	Difference of mean values
MSDM	1	252.86	3.86	0.27	29	0.20	7.49
	2	245.37	4.28				
MSKL	1	15.66	0.33	0.95	29	0.41	0.54
	2	15.12	0.55				
MPTR	1	34.20	0.65	0.15	29	0.02	2.26
	2	31.93	0.64				
MOKP	1	4.69	0.13	0.21	29	0.00	- 0.57
	2	5.27	0.14				
MKNZ	1	5.48	0.10	1.39	29	0.53	0.08
	2	5.40	0.08				
MTAP	1	56.13	1.12	0.30	29	0.03	3.50
	2	52.62	1.05				
MKUP	1	2920.00	40.71	0.82	29	0.00	330.62
	2	2589.00	66.60				
MPOL	1	61.53	0.84	5.96	29	0.00	- 12.15
	2	73.68	1.44				

Key: MSDM – long broad jump; MSKL – the number of push-ups in 10 seconds; MPTR – the number of sit-ups in 30 seconds; MOKP – stick mobility, MKNZ – forward roll – backward roll – running; MTAP – hand tapping, MKUP – Cooper’s 12 minute run test; MPOL – the time take to complete the obstacle course.

The results presented indicate that the first group of respondents had a better average time in completing the obstacle course for testing motor skills than the second group of respondents by 12.15 seconds, which leads us to assume that this is probably due to the differences in motor abilities, given that all respondents were taught according to the same curriculum, under the same circumstances and conditions, with the same methodology of teaching contents; they had the same number of classes of the same duration, including the form and structure of classes which were the same for all respondents.

Although it was expected that explosive power (especially regarding the lower body), as a determinant of success in all activities, would play a significant role in activities that require a change of rhythm and acceleration, it did not play a significant role in mastering the obstacle course. Nevertheless, the dynamic strength of the abdominal musculature played an important role in the time taken to overcome the set obstacles, because the tasks were such that they required its participation in overcoming the majority of obstacles. Previous research has found that absolute-type explosive power measures conform to the general power factor, while relative-type explosive power measures are often closer to the coordination dimensions underlying the movement structuring mechanism. It was expected that coordination would significantly affect the

time taken to overcoming obstacles on the obstacle course test. Specifically, it is generally known that coordination is extremely important for the technique of performing motor tasks. Timeliness in “attacking” obstacles, spatial-temporal orientation (the arrangement and distance of obstacles) and energy rationalization as a consequence of intermuscular and intramuscular synchronization, as elements of coordination, undoubtedly had an impact on the completion time and the efficiency of completing the obstacle course designed to test motor skills. However, it should be noted that it was observed during testing that a certain number of students spent most of their time on overcoming the low balance beam across which they had to walk back and forth carrying a load on their backs. Whether this is due to the decreased ability of dynamic balance, or perhaps a lack of physical fitness, would be interesting to determine in further research. The role of balance and its direct impact on movement efficiency is often “masked” by the level of technical-tactical knowledge, which is why weaker technical-tactical efficiency is attributed to other factors, rather than to the insufficient level of balance, especially in selected respondents whose motor abilities are not above average. Given that the construction of the obstacle course (with the distance and structure of motor tasks) required that certain actions be performed continuously, as quickly as possible with specific strength and the maximum coordination of spatial and temporal elements in terms of overcoming obstacles, where the time required for its performance initiated the load in the area of anaerobic-lactate mechanism for the production of energy required to work from the process of anaerobic glycolysis, it is justified that the variables used to assess energy potentials, coordination, and the dynamic strength of the upper body had a statistically significant impact, which substantially contributed to determining the difference in the results of motor abilities between the students who were awarded poor grades and the students awarded high grades. The data obtained are supported by the findings of the study conducted by Dopsaj and Janković (2014), Janković (2015) and Janković et al. (Janković et al., 2015), among the students at the Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade, on the basis of which it was concluded that an obstacle course of specific dexterity for police officers is a valid motor task during whose performance a dominant load is provoked in the area of the anaerobic-lactate mechanism for the production of energy required to work.

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted among first-year students at the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, with the aim of determining the impact of motor abilities on the efficiency of mastering the obstacle course designed to assess motor skills and determining differences in motor skills between the students awarded poor grades and the students awarded high grades based on the result achieved on the obstacle course test.

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that motor abilities are important for mastering an obstacle course used to assess motor skills, and based on them the result can be predicted, which defines the specific agility of students, while based on the Student's t-test for independent samples, it was established that the results achieved by both groups of respondents differ in four variables used to assess motor skills that were used to assess aerobic endurance (MCP), body coordination (MCP), dynamic upper body strength (MPTR) and the frequency of arm movements (MTAP) in favor of the first group of respondents, and that a higher level of these motor abilities represents a good motor basis for a successful completion of the obstacle course designed to test motor skills.

Given the fact that the intensity of the load, the time taken to complete the obstacle course and the structure of specific tasks solved within the obstacle course test substantially simulate the working conditions to which members of security agencies are subjected in real conditions in the field, the authors believe that the use of an obstacle course as an instrument for assessing specific skills would improve the teaching process and enable continued monitoring and insight into biotic knowledge among the students at the Faculty of Security Studies. Given that another advantage of an obstacle course over other forms of work is that the correct choice of tasks can have an impact on the development of a number of motor abilities, the authors believe that the obstacle course designed to test motor skills could also be used as a training tool in the teaching process for the development and improvement of the students' specific motor skills, with an aim to improve and enhance their development at the situational level of training.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Review of the monograph *Public Security* by Dragomir Jovičić and Gojko Šetka

Siniša Karan

The monograph *Public Safety* by Dragomir Jovičić and Gojko Šetka was published by the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, at the beginning of 2020. The monograph is intended as primary literature on the subject of Public Safety, which is studied in the third year at the Faculty of Security Studies. In this way, the body of literature on the subject Public Safety will be increased.

This book resulted from of their joint long-term scientific and academic work. With this review, we seek to present a scientific work entitled *Public Safety* by Dragomir Jovicic and Gojko Šetka. It is a scientific work, a monograph, written by excellent university professors who also have extensive, valuable practical experience in this field, giving this work an invaluable combination of theoretical approach and practice. This monograph is written in understandable, clear language and style in which the author's considerable knowledge and experience is woven and the joy in reading this book is found the fusion of theoretical findings and practical value.

At the same time, by publishing this monograph the Faculty of Security Studies has achieved its goal of continuous innovation of its curriculum, with the task of enabling students to better understand the conceptual and content explanation of public safety, especially general issues related to public safety.

Considering all the above, there was a clear and quite indisputable need for such a work, which, in terms of content, deals with the matter thoroughly, in a clear, systematic, comprehensive and logically consistent way. It is especially important that the authors, since it is a material that includes several different categories, taking into consideration the importance of some of them, found the right measure of the volume of the manuscript, both as a whole and in individual segments, at the same time, of course, adhering to the Curriculum of the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, that is, the number of contact envisaged for individual thematic units and methodological units within them.

The monograph follows the basic program and conceptual bases of the subject Public Safety and is adjusted to the study program. Starting with the determined scope, content and goals of the subject, the authors created a complete and usable source of the subject called Public Safety. The very concept, structure, system and method of presenting the monograph are set in a way to help students master the material and prepare for exams in this subject. In this way,

through this literature, the topic of Public Safety is completely and systematically processed according to the high scientific criteria of educational practice

This monograph, which is written in clear and understandable language, explains the area of public safety in a comprehensive and appropriate way; it consists of eleven chapters logically arranged so as to represent a harmonious whole.

The introductory part, which refers to the conceptual and content explanation of public safety, addresses the object of public safety and some general issues concerning public safety. Additionally, this section discusses the relationship between public safety and other academic disciplines.

The second chapter discusses the concept, significance and content of public safety. Through this part, the authors elaborate on general notions of security, and also talk about the conceptual definition of security. After these considerations, they discuss the origin and historical development of public safety. The chapter concludes with a review of the role and importance of public safety in the security system.

The third part of the monograph refers to the system of public safety and addresses the concept, elements and characteristics of the system of public safety are discussed first. Special attention is paid to the actors within the public security system. First, it discusses the position and competencies of main security actors within the Republika Srpska public security system. The main security actors that make up this system are clearly defined and their role and competencies are precisely determined. After that, the position and competencies of other actors that participate in the Republika Srpska public security system are determined. With regard to other security actors, the role played by state and local self-government bodies, municipal police and the role of citizens are discussed.

The fourth part deals with groups and types of public safety responsibilities, more precisely with operational professional work, which is very important because there are few publications that have a comprehensive approach to this area. The entire area is processed in accordance with the applicable laws and bylaws currently in force in Republika Srpska. This part includes all operational and professional tasks performed within public security in Republika Srpska, whose performance directly affects the state of public safety.

The fifth part deals with administrative internal affairs, whereby the basic concepts are clarified, the concept of inspection is defined, and the procedure, organization and methodology of inspection within the police of Republika Srpska are explained, including the procedure following the inspection. Within this area, the personal status of citizens is processed in a simple and clear way, primarily the registration and control of residence and stay, the issuance of personal and travel documents, which certainly represents a significant discussion for the current situation of public security in Republika Srpska.

The sixth chapter is the most important part in terms of public safety, as it addresses public security police work. It is clear to everyone that without efficient policing and the successful performance of their duties in practice, we can hardly expect a favorable state of public safety. Bearing this in mind, the authors pay substantial attention to how public security police carry out their activities and perform operational and professional tasks. The monograph describes police preventive and repressive activity in an appropriate and simple way, as well as preventive control by police. In this part, police measures and actions are defined and systematically processed, and a connection between them and public safety is logically established. Within this area, police powers are dealt with, because they are practically a mechanism for achieving public safety, including a discussion on the contribution of continued watch, operational work and police assistance to public safety.

In the seventh chapter, for the first time in the literature, the authors establish a connection between security culture and public safety in a cause-and-effect manner. After defining security culture, they discuss the main factors of security culture, the culture of living, and the impact of security culture on public safety.

The eighth chapter addresses the relationship between the police and the public. The authors explain the purpose of the relationship and the public, which is important for the profile of students for whom this monograph is primarily intended. Additionally, the relationship between the police and the institutionalized public, as well as police training on public relations is discussed. The authors also correctly perceive the topicality of the relationship between the police and the public and address the relationship between a police officer, as an individual, and the public. Attention is also paid to the representation of police in public and the principle of public security police work in a democratic state.

As we all know, in modern conditions, police work is realized in interactions with the public, therefore the authors, justifiably, pay their attention to the psychological aspects of the relationship between the police and the public in the ninth chapter which also discusses extremely important and current issues primarily relating to the authority of the police officer, the media as a factor regarding attitudes toward the police, police officers' behavior (their unprofessional attitude on the basis of which citizens can form a negative opinion of the police), and an important fact that speaks about the public in the eyes of the police.

As it is impossible to observe police work independently from interactions and cooperation with important actors who play a role in achieving public safety, the authors, in the tenth chapter, deal with the mutual relationship and cooperation between the police and other government bodies. They first discuss the relationship between the government and the police, followed by the relationship between the police and the public prosecutor's office and courts. Taking into account all factors of the security system of Republika Srpska and Bos-

nia and Herzegovina, this chapter also adressed cooperation between the police and the BiH Intelligence and Security Agency, including the municipal police and local self-government bodies. The authors systematically approached the preparation of this monograph and attempted to absolve all the aspects and factors that may have an impact on the public security in Republika Srpska.

The special significance and value of this monograph is that it a is rare manuscript in Republika Srpska which discusses public safety in a comprehensive way adapted to current laws and bylaws. It is precisely the topicality and systematization of this monograph that recommends it for academic and professional training.

In the methodological sense, this book is a combination of the authors' scientific knowledge and practical experiences in the field of public safety, and in this regard, it is completely correct, without any remarks. The sources used are in line with to the purpose of this manuscript and were properly cited.

Based on the above issues, we believe that the monograph *Public Safety* by Dragomir Jovičić and Gojko Šetka will fill a significant gap that exists in Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding public safety, which will also fill the gap that has existed in this field for many years and help the students to familiarize with the problems and challenges in this area.



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- INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS -

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Example:

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EU member states: an overview of the research results. *Druga godišnja konferencija*

Viktimološkog društva Srbije-Žrtve kriminaliteta i žrtve rata: međunarodni i domaći kontekst, knjiga apstrakta (p. 13). Beograd: Viktimološko društvo Srbije & Prometej.

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