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EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION

With the publication of the sixth issue of the *Journal of Security and Criminal Sciences*, this publishing endeavor of two institutions where security sciences are studied seems to represent the completion of one and the opening of a new cycle. The two co-publishers, the University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies in Belgrade and the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, receive increasingly high-quality works by authors who are established and those who want to be established in the field of security. In this issue, four papers were presented, two in the field of security sciences, one in the area of criminal science and one in the area of special physical education.

Thus, two young researchers, Davor Stupar and Predrag Popović, in their article entitled “The relationship between terrorism and violent crime, organized crime and corruption as a subject matter of criminalistics”, pointed to the connection between terrorism and these types of crime, and their interconnectiveness. Their study pointed out that this relationship is “multiple and in certain situations they represent significant mutual support.”

Predrag Čeranić and Duško Baškalo always deal with the current issue of control of the civilian intelligence service. Their article “The Issue of Civilian Intelligence Service Control in Bosnia and Herzegovina,” first gives an overview of the development of the intelligence service in the “impossible state” from the pre-war period to the post-war period, then it deals with the possibilities and, we would say, the inability of society to control this important security sector. They conclude that control mechanisms exist, but they are not functional.

In this issue, Paspalj, Gužvica and Vulin test their students and point out the connection of motor skills and swimming knowledge with the result of swimming the 100-meter freestyle, which is title of their article. The authors point out that “motor skills and motor knowledge play a significant role” in performing security tasks.

Dragiša Jurišić, in a single-authored article entitled “Regulations and deficiencies regarding the training of the protection and rescue units in Bosnia and Herzegovina” points to the importance of the protection and rescue system and the need to develop this area. According to the author, the existing system is “legally defined and regulated, but its actual functionality in the field, especially the training process, is questionable.” Jurišić suggests that the existing shortcomings regarding the training of the protection and rescue units should be eliminated “through an analysis of legal solutions and other legal acts that should regulate this area.”

In the review of the book “Control over police practice” by Dragomir Jovičić, Predrag Čeranić again deals with the issue of control, but this time it is control over the police, which is the main topic of Jovičić’s book. The title of the book review is very figurative (Faces of the police) and the best way to explain

how many “faces the police” have. There are many faces, but which face will dominate depends on the quality of social control. Control is of great importance, both for the society and for the police, it is the basic message of the book and Čeranić’s review of it.

Editor-In-Chief

Predrag Čeranić

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TERRORISM AND VIOLENT CRIME, ORGANIZED CRIME, AND CORRUPTION AS A SUBJECT MATTER OF CRIMINALISTICS

Review Article

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Abstract: This paper discusses the relationship between terrorism and violent crime, organized crime, and corruption as a subject matter of criminalistics. It is clear that their relationship is multiple and in certain situations they represent significant mutual support, which is manifested in terms of the emergence of different manifestations as a product of their symbiosis. Since terrorism shares common features with violent crime, organized crime, and corruption, the aim of this paper is to consider the relationship between them, both because of their similarity and the actuality of their forms of manifestation, which certainly indicates their interconnectedness and different influences, and also because of the possible strategies for their prevention, detection, clarification and proof, which is of special importance for criminalistics, more precisely, its theory and practice.

Keywords: criminalistics, terrorism, violent crime, organized crime, corruption, strategy, prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism-related, violent crime-related, organized crime-related offenses and corruption are negative social phenomena which substantially affect every country and its basic values. Specifically, the permanent criminal activity of individuals and groups who use violence and acquire considerable illicit profits with the support of various illegal activities that take place within certain entities directly affects security and political life in many countries. At the same

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time, “ideological groups, organizations and movements intimidate citizens and governments with the systematic use of armed violence in an effort to achieve certain political goals” (Amidžić, 2013: 1). Regarding the relation of terrorism to violent crime, it is clear that there is a certain connection which is reflected in the various forms of violence that are characteristic for them (Marković, 2007: 204). This indicates the fact that the manner of committing certain terrorist acts is the same as with some criminal acts that fall into the group of violent crime. Also, a large number of terrorist organizations would not be able to function without financial resources (especially if they are not financed by a state), and for that reason they are forced to engage in various forms of organized crime. Nowadays, terrorism has become a very lucrative business, and the reasons for this are mostly financial in nature, since the profits acquired from any combination of crime and politics, including terrorism as a perverted and illegal, but still policy, is very large (Teofilović, Terofilović and Teofilović, 2016).

The relationship between terrorism and corruption attracts special attention. In any country where endemic corruption is prevalent, it has made the country itself or its neighbors vulnerable to terrorist activities, as terrorist organizations are willing to use it to fund and carry out their actions. Like criminals and those willing to take bribes, terrorist organizations depend on the same legal gray areas and the porosity of the financial sector to direct their funding. As such, no country is completely immune (OECD, 2017: 1).

The specifics of these relations attract the attention of criminal sciences, especially criminalistics. Thus, all criminal sciences are connected by the same general object of scientific research – crime. Criminal sciences study different aspects of crime. Thus, criminalistics, within crime (as a phenomenon understood in a broader sense), explores regularities important for detecting and proving crimes and perpetrators, as well as the prevention of using criminal methods (there are prevention methods which are not criminal) (Simonović and Pena, 2010: 6). In this regard, it is clear that the specifics of the relationship between terrorism and violent crime, organized crime, and corruption are of great importance for the formation of a quality criminal approach to preventing, detecting, clarifying and proving these forms of crime.

A review of the literature has identified papers addressing the relationship between terrorism and violent crime, organized crime, and corruption (Jenkins, 1974; Duynes, 1996; Sen, 1997; Farer, 1999; Shelley & Picarelli, 2002; Helfand, 2003; Shelley, 2003; Bjornehed, 2004; 2006; Deliso, 2007; Marković, 2007; Mijalković, 2008; Šikman, 2009; Amidžić, 2013; Cvetanović, 2017).

The paper presents the relationship between terrorism and violent crime, the relationship between terrorism and organized crime, and the relationship between terrorism and corruption.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TERRORISM AND VIOLENT CRIME

“Violent crime is often defined in the criminological literature as crime that includes crimes with elements of violence, that is, a crime in which a perpetrator uses or threatens to use harmful force upon a victim” (Marković, 2007: 203-204). Violent crimes are criminalized behaviors, in which a perpetrator uses or threatens to use violent force upon legally protected goods and values, that is, they represent the illegal use of force or threat upon persons, that is, things. Thus, violent crimes can be regarded as individual criminal offenses against life and body (e.g. various types of murder, etc.), criminal offenses against property (robbery, robbery, etc.), then criminal offenses against the freedom and rights of a man and citizen, as well as all other criminal offenses in which force or serious threat is used (Šikman, 2009a: 37).

Terrorism is a specific type of crime that is largely associated with violent crime. If we look at the very definition, characteristics and the criminalization of crime of terrorism, it is clear that there are elements of violence that are inherent in various forms of violent crime.

“Among the manifestations of criminal behavior, it is difficult to find one that provokes such a strong reaction among the inhabitants of any part of the world, as is the case with violent crime. Unlike some other types of crime (such as property crime), which often lack condemnation of the crime and its perpetrator, responses to violent acts are violent and often rejected. This fact is well known to the bodies of formal social control, as well as to the media and the creators of the products of mass culture. The former often use the indignation of citizens and their fear of victimization to sharpen the punitive reaction to all crime, the media flood consumers with sensationalist portrayals of violent acts, the authors of popular culture shock viewers and readers with the most bizarre stories that constantly push the boundaries of brutality” (Ignjatović, 2011: 181-182).

Thus, “all violent behaviors have a unique, general feature, which connects them with each other. Specifically, the consequence of all violent behaviors is harm to the victim, which is physically and/or mentally inflicted with physical force, of lesser or greater intensity, which can lead to the destruction of the victim’s life. Thus, in the sphere of violent behavior, there are violent acts of very different nature and intensity, from real insult to murder, from malice to serious acts of terror. The most common and typical legal designations for violent behavior are the following: violence, force, threats and abuse” (Marković, 2007: 204). In order to clarify the relationship between terrorism and violent crime as precisely as possible, we must point out the very characteristics of terrorism that are inherent in violent crime. Thus, terrorism can be said to represent a campaign of violence (Jenkins, 1974: 2). Therefore, we have already stated that a terrorist act itself is an act of violence, that is, willful and inten-

tional use of violence or threat of violence, where innocent victims are the main targets. When carrying out a terrorist attack, terrorists try to cause as much pain and suffering as possible, both to the immediate victims and to the persons who represent “secondary victims”, that is, to the family and friends of the victims. Modern terrorism is characterized by increasing internationality. In other words, modern terrorism does not know the existence of state borders and is a security-threatening phenomenon at the global level. Also, brutality during terrorist attacks is pronounced. The ways in which terrorist attacks are carried out are very diverse. They can be carried out with all available means and in different ways in order to achieve certain political or ideological goals, and the way of execution of acts and selection of funds is only a “tool” for its realization. A typical way of carrying out terrorist attacks is to place explosive devices in places where a large number of people gather (railways, airports, shopping malls, etc.). Also, terrorist attacks can be carried out using various chemical substances, causing fires and the like. The consequences of terrorism are various, but as with various types of violent crime, terrorist acts the lives and health of people the most, causing great material damage (Cvetanović, 2017: 6-7).

In connection with the above, we can say that terrorism contains elements of violence as well as various forms of violent crime, which is a significant dimension in terms of their relationship. Internationality is a very important feature for both terrorism and violent crime. Since terrorism has various forms, its manner of execution can be the same as with some criminal acts of violent crime (murder, kidnapping, damage to one’s property, etc.). The difference between terrorist acts and other violent crimes is reflected in the intention, that is, the goals to be achieved.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TERRORISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Many years before terrorism had taken over the throne, organized crime had its golden age. Developing at a tremendous rate, organized crime has entered every sphere of modern life. It has become “the most profitable business.” Its trans-nationality and diversity are just some of its characteristics that make it a gold mine for many criminals (Stanojoska, 2011: 724). Due to the mentioned profitability, some commentators describe organized crime as “criminal enterprises” (Duyne, 1996: 53). In regard to the relationship between terrorism and organized crime, we can certainly talk about their similar characteristics, but also the elements that undoubtedly separate and differentiate them. The relationship between organized crime and terrorism can be viewed in several ways. Regarding the relationship between these two negative social phenomena, we should definitely start with understanding, that is, defining the content of terrorism and organized crime. If we look at the scientific interpretation

of the concepts of terrorism and organized crime, it is clear that there are fewer definitions of the concept of organized crime in terms of quantity, which are not operationally diametrically different. It seems much easier to produce a generally accepted definition of organized crime, which also has greater operational value. Nowadays, several hundred definitions are known and a much larger number of attempts to define terrorism, as opposed to organized crime. Also, “many of these definitions of terrorism differ diametrically from each other. Thus, it is not a lack of definitions or the impossibility of defining terrorism; the problem of defining terrorism lies in its enormous political use as a concept and in political interests, which are sometimes publicly and often secretly opposed” (Rakić, 2006: 745 -746; Šikman, 2009b: 48-49). Viewing terrorism and organized crime as a form of crime and a threat to the security of a modern state is conditioned by changed perceptions of terrorism and organized crime due to changing trends, tendencies and movements of terrorism and organized crime in global social changes that characterize social and political relations in the modern world. Accordingly, terrorism and organized crime primarily have a transnational character, they are characterized by being organized and conspiracy, and planned, deliberate, organized and long-term actions. In addition, the use of various forms of violence characterizes both phenomena (Šikman, 2009a: 43). Furthermore, terrorists and persons involved in transnational crime, while performing their criminal activities, use modern information technologies. The possibilities that information technology offers not only contribute to easier commission of terrorist or criminal activities, but also to more modern organization of terrorist and criminal groups, which is reflected in the new approach to online organization of terrorist and criminal organizations. Nowadays, modern, organized criminal or terrorist organizations form criminal or terrorist networks, which are characterized by great flexibility and mobility. Within their organizations, they have top experts at their disposal. These characteristics allow them to act quickly around the world (Selley, 2003: 303). They point to a certain connection and similarity between terrorism and organized crime. Since the preparation and commission of terrorist actions requires a substantial amount of money and stable sources of financing, terrorist organizations resort to various forms of organized crime in order to obtain financial resources for their terrorist actions. Therefore, they commit armed bank robberies, kidnappings due to ransom payments, blackmail, extortion and racketeering, and they are engaged in shadow economy and money laundering. Terrorist organizations are engaged in the sale and purchase of weapons on the world's illegal market. For this reason, it is important to control this form of organized crime, because the routes of illegal arms trade, as a rule, lead to terrorist organizations. One of the most stable sources of financing for terrorist organizations is drug trafficking. As a result, the connection between these two mentioned forms of crime is called narcoterrorism (Simonović and Pena, 2010).

This term is used in foreign and domestic policy. However, it should be noted that although the term is often used and serves as the basis for several decisions in political circles, its definition is ambiguous in that it has a different focus and implications depending on which part of the complex word is emphasized. The term narcoterrorism was first coined by Peruvian President Belaunde Terry in 1983 to qualify terrorist-type attacks against the police. Criminals involved in drug trafficking used terrorist methods to influence the country's policies. The phenomenon gained public attention in 1985, when the Medellin cartel joined forces with a terrorist group and attacked the Supreme Court in Bogotá (Colombia) to prevent the extradition of several top cocaine bosses to the United States, killing eleven judges. Thus, since the beginning of the 1990s, the definition of drug terrorism has been expanded, which led to great confusion (Krstić, 2017: 219-220). Emma Bjornehed points out that the definition of narcoterrorism is "almost double in character and the emphasis is on the aspect of drugs or terrorism, and these aspects can differ significantly." She also argues that it is a "problematic concept", in part because it may involve merging two phenomena and it can be argued that this will complicate rather than facilitate discussions of these two concepts (Bjornehed, 2004: 306-307).

Illegal drug trafficking is practiced by all terrorist organizations. The paths of illegal wholesale drug trafficking and terrorist organizations are very intertwined and often merge into the same criminal organizations and individuals. By surveilling and detecting the illegal routes of drug traffickers, the main financial sources of international and domestic terrorism are often found. By cutting off illegal drug routes, the financial flow of money to terrorist organizations is reduced. The same logistical potentials, roads, the methods of smuggling and the same smugglers are often used for illegal drug trafficking and transfer of terrorist funds (Simonović and Pena, 2010: 677).

"The term *narcoterrorism* is often given new content. The reports by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) point out that the link between drug trafficking and international terrorism is stronger than previously thought. It has been noticed that terrorists use drugs as a weapon of destruction against the West. The transport of drugs to the American continent is not only a motive for making financial profits, but also harming the American population, destroying the established system of values and the American way of life. It was concluded that drugs pose a threat to the national interests of America and accordingly it requires an appropriate response from the police force and special police services. In criminalistics, it is emphasized that the connection between criminal and terrorist organizations, which is evident in *narcoterrorism*, was first noticed in Colombia" (Simonović and Pena, 2010). There are also opinions that the mentioned phenomenon also exists in Serbia, where the Kosovo Albanian drug mafia, in cooperation with Serbian drug dealers, uses the same strategy (Simonović, 2004: 661).

An important source of funding for terrorist organizations is human trafficking and organized prostitution traffic. As terrorist organizations show great interest in procuring weapons of mass destruction, in this context, there is an illegal trade in nuclear materials, radioactive waste, chemical and biological agents and other hazardous materials. There are various forms of financial frauds such as money laundering, shadow economy and other financial frauds through which terrorist organizations secure certain sources of funding (Mijalkovic, 2008: 42; Shikman, 2009b: 50). The relationship between terrorism and organized crime can be functional and instrumental. A functional relationship exists when organized crime is used in purpose of terrorism, while an instrumental relationship exists when terrorist groups engage in organized crime and vice versa when an organized criminal group undertakes terrorist activities. Regardless of the fact that in certain situations the same entities engage in terrorism and organized crime, the border between these two types of criminal activities, as well as guilt, intent and criminal responsibility of perpetrators, is clear and unambiguous (Mijalković, 2008: 43).

Based on the above, it is clear that there is a significant connection between these two negative social phenomena. However, it is necessary to state the key difference between them. The mentioned difference is reflected in the ultimate goals of terrorism and organized crime. Thus, “it is generally known that a terrorist act seeks to achieve certain political goals.” The range of political goals to be achieved by terrorism is wide and requires consideration from all aspects, which give the terrorist act a political element. It is most often a matter of inconsistency between political goals and the means used to achieve them, which means that political goals are sought to be achieved in a way that is not allowed and unacceptable to social norms” (Šikman, 2009b: 51). In contrast to terrorism, the basic goal of organized crime² has an economic dimension, that is, it to make and increase profits, enrich and strengthen the economic power of organized criminal groups. The program platform of organized crime in general, and thus of transnational organized crime, is mainly aimed at creating profit, economic monopoly and economic power, with minimal risks and subsequent legalization of profits, monopoly and power. These are the priority goals of organized crime, and organized criminal activity is running in that direction, while other goals (e.g. political power) represent side effects of organized crime (Amidžić, 2013: 162). Specifically, a criminal organization is not of an ideological nature and it is not established for the purpose of achieving certain political, national, religious and similar ideals, ideas and goals. This feature is the basic distinguishing factor of a criminal organization in relation to a terrorist organization, which is strongly ideological in nature (either purely ideological

² “Organized crime is the commission of crimes by an organized criminal group or its members. An organized criminal group is a group of three or more persons who exist for a certain period of time and act in concert for the purpose of committing one or more criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment exceeding four years, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, financial or other benefits” (Stojanović and Kolarić, 2014).

or national-separatist) (Škulić, 2010: 21). However, it is evident that organized crime, whose perpetrators' initial and basic motive is material benefit, and after it has been acquired, organized crime inevitably gains characteristics of political power, which under certain circumstances can be transformed into terrorism or terror (Amidžić, 2013: 163).

In addition to the considered authentic possible model of transformation of organized crime into terrorism, many cases of cooperation between organized criminals and terrorists without intertwining their goals and strategies have been reported. It should also be borne in mind that terrorism as a specific violence for political purposes, at the same time represents a specific criminal activity and correlative links between organized criminal groups and terrorists are "infinite" (Mijalkovski, 2010: 226), which substantially complicates criminal activity.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION

The relationship between terrorism and corruption can be clearly seen through the generally accepted notion of corruption. Specifically, corruption represents the abuse of public position, public authority for the purpose of making private profit, at someone else's expense. "It generally means the abuse of a public, social or economic position, or actual or perceived influence based on that position with the aim of illegally gaining material or other benefit, political, status or economic advantage for oneself or for another" (Simonović and Pena, 2010). It manifests itself through various forms, including several elements, such as: bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, the abuse of power, conflict of interest, favoritism, and nepotism as forms of favoritism (United Nations, 2004: 10-16). Corruption does not only occur in the public sector, but is also largely present in the private sector. Common characteristics of corruption in the public and private sectors are the mentioned forms through which it is realized. (Shikman, 2009a: 38). We can say with certainty that these are the forms used by terrorist organizations in order to achieve their goals

Identifying the links between corruption and terrorism is crucial to the fight against terrorism. Four main types of connections can be identified:

- Corruption and mismanagement hamper countries' ability to fight terrorism;
- Corruption facilitates international terrorist attacks;
- Corruption helps cross-border terrorist financing;
- Corruption and terrorist financing share methods for concealing money (OECD, 2017: 1).

It is clear that corruption is linked to terrorism in many segments. In the state administration and certain areas of social life, corruption is a crucial link with organized crime and terrorism. Specifically, practical experience shows that the link between government officials and organized crime perpetrators in many countries is more pronounced, meaningful and rooted than, for example, the link between government officials and terrorism perpetrators. Thus, the world is dominated by countries with organized crime, but not terrorism (Mijalkovski, 2004: 50-51). These facts show that corruption is more based on organized crime than terrorism.

Thus, hundreds of billions of dollars gained by transnational criminals, terrorists and insurgents through the global illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms trafficking, and other criminal activities often enter the legal economy with the help of corrupt facilitators: bankers, lawyers, real estate agents, and government officials. Money passes through banks, payment services, underground banking, money laundering-based trade and, more recently, cryptocurrency trading (Transparency International, 2018: 7).

In this regard, terrorist organizations skillfully exploit government officials who are prone to corruption and who are associated with the perpetrators of identical or similar activities outside their home country. Terrorists also use officials from private sector organizations to achieve their goals. Specifically, during money transfer, terrorists successfully use employees in a financial institution (banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies), in order to obstruct obstacles in their financing. The association of terrorism and corruption is reflected in deep and lasting ties. Highly corrupt societies provide little opportunity for a legitimate social response directed toward these phenomena (Šikman, 2009a: 52).

Corruption facilitates crime and terrorism because it destroys governance, the economy, health, social order and sustainable development in all regions of the world. Non-state actors, such as criminals and terrorists, deliberately infiltrate the state, often influencing the legislature in order to pass laws in their favor. They therefore delegitimize state institutions, facilitating the rise of parallel structures challenging state forces. Corrupt individuals, through their positions, allow illegal entities to operate and generate financial gain (Transparency International, 2018: 5).

Thus, international representatives in the former Yugoslav states turned a blind eye to growing Wahhabism, even though they were well informed about the real situation on the ground. They saw their presence on the territory of the former Yugoslav states as a “heavenly mission”, and did not pay much attention to the arrival of foreign Muslims. So, in some cases, that lack of interest was related to corruption, while in other cases to fear or reckless performance of official duties. We assume that in some cases an order came from the top (a political decision). The way in which the mujahedin arrived, and later the expansion of the Wahhabi movement on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina

and Kosovo, as well as the activities of charitable organizations, confirms these facts. Prior to their arrival in the former Yugoslav states, foreign representatives who came to help and stabilize the situation due to armed conflicts, under the auspices of peace, received certain privileges by corrupt practices and various abuses (multimillion-dollar embezzlement and privatization). Since they gained great benefit in this way (enjoying the “heavenly mission”), international representatives in such an environment did not pay attention to the arrival of foreign Muslims and the expansion of Wahhabism on the territory of the former Yugoslav states. This lack of interest, as well as the failure to perform official duties in terms of preventing such a phenomenon, is a significant path that indicates and leads to corruption. Military intelligence services from Pakistan, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates have been integrated into NATO-sponsored military units (e.g., SFOR, KFOR, etc.) tasked with guaranteeing stability in the former Yugoslavia (Deliso 2007: 52 -53). Based on that, one can see the great role of the international community in the emergence of this situation. However, contingents from Islamic countries that found themselves in the mentioned military detachments did some other things besides keeping the peace. They supported the arrival of the mujahideen and the expansion of Wahhabism. For example, important details about Islamic subversion in Kosovo emerged from the testimony of Thomas Gambil, a former Marine, a former security officer of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), who was willing to talk about it. He worked in Kosovo from October 1999 to May 2004, and his contract with the OSCE was not extended due to the growing threat of radical Islam or his desire to point out the existence of a problem which the OSCE authorities in cooperation with the UNMIK authorities (United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo) wanted to sweep under the carpet (Deliso 2007: 53). Based on the above, we can conclude that the relationship between terrorism and corruption is multiple. What is a big problem of the society, and which arises from their relationship, is that corruption undermines the integrity of the combat readiness to counter terrorism and thus complicates the strategic approach to crime in this area.

CONCLUSION

Based on all the above, the relationship and connection between terrorism and violent crime, organized crime, and corruption is clearly visible. We have seen that there is a certain connection between terrorism and violent crime that manifests itself through their connective tissue, which is violence. So, if we look at the structure of terrorism, it is clear that one of its basic elements is violence. However, there is a certain difference here; terrorist acts differ from other acts of violent crime in their intent and goals to be achieved.

Regarding the relationship between terrorism and organized crime, it is clear that they are characterized by a high degree of organization and conspiracy, as well as planned, thoughtful, organized and long-lasting actions. The key to their relationship is manifested in the fact that terrorism most often relies on organized crime in order to obtain financial resources, since terrorist activities require a large amount of money and stable sources of financing. In addition to their connection, there is a key difference between them, which is reflected in the ultimate goal. It is clear that terrorist acts seek to achieve certain political goals, which may be different, while organized crime has an economic dimension and its goal is to achieve and increase profits, enrich and strengthen the economic power of organized criminal groups. The relationship between terrorism and corruption attracts special attention. In fact, their relationship is most often realized in the way that terrorist organizations use the services of corrupt entities (bankers, lawyers, real estate agents, as well as civil servants) in order to achieve their goals. We have seen that their connection is particularly pronounced in the terrorist financing zone, where corrupt officials allow terrorists to place their money into the legitimate financial system. Also, it is clear that corruption undermines the integrity of combat readiness to counter terrorism, which greatly complicates the strategic approach to combating these phenomena.

In connection with the above, terrorism, violent crime, organized crime, and corruption in certain segments have significant similarities and differences, and their symbiosis gives a new dimension to their strength and the danger they cause, which attracts special attention of criminal sciences, including criminalistics. Their relationship and the shared strength they show makes it very difficult to find a quality criminalistic approach in terms of preventing, detecting, and proving them.

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THE ISSUE OF CIVILIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CONTROL IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Original Scientific Article

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Abstract: Intelligence and security services are a useful state apparatus; they are considered to be of special importance in every country. They can help protect and develop social relations, but they can also be an obstacle to the democratic development of society. The subject of this research is the social control of these services, which, if not appropriately resolved, instead of being in the purpose of society, can be used to serve the interests of powerful individuals and groups, which is completely contrary to their statutory role. The issue of intelligence service control in each country is of great importance for the development of democratic relations. In a divided society, such as the one in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it has a larger dimension due to the still present ethnic tensions and the disagreement of political elites on many issues, the most important of which is the interpretation of the Dayton Agreement. The paper presents the development of civilian intelligence services in BiH, and the way of their social control from the dissolution of the SFRY to the present day. Did it exist only declaratively or were the legal solutions implemented in practice? The aim of this paper is to answer these questions.

Keywords: society, intelligence service, control, parliament, government, judiciary

INTRODUCTION

The determinant for the State Security Service of Bosnia and Herzegovina was – “the striking fist of the Party”. This was most often pointed out in the “Party” itself, that is, the bodies of the League of Communists of BiH (LC of BiH). The mentioned coinage mainly refers to the ideological character of the intelligence and security organization that worked for the needs of the authorities in BiH and cooperated with the “Federal Service”, that is, performed its

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function under the Law on the Basics of the State Security System:² “The affairs of the state security in the Federation are performed by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and other federal administrative bodies when it is specifically determined, and in the republics and autonomous provinces – republican or provincial bodies in charge of internal affairs” (Law on the Basics of the State Security System, Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 15/84, Article 9).

The law defined “the basis of the system of protection of the order established by the SFRY constitution (state security)” which was supposed to be “the basis of the activities of the state security service necessary for the fulfillment of the responsibilities by federal bodies and the harmonization of the bodies performing state security activities” (Law on the Basics of the State Security System, Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 15/84, Article 1). Control activities were performed by the Commission for the Control of the State Security Service, and the President and members of the Commission were appointed by the SFRY Assembly, which was obligated to report on their work to the SFRY Assembly at least once a year (Law on the Basics of the State Security System, Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 15/84, Article 17). In practice, the League of Communists of BiH, that is, the “Party”, had control over the State Security Service of BiH (SSS of BiH) to the extent that the application of the SSS methods according to the LC article had to be previously verified by the LC bodies. It is highly likely that this was the practice in other republics as well.

After winning the 1990 elections in BiH, the national parties took over key levers of power, including the State Security Service. The SSS of BiH continues to function as a part of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs. Until the beginning of the war, the SDB BiH had formally functioned within the constitutional and legal framework as it was during the existence of the SFRY. The SSS of BiH, as the only security service, ceased to exist with the first armed conflicts in March 1992, and its members joined national movements on the basis of ethnicity.

This paper addresses the development of the intelligence service in Bosnia and Herzegovina with a special focus on the issue of its control. From the dissolution of the SFRY to Dayton BiH, the intelligence service had gone through various phases. During the war in BiH, there were three intelligence service, after the war there were two, and eventually one, a joint intelligence service. As the issue of control was raised more often, a question arose whether control reflected the need of society to control this important segment.

² The law was published in the Official Gazette of the SFRY, No. 15/84, and entered into force on April 7, 1984.

SECURITY SERVICES IN WARTIME AND THE POST-WAR PERIOD

After the declaration of independence and the outbreak of war, parallel intelligence systems were developed in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- In the area under the control of the authorities in Sarajevo, that is, the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the SSS continued to operate as part of the Ministry of the Interior. Intelligence and security bodies were formed within the BiH Army;
- Within the territory under the control of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (later Republika Srpska), the National Security Service (NSS) operated within the Ministry of the Interior. At the end of 1993, it changed its name to the Department of State Security (the organization of the RSS of Serbia was used as a model)³, while military intelligence and security bodies operated within the Army of Republika Srpska;
- Within the territory of the Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna, later the Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna, an independent intelligence and security system was developed and operated based on the model of the Republic of Croatia and its experiences, consisting of the National Security Service (NSS) of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Security Information Service (SIS) as a military service (Ćeranić, 2008).

With the Dayton Peace Agreement, the security function remained at the entity level, including police structures and intelligence services. The intelligence sector reform began in 2004. Until 2002, there were three national security services in BiH: The Agency for Research and Documentation (AID), the Republika Srpska State Security Department (RDB RS), a service that was subsequently transformed into the Republika Srpska Intelligence and Security Service (OBS RS) and the National Security (SNS). Each agency employs mainly members of one ethnicity, depending on whether it is the AID (Bosniaks)⁴ or

³ Under the Law on Internal Affairs, which was enacted by the National Assembly of the Serbian People in BiH at its session on February 28, 1992, "The unified public security service is regulated, the national security service is regulated and organized within the rights and duties of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina." (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 4/92). Article 18 states that "the tasks and duties of national security are performed by the Ministry", while "the National Security Service remains a specially organized service within the Ministry for the performance of national security tasks" (p. 76). The National Security Service performs tasks related to protection of the constitutional order and for that purpose collects data and information in order to prevent "jeopardizing the constitutional order and security of the country, and in this regard takes necessary measures and actions in accordance with the law and regulations enacted based on the law." (p. 76). The service is managed by the undersecretary in the Ministry, that is, the head of the National Security Service, and its internal organization also determines the work programs of the National Security Service, which is a continuation of the way of working from the socialist era. Members of the service also have police powers.

⁴ After the end of the war, in January 1996, by the decision of the President of BiH Alija Izetbegović, the SDB BiH, as the Bosniak intelligence service in Sarajevo was officially called, was sepa-

the SNS (Croats),⁵ or the RDB or OBS (Serbs). The services acted as national services of the constituent peoples, and the budget funds were allocated separately (Ćeranić, 2008).

Under the influence of the international community, in 2002 the Law on the Intelligence and Security Service of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 23/02) the AID and SNS were merged into one Intelligence and Security Service (FISS) as a result there are two entity services in Bosnia and Herzegovina today. In Republika Srpska, the RDB functioned within the Ministry of the Interior until June 1998, when the Law on the Intelligence and Security Service of Republika Srpska was adopted (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 21/98). Under the law, the OBS was formed as a “special republican body for intelligence and counterintelligence work in order to protect the constitutional order and security of Republika Srpska” (Law on the RS Intelligence and Security Service, Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 21/98).

Entity intelligence systems ceased to exist after both houses of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly passed the Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 2004 (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 12/04). Under this law, the entity intelligence services, the Federal Intelligence and Security Service (FISS) and the Intelligence and Security Service of Republika Srpska (ISS) are merged into one intelligence service. According to the Law, the BiH Intelligence Agency is responsible for collecting intelligence regarding security threats to Bosnia and Herzegovina, both within and outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, analyzing and disseminating such intelligence to authorized officials, as well as for collecting, analyzing and disseminating intelligence for the purpose of providing assistance to authorized officials as defined by the Criminal Procedure Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other competent bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where necessary to prevent threats to the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, Official Gazette of BiH, No. 12/04).

In addition to security issues, the Agency should address global threats such as: terrorism, including international terrorism, espionage directed against BiH, sabotage directed against vital national infrastructure, organized crime such as human trafficking, drug trafficking, arms trafficking and the unlawful international proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their components, as well as materials and tools required for their production. The Agency is also interested in acts punishable under international humanitarian law and organized acts of violence or intimidation against ethnic or religious groups within BiH. The scope of work of the Agency, therefore, is quite extensive and

rated from the Ministry of the Interior and formed as the Investigation and Documentation Agency (AID). With this reform, the members of the AID lost their police powers, and their key job was to document war crimes.

⁵ In parallel with the AID, the SNS operated as the intelligence service of the Croat people in BiH, based in Mostar.

broad and partially overlaps with the activities of the traditional police, and the concept of an open public competition for employment was introduced in the selection of key people of the Agency, which is a novelty and even an unusual practice in intelligence services (Ćeranić, 2011: 129).

The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina approves the annual intelligence policy platform. The Intelligence Policy Platform is prepared by the Council of Ministers and adopted by the BiH Parliamentary Assembly. The platform contains general guidelines for the work of the Agency in accordance with the international standards.

THE ISSUE OF CONTROL

Regarding control and oversight in the security system of a country, they are important in many ways. Control should be viewed broadly, it is present and very important in all social spheres: economy, energy, transport, health, or finance. The control of the Intelligence and Security Service of Republika Srpska was based on Article 20 of the Law on the Intelligence and Security Service of Republika Srpska according to which “a three-member Commission for monitoring and control of the work of the Intelligence and Security Service of Republika Srpska is formed to control the lawful performance of the Service’s work.” The Commission is formed by the National Assembly of Republika Srpska at the proposal of the President of Republic. It elects persons “in accordance with the security practice”, and the chairman is obligated to provide information and report to the Commission at least once a year “in a way that provides insight into the lawful performance of the Service’s work and ensures the confidentiality of data.” Pursuant to the law, the President of the Republic provides guidelines for the implementation of the established policies on issues important for the protection of the constitutional order and security, the preservation of integrity and territorial sovereignty, political independence and international subjectivity of Republic (Law on Intelligence and Security Service of RS, Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 21/98, Article 21).

The control of the work of the Federal Intelligence and Security Service of BiH was based on the Law on the Intelligence and Security Service of the Federation of BiH. According to the Law, the President of the Federation and the Vice President of the Federation will form a Permanent Working Body to coordinate and direct the intelligence and counterintelligence policy of the Federation. Members of the Permanent Working Body are: Chairman of the Houses of the Federation Parliament, President and Vice President of the Federation, Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister (Law on Intelligence and Security Service of the Federation of BiH, Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH, No. 23/02, Article 29).

As it has already been stated, the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH was created by the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH in 2004 passing the Law

on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH. This agency was created owing to the influence of the international community, but also to the consent of the then representatives of all three constituent peoples. Although Republika Srpska had the right to an intelligence service under the constitution, the representatives of the then government agreed to form a joint intelligence agency.

The first foreign mediator hired by the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to reform the intelligence sector was a Hungarian diplomat Kalman Kocsis, a former head of the Hungarian intelligence. Kocsis created a concept according to which the two entity intelligence services continue to function, while at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it was envisaged to form a joint body of 40 people, that is, a type of federal body with specific powers. Kocsis respected the constitutional competencies of Republika Srpska, but soon, because of the concept of the joint intelligence service he promoted, he was called out in tabloids and portals because of the scandals in which he was allegedly involved while still working in Hungary. He was soon removed from his position in the OHR. He was replaced by Slovenian Drago Ferš, who built the service in a way that suited political Sarajevo. However, an omission was made, in terms of Kocsis's "legacy", and even now, Article 3 of the current Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH states that the internal organization of the Intelligence Agency must monitor the constitutional structure of the country, meaning there exist two entity services and one joint.

It so happened that instead of on an equal basis and in accordance with the Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, which says that the internal structure of this service (or agency) will monitor the constitutional order of BiH, things went differently. Instead of forming two offices (for Republika Srpska and the Federation of BiH), four offices were formed, which cross inter-entity lines. Instead of merging into an agency that would maintain the structure in accordance with the constitutional order of BiH, it happened that the Federal Intelligence and Security Service (FOSS) simply "swallowed" the Intelligence and Security Service of Republika Srpska (OBS). It just disappeared, which will cause bring long-term problems to this agency and society.

The subordination of Serbian personnel resulted in the main target of the Intelligence Agency being the institutions of Republika Srpska, and the most important targets were those who advocated the interests of Republika Srpska the most. The first "tangible" result of the aforementioned activities of the Intelligence Agency was the placing of the President of Srpska, then Milorad Dodik, on the so-called "black list" of the USA due to fabricated accusations that he violates the Dayton Peace Agreement. However, Dodik is not the only politician the Intelligence Agency deals with. Other people from political and public life, that is, all those who are considered to be opponents of the policy created in political Sarajevo, have become the target of the Intelligence Agency. The Intelligence Agency secretly monitors these people, records conversations, places its information and disinformation through selected journalists and media, but also informs the Western embassies on them.

The Law on the Intelligence Agency determines the manner of supervising the Agency as well as the forms of its control. Thus, the Chair of the Council of Ministers is exclusively responsible for overseeing the work of the Agency as well as ensuring the lawful performance of its work. This means providing general guidelines to the Agency for the performance of tasks within its competency (Ćeranić, 2011: 130).

In order for the Chair of the Council of Ministers to be able to supervise and coordinate security and intelligence issues, he forms an Intelligence Committee. The Committee consists of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, his two deputies or two ministers from the Council of Ministers, where the representation of all three constituent peoples is taken into account. The Intelligence Advisory Service (IAS) is an expert body acting as the secretariat of the Executive Board (Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, Official Gazette of BiH, No. 12/04, Article 15). Thus, the control of the Intelligence Agency by the executive power is regulated. It is also called the management type of control.

Another form of control, that is, oversight of the Agency, is supervision by the legislature. It is embodied in the Joint Security and Intelligence Commission for the Oversight of the Intelligence and Security Agency, and was constituted pursuant to Article 18 of the Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, which requires the House of Representatives and the House of Peoples to jointly establish the Security and Intelligence Oversight Commission.⁶ The commission consists of 12 members, six from each house.

In accordance with the law, the Joint Intelligence and Security Commission is responsible for:

- overseeing the legality of the Agency’s work;
- holding hearings on the appointment of the Director-General and Deputy Director-General of the Agency and gives an opinion on such an appointment;
- reviewing reports from the Director-General regarding the expenditures of the Age;
- reviewing reports from the Inspector General;
- calling upon the employees of the Agency to provide, through the Chair, expert consultancy when necessary for the purpose of exercising its oversight authority;
- providing an opinion on the detailed budget proposal of the Agency;

⁶ With the entry into force of the Law on Amendments to the Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, the Commission for the Oversight of the Work of BOTH BiH changed its name to the Joint Security and Intelligence Commission for the Oversight of the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH (Law on Amendments to the Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH of January 29, 2009).

- conducting inquiries regarding the work of the Agency (Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, Official Gazette of BiH, No. 12/04, Article 19).

The commission is numerous; we would say over numbered. Too many people come into contact with confidential documents. Although the president is elected from among the opposition parties, his role in the Commission's decision-making is marginal.

Pursuant to the Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency, the Council of Ministers is competent to prepare an annual platform on security and intelligence policy, which contains general guidelines for the work of the Agency in accordance with international standards. The Council of Ministers has other competencies, but this one is the most important in terms of providing political guidelines for the work of the Agency.

In the security system, the work of courts and prosecutor's offices is an important segment, because the courts and the prosecutor's office play a key role in combating all types of crime. At the same time, the judiciary has a controlling role, they should ensure the principle of the lawful performance of work in the security subsystem, and to protect citizens from abuse of the security system. "In the area of intelligence and security affairs, the judiciary has an extremely important control role in protecting human rights from the unlawful work of security services" (Dragišić, 2007: 160).

The Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH defines the control role of judicial bodies in several articles. Article 77 states surveillance in non-public places, the surveillance of communications via telecommunications and other electronic devices, as well as the search of property without the consent of the owner or person temporarily occupying the property, may be performed only in cases for which prior authorization has been obtained from the President of the Court of BiH or a judge of the Court of BiH appointed by the President of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH, Official Gazette of BiH, No. 12/04). The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a dual role: it is part of the security system and at the same time it exercises control in the system. The Court of BiH also controls the work of the Agency through litigations in labor disputes.

Although the Law clearly defines how and which bodies exercise control over the BiH Intelligence and Security Agency, they have not fulfilled their statutory role. Scandals related to the Intelligence Agency took turns. One gets the impression that the Agency has become a powerful weapon in the hands of individuals and interest groups.

The Ušće scandal was quite exploited in the media (Vučetić, M. (January 11, 2017). It showed the helplessness and incompetence of the control bodies. Specifically, an authentic document issued by the Intelligence Agency was published in the media. Some (mostly the media in Republika Srpska) claimed that this was proof that the Agency was dealing with Serbian officials, while the me-

dia in the Federation portrayed everything as an attack on the state-run Intelligence Agency. The media in Serbia mostly looked at this scandal through the eyes of their colleagues from Srpska. The commission in charge of overseeing the OBA determined that there was no wiretapping of officials from Serbia and BiH (September 4, 2018). This scandal resulted in not only media polarization, but also political polarization between the Federation of BiH and Republika Srpska, but political polarization was evident within the entities too.

The release of an intercepted telephone conversation between the director of the Republican Center for the Research of War Crimes, Milorad Kojić, with the president of the Veterans Organization, Milomir Savčić, and his defense attorney, Miodrag Stojanović, in December 2019, left an impression that a significant number of Serbian officials were investigated by the Intelligence and Security Agency, which is in the purpose of the SDA leader, Bakir Izetbegović.

These cases are just part of a wide range of examples of the Agency's use and abuse. And the same thing always happens. The media point out the abuse which is talked about for the next seven days, the control bodies do not comment on it or they do it very abruptly, inappropriate to the role that the society has given them. The case is soon pushed aside by daily political events.

The exception was the case "Diploma", which is a curiosity for the intelligence and security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the inspection authorities annulled the diploma of Osman Mehmedagić, director of the OBA, obtained from the University of Business Studies in Banja Luka, he soon submitted another diploma obtained from the American University in BiH (RTRS (2020, July 4)).

The second diploma will become the subject of a special prosecutorial investigation by the Prosecutor's Office of BiH, during which Mehmedagić was detained, and the police conducted a search in his residential premises on the order of the Prosecutor's Office of BiH. The director and owner of the American University, Denis Prčić, spent significantly longer time in detention than his most famous "graduate". After his release from detention, Mehmedagic continued to work as the director of the Intelligence Agency. The Prosecutor's Office of BiH opened other investigations against the director of the Agency, but the Court of BiH refused to confirm the detention measure.

In many countries, there is control over the security system by the three main pillars of government, that is, we can talk about three models of control of the intelligence sector in BiH: the parliamentary model of control, the model of control by the executive branch, and the model of control by the judicial branch. Each model plays a role and is significant – it can be said that they depend on each other and support each other. The Parliament controls the security system by passing laws defining the work, powers and organization of the security sector, approving the budget, approving annual work platforms, protecting human rights and other tasks related to security sector control. The executive branch controls the conduct of operations, advises senior officials and ensures the flow of information. At the same time, the executive branch

appoints and dismisses the director of the Intelligence Agency. The judiciary's role is to protect citizens and citizen rights from the unlawful work and actions of members of the Intelligence Agency. This is essentially an appellate form of control. All these forms of control are defined in Bosnia and Herzegovina by laws. However, in practice, they are not implemented in a proper way.

CONCLUSION

In a divided society, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, the issue of intelligence control is of particular importance, both from the aspect of democratic development of society and the aspect of interethnic relations. The Law on the Intelligence and Security Agency of BiH resolved this issue, but the solution remained only within the legal framework, which is almost not applied in practice. The legislature controls the Agency through the Joint Intelligence and Security Commission, but, for example, the Commission last met in February 2020, that is, almost two years ago. In the meantime, the scandals surrounding the Intelligence Agency took place one after another. The director of the Agency spent one night in detention and the police conducted a search in his residential and official premises on the order of the Prosecutor's Office of BiH. The executive branch also has control instruments, but they are not used. Few MPs know that the Executive Intelligence Committee exists.

Only the Prosecutor's Office of BiH has attempted to sanction the actions it considered illegal of individuals employed at the Agency, consequently every investigation has remained without a court epilogue, in terms of sanctions for the acts for which the Prosecutor's Office charged primarily the Agency's director. The media mostly and politically reported on the scandals related to the Agency in a biased way. Republika Srpska officials have been accused by the Intelligence Agency for unlawful performance of work for years, and identical accusations come from a part of the political elite in the Federation of BiH. All in all, the control of the intelligence sector in BiH exists only declaratively, in practice it is unenforceable, which can have long-term political consequences.

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THE CONNECTION OF MOTOR SKILLS AND SWIMMING KNOWLEDGE WITH THE RESULT OF SWIMMING THE 100-METER FREESTYLE

Original Scientific Article

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Abstract: On a sample of 31 first-year students of the Faculty of Security Sciences, a research was conducted with the aim of determining the connection of motor skills and swimming knowledge based on the result of swimming the 100-meter freestyle. The results of regression analysis showed that a successful the 100-meter freestyle swimming can be predicted through the observed predictor system, where from the set of applied variables only the variable score in swimming techniques (OPLI), individually had a statistically significant impact on the results of swimming 100-meter freestyle. The positive impact of swimming knowledge in this research can be explained by a rational and good technique in performing movements, which allowed students to change the position, direction and speed of movement, to master the flow of water with greater efficiency and lower energy consumption.

Keywords: motor skills, swimming knowledge, connection, freestyle swimming

INTRODUCTION

Within the system of complex tasks during rescue on water surfaces, in addition to motor skills, motor knowledge is very important, which is manifested in such situations, where swimming knowledge plays a very important role in saving human lives. Considering that the students of the Faculty of Security Studies (as future security officers), in addition to other entities in the social system, will carry out activities in the protection and rescue system, they need to master swimming skills in addition to other motor skills and knowledge, that

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is, to be able to respond in the best possible way (according to the given situation) in the aquatic environment. According to Mitrović and Vucković (2016), police officers of various lines of work at the Ministry of the Interior of Republic of Serbia, in addition to other protection and rescue bodies, were involved in the action of protection and rescue in flooded settlements and they performed tasks related to the protection of life and property, rescue and evacuation of injured citizens on manipulative surfaces, delivery of water, food, medicine, personal hygiene items and clothing. After a detailed analysis of experiences from the participation of police officers in these activities, it was noted that a number of police officers did not have an appropriate training to perform specific protection and rescue tasks (a number of police officers did not know how to swim or operate motorboats, a significant number of police officers did not receive training in rescuing drowning people and did not have sufficient knowledge of providing first and immediate assistance to injured persons). Based on the above and in connection with the educational need to work in the field of security, classes in swimming, diving and rescuing drowning people were conducted at the City Olympic Pool in Banja Luka with first-year students of the Faculty of Security Studies, during the first semester, as part of the subject Sports Skills in Security in order to fully train them to solve tasks in the aquatic environment. 15 classes were held and the exam consisted of the 100-meter freestyle swimming and assessing the correctness of swimming techniques (front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke) and the oral part of the exam. Since swimming speed is used as a parameter for assessing swimming skills, during the semester, a swimming speed in the 100-meter freestyle course was tested, while for other techniques the level of acquisition of swimming knowledge was tested. The norms for swimming 100 meters with grades from 6 to 10 were taken from the textbook Special Physical Education I - basic level (from the tables for assessing motor skills) for students at the Academy of Criminalistics and Police Studies in Belgrade (Blagojevic, Vučković and Dopsaj 2012).

Swimming is a specific physical activity which belongs to the category of motor knowledge that people do not acquire by birth, but must learn it during their lifetime. Since it takes place in an aquatic environment which greatly affects the character of certain movements, it is necessary for a person (one who wants to swim) to get used to the new environment and the forces that appear in it (Marković, 2017). It can be said that sport swimming is one of the cyclic sports in which relatively simple movements dominate, which are periodically repeated during a performance of a certain swimming style (Madić, Okičić & Aleksandrović, 2007), which is why it can be defined as a set of coordinated movements, which allow a person to stay on the water surface and to move back and forth on the surface in a horizontal position, without the use of aids (Marković, 2017). Swimming is considered one of the basic sports because the swimmer strengthens the muscles of the whole body while moving in the aquatic environment, which affects the morphological, motor, functional, psychological and intellectual development of the personality, where the main goal is to swim over a distance in the shortest possible time (Ahmetović, 1994).

Bearing in mind the fact that knowledge of the impact of certain anthropological abilities on efficiency in performing specific tasks, is the starting point for quality the programming and implementation of teaching and training process; most studies addressing the connection of successful swimming with knowledge and motor skills very were conducted among swimmers, while a small number of studies were conducted among in the student population (Šilić, Zupčević, Brekalo and Crnjac, 2010; Budimir, Breslauer and Bokor, 2010; Mirvić, 2011; Beganović, 2011; Tošić, Trivun, Vuković, Panić, 2012; Trivun, Tošić and Vuković, 2015; ; Trivun, Vukić, Sabljo, 2017), the research problem was aimed at determining the relationship between motor skills and swimming knowledge with the results during the 100-meter freestyle swim among students of the Faculty of Security Sciences. In accordance with the defined research problem, the authors wanted to determine the motor skills which influenced the time of mastering the mentioned distance and how much the knowledge of swimming influenced the final result. As a result, this paper seeks to address the efficiency of swimming, estimated by the time it takes for students to master the 100-meter freestyle distance. The object of this research is to determine in the student population the connection between the motor skills and swimming knowledge applied and the result of swimming 100-meter freestyle, as a specific activity that students as future security officers should master.

RESEARCH METHODS

Determination of motor skills was performed in the Athletic Hall of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports, University of Banja Luka. The assessment of swimming technique and the swimming test were performed at the City Olympic Swimming Pool in Banja Luka, while Cooper’s 12-minute run test was conducted on the athletics track at the Borac football club. The testing was conducted by teachers of Special Physical Education, the Faculty of Security Studies in Banja Luka, in accordance with standard procedures.

Sample of respondents

The sample consisted of 31 first-year students of the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, male, aged 19 years (\pm 6 months). During the regular classes in the subject Sports Skills in Safety, all respondents attended 15 swimming lessons.

Variable sample

The sample of variables in this study was divided into predictor variables (independent variable) and criterion system variables (dependent variable). The predictor variables consisted of seven variables used to assess motor skills and

one variable to assess swimming knowledge, while the criterion variable was used to assess the result of the 100-meter freestyle swim. The following tests were used to assess basic motor skills: long jump (MSDM) - used to assess the explosive power of the lower extremities; maximum number of push-ups in 10 seconds (MSKL) - used to assess the dynamic strength of the arms and shoulder girdle; maximum number of torso lifts in 30 seconds (MPTR) - used to assess dynamic torso strength, mobility stick (MOKP) - used to assess whole body coordination, forward roll- backward roll - running (MKNZ) - used to assess agility; hand tapping (MTAP) - used to assess the frequency of hand movements and the Cooper 12-minute run test (MKUP) - was used to assess aerobic endurance, while the variable knowledge of swimming (OPLI) was used to assess motor skills, which consisted of three swimming styles (crawl, backstroke and breaststroke). The criterion variable consisted of the result in mastering the 100-meter freestyle distance, expressed through the achieved swim time for the 100-meter distance (VPLI). The variables used to assess motor skills have the necessary metric characteristics, with a detailed description, the method of performance, measurement conditions and assessment norms specified in the Rulebook on candidate selection procedure for admission to the Faculty of Security Studies (Rulebook on enrollment in studies at the Faculty of Security Studies, Number: 27 / 3.183 / 2/20 dated 24 February 2020, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka).

Conditions and organization of measurements

The level of motor skills was determined during regular morning classes. Swimming stroke was assessed as part of the first colloquium by assessing swimming knowledge (start, swimming strokes and turns), within each of the listed swimming strokes (crawl, backstroke and breaststroke). The 100-meter freestyle swimming test was used to assess swimming efficiency, where the results were expressed in grades and swim time in seconds. The respondents were tested by swimming a continuous 100 meters, starting in the water without diving off the starting block, in order to neutralize the difference in the advantage that would be achieved by students who use a better starting block technique.

Data processing methods

All data obtained in this study were processed using the software program SPSS Statistics 17 (Hair, Anderson, Tatham & Black, 1998). The basic parameters of descriptive statistics were calculated for all variables: arithmetic mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum result, while the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine the correctness of the distribution of the results obtained. Correlation analysis was used to determine the correlation between the predictor variables and the criterion variable, while regression analysis was used to determine the impact of motor skills and knowledge of

swimming on the successful completion of the 100- meter freestyle distance, whereby the level of statistical significance was determined to be ≤ 0.05 .

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Table 1 shows the results of the basic descriptive parameters of the monitored variables for all respondents. The results are well grouped and there are no significant deviations from the mean values of the results achieved. The values of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indicate that all variables have a correct distribution of the results achieved. The range of grades based on swim time ranged from 5.00 to 10.00 with a mean value of 7.38 and a deviation of 1.47.

Table 1 Descriptive parameters of predictor and criterion variables

Model	Variables	Number of respondents	Minimum score	Maximum score	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Significance of K-S test
1	MSDM	31	222.00	290.00	249.00	16.31	0.60
	MSKL	31	8.00	18.00	15.38	1.81	0.09
	MPTR	31	28.00	39.00	33.03	2.76	0.49
	MOKP	31	3.82	6.43	4.99	0.62	0.89
	MKNZ	31	4.92	6.19	5.44	0.36	0.50
	MTAP	31	44.00	67.00	54.32	4.57	0.57
	MKUP	31	1950.00	3200.00	2749.35	274.41	0.74
	OPLI	31	6.00	10.00	7.7032	0.89	0.68
	VRPL	31	74.98	144.12	110.32	16.94	0.87
	OVPL	31	5.00	10.00	7.38	1.47	0.28

Key: MSDM - long jump, MSKL – number of push-ups in 10 seconds, MPTR – number of torso lifts in 30 seconds, MOKP– mobility stick, MKNZ – forward-roll-backward roll-running, MTAP – hand tapping, MKUP – Cooper 12-minutes run test, OPLI – swimming stroke assessment, VRPL – a swim time, OVPL – grade based on the swim time achieved.

Table 2 shows the results of Pearson’s correlation coefficient between the achieved result of the 100-meter freestyle and the observed variables used to assess motor skills and swimming knowledge. Statistically significant correlation at the level of $p = 0.01$ with the criterion variable was achieved only by the variable OPLI, while statistically significant correlation at the level of $p = 0.05$ was achieved by the variables MKNZ and MSKL. Other variables used to assess motor skills did not achieve a statistically significant correlation with the 100-meter freestyle swim time.

Table 2 Results of Pearson's correlation coefficient between the criterion variable and the observed variables used to assess motor skills and motor knowledge

Variables		MSDM	MSKL	MPTR	MOKP	MKNZ	MTAP	MKUP	OPLI
VRLP (TIME)	Correlation coefficient	-0.13	0.37*	0.06	-0.10	0.45*	-0.16	0.14	-0.87**

** Correlation significant at the level of 0.01 * Correlation significant at the level of 0.05

Table 3 shows the parameters of regression analysis of motor skills and swimming knowledge with the achieved result of the swimming 100-meter freestyle. Based on the obtained results, it can be concluded that the set of predictor variables used to assess motor skills and the variable used to assess swimming knowledge are significant in predicting the achieved result of swimming the 100-meter freestyle. The coefficient of multiple correlation indicates a very high agreement of the dependent variable with the independent variables, while the coefficient of multiple determination shows that 80% of the total variability of the criterion variable VRPL can be explained by the impact of combined predictor variables and the variable used to assess swimming knowledge, while the remaining 20%, in the explanation of the common variability, can be attributed to some other anthropological characteristics and abilities, which were not the subject of this research.

Table 3 Regression parameters of criterion variables and variables used to assess motor skills and motor knowledge

Coefficient of correlation	Coefficient of determination	Standard estimation error	F test	Level of statistical significance
0.89	0.80	8.73	11.53	0.00

a. Dependent variable: VRPL b. Predictors: OPLI, MPTR, MKNZ, MKUP, MOKP, MSDM, MTAP, MSKL

Table 4 shows the values of the Beta coefficients that provide information on the individual impact of the predictor variables used to assess motor skills and the variables used to assess swimming knowledge, the time required to swim over the 100-meter distance. It can be seen from the table that, individually observed, only the variable used to assess swimming strokes (OPLI), has a statistically significant impact on the achieved result of swimming the 100-meter freestyle, when subtracting the variable explained by all other variables in the model. Based on the above, it can be concluded that students with better swimming strokes achieved a better result of swimming the 100-meter freestyle.

Table 4 Regression coefficients of criterion variables and variables used to assess motor abilities and motor knowledge

Model	Non - standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Level of Significance
	B	Standard error	Beta		
(Constant)	216.41	59.23		3.65	0.00
MSDM	-0.01	0.10	-0.01	-0.10	0.91
MSKL	-0.39	1.17	-0.04	-0.34	0.73
MPTR	0.31	0.69	0.05	0.45	0.65
1 MOKP	-2.78	3.02	-0.10	-0.92	0.36
MKNZ	9.69	4.89	0.20	1.98	0.06
MTAP	-0.33	0.41	-0.08	-0.80	0.42
MKUP	-0.01	0.10	-0.06	-0.64	0.52
OPLI	-15.25	2.24	-0.80	-6.80	0.00

a. Dependent variable: VRPL

DISCUSSION

For security officers, swimming as a motor skill is not crucial, but from the aspect of personal and professional needs as motor knowledge, it is necessary for a successful performance of official duties and tasks (Mitrović and Vucković, 2016). Based on the achieved results, it can be said that this research was conducted among a homogeneous population, because the results at the level of the entire sample are well grouped. Based on the obtained correlation coefficients, it can be observed that the connections between the two treated areas are the most pronounced in the variables that treat specific motor skills through swimming knowledge, and in motor skills that treat movement coordination and the arm and shoulder girdle strength. This connection between the variables used to assess motor skills and swimming knowledge and the criterion variable is expected, because when swimming 100 meters, certain actions need to be performed as quickly as possible with certain strength in terms of overcoming resistance, with the maximum coordination of spatial and temporal elements. According to the results of regression analysis, it can be concluded that only the variable used to assess swimming knowledge (OPLI) significantly affects the efficiency of swimming the 100-meter freestyle. The positive impact of swimming stroke in this research can be explained by rational and good technique in performing strokes, which contributes to greater swimming speed and increases energy efficiency. It is known that swimming speed directly depends on the position of the body in the water and the work of the arms and legs, because the propulsion of the body through water is difficult due to the higher density of water. This fact is confirmed by Šiljeg, Leko and Sindik (Šiljeg, Leko and Sindik 2016), who argue that swimming is a sport that takes place in a medium which is about 780 times denser than air, which causes greater friction and greater resistance when the body moves through water. In order

to move efficiently through water, the swimmer should bring the body to a horizontal position, in order to reduce the force of frontal resistance (which is created during movement through water) and achieve the greatest thrust force on the entire body surface. Considering that all the respondents used the front crawl to swim over the mentioned distance, the explanation of the obtained results can be found in the kinematics and dynamics of the front crawl stroke. The front crawl stroke is almost universally used, which is performed with the simultaneous work of the arms and legs, whereby the arms move through the air after each new stroke, while the legs move under the water at a fast pace. The body is in a horizontal position while the back and head are partly above the surface, so the water line passes over the forehead and shoulder girdle. The arm movements provide the force of traction, where the arm movements determine the speed, rhythm and pace of swimming. Uniform and fast movement is achieved by continuous strokes alternately with both arms, where the work of the arms can be observed through the phase of the propulsive part of the stroke which is performed in the water and the phase of the propulsive part of the stroke which is performed by moving the arms through the air. Regarding the impact of swimming stroke on the achieved result in swimming, similar results were obtained by Volčanšek (Volčanšek, 1979), who concluded, using regression analysis among the population of students of the Faculty of Kinesiology in Zagreb, that the predictive system of assessing a swimming stroke can predict 57% variance of the swimming speed in the 500-meter course test and Grcić-Zupčević and Leko (Grcić-Zupčević & Leko, 2004), whose study confirmed that a grade awarded for starts, turns and swimming stroke, explains 62% of the total variance of a successful 100 meters swimming. Insight into the obtained results can determine a significant correlation between swimming knowledge and swimming skills, where swimming knowledge significantly contributes to the prediction the criterion variable.

Based on the results of swimming achieved by our respondents, it is evident that the range of the swimming results achieved in the 100-meter free-style, ranged from 74.98 to 144.12 seconds, with an average time of 110.32 seconds and a standard deviation of 16.94 seconds. If we show the results of the achieved time through the average swim speed expressed in meters per second, we will see that the students at the Faculty of Security Studies swam over the mentioned distance at an average speed of 0.90 meters per second. Considering a swimming stroke, the role of arms in moving the body in the water surface using traction force is indicated, where the strength of arms and shoulder girdle is pronounced, while rotation significantly contributes to swimming efficiency in small pools, where agility and explosive leg strength when the swimmer pushes away from the wall are pronounced. In addition to this, the role of energy potentials of the organism is very important for the efficiency of the application of a swimming stroke. The obtained results are confirmed by the research conducted by Volčanšek (Volčanšek, 1996), who states that swimming speed and energy consumption are closely related to the laws of water, where they determine propulsion, body position in the water, energy consumption, but also the

structure of the space of swimmers' motor skills, where strength, speed, flexibility and coordination dominate. This is supported by the research conducted by Trivun, Panić and Nemeth (Trivun, Panić, Nemeth, 2018), who cite Lokken's study (1998) which found a very significant impact of strength on the result in crawl stroke. According to his research, the impact of power on the 100-meter crawl amounts to 74% and 72% on the 200-meter crawl stroke.

The fact that the space of motor skills did not achieve the expected connection with the swimming speed can be attributed to the specifics of the sample of respondents, which differs greatly from the sample of top swimmers. Similar results were obtained by Trivun (Trivun, 2011), who conducted a study on a sample of 50 male students, aged 22 (26 undergraduate students enrolled in the 2007/2008 school year and 24 undergraduate students enrolled in the 2009/2010 school year, in the second year of at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports, University of East Sarajevo), with the aim of comparing the results achieved in swimming over the 100-meter crawl stroke between the group of respondents who underwent condensed teaching in relation to performance in swimming and the group of respondents who had practical swimming lessons during the entire semester. An insight into the achieved results shows that for the respondents enrolled in 2007/2008, on the initial measurement, the results ranged from 68.52 to 158.02 seconds with a mean value of 125.12 seconds and a standard deviation of 19.83 seconds, while in the same group of respondents on the final measurement the results ranged from 68.02 to 149.01 seconds with a mean value of 111.51 seconds and a standard deviation of 16.95 seconds. Among the respondents enrolled in the 2009/2010 school year, the range of results on the initial measurement ranged from 87.93 to 222.96 seconds with a mean value of 132.88 seconds and a standard deviation from the mean value of 34.23 seconds, while the results on the final measurement ranged from 83.94 to 191.16 seconds with the s mean value of the achieved results amounting to 124.10 seconds and a standard deviation from the mean of the results of 29.80 seconds. The obtained results favor the continuous type of swimming lessons in 2007/2008 in relation to the condensed practical classes in 2009/2010.

If we compare the results achieved by our respondents with the results of the students at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports, University of East Sarajevo, we can conclude that the students at the Faculty of Security Studies achieved better results than the students enrolled in 2009/2010 at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports in East Sarajevo after both measurements and better results than the students enrolled in 2007/2008 after the initial measurement and almost identical results with the same group of students after the final measurement.

CONCLUSION

Given that motor skills and motor knowledge play a significant role in performing security tasks (which are manifested in such situations), where

swimming knowledge, as a need of future security officers, represents one of the main activities in solving complex rescue tasks on water surfaces, a study was conducted in order to determine the connection of certain motor skills and swimming knowledge with the result of swimming the 100-meter freestyle among the students at the Faculty of Security Studies. The results of regression analysis indicate that the system of basic motor skills and swimming knowledge applied has a significant impact on the result in swimming in the studied student population, which means that a success in swimming 100 meters can be predicted through the predictor system applied. Observed individually, only the variable used to assess swimming knowledge (OPLI) had a statistically significant impact on the result of the 100-meter freestyle, which could be expected because all movements in swimming (arm movements, leg movements, breathing techniques) require a certain level of the acquisition of swimming techniques. The obtained results indicate that students at the Faculty of Security Studies need to improve swimming strokes and develop all parameters of specific motor skills, where all movements involved in swimming activity must be well and properly practiced in order to increase swimming efficiency. Finally, it should be borne in mind that swimming, in addition to the safety aspect in the fight against drowning, occupies a significant place in teaching and extracurricular activities of students at the Faculty of Security Studies, where swimming lessons are used as a means to develop motor skills, which has a positive impact on students' health as future security officers. In order to achieve even better results, the number of swimming lessons should be increased, which is currently only possible if classes are organized in a different way.

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REGULATIONS AND DEFICIENCIES REGARDING THE TRAINING OF THE PROTECTION AND RESCUE UNITS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Review Article

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Abstract: The fact that the population, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and across the world, has been growingly affected by natural and other hazards indicates the need to develop a protection and rescue system. Although the existing system is legally defined and regulated, its actual functionality in the field, especially the training process, is questionable. This paper seeks to demonstrate the shortcomings of training within the protection and rescue system in BiH by analyzing legal solutions and other acts which should regulate training in the protection and rescue system at all levels. The analysis demonstrated that training is not implemented to a sufficient extent and a number of problems regarding the implementation of training, especially at the level of local governments which operate as first responders in the event of natural and other hazards.

Keywords: protection, rescue, training, education, field exercise

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Disaster Report, in the period 2000-2019, there were 7.348 recorded disaster events were reported during, of which over 40% were related to floods. According to the report, the number of people killed by disasters amounted to 1.23 million, while over 4 billion people were affected by these disaster events, resulting in approximately US\$3 trillion economic losses (Crunch, 2020). The report shows that natural hazards pose a considerable challenge to all countries throughout the world, and, on average, every other person on the planet was affected by a disaster during the studied twenty years.

These conditions show that the threat posed by natural or other hazards is constant, therefore the process of training and education ought to be constant as well, which ensures complete and accurate performance of tasks. Civil protection, as the bearer of the protection and rescue system and a responder to

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emergency situations, must be enabled to efficiently train the population, as well as respective services, units and staffs in order to function efficiently and perform its functional tasks.

Regarding training, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction proposes that civil servants' knowledge be improved at all levels, be it civil society, community or volunteers, including the private sector, through the exchange of experience, lessons learned, good practice and training and education about disaster risk reduction, by implementing the application of existing training and education mechanisms. It is also necessary to promote the application of knowledge of disaster risk, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels.

An analysis of BiH's capacity to respond to emergency situations (UNDP, 2018), which was conducted by the UNDP Office in BiH, clearly indicates that capacity building and action strategies must include tailor-made technical and tactical training and a simulation exercise program, and called for the establishment of training centers for the protection and rescue forces

This paper aims to highlight that civil protection members in BiH are not properly qualified to respond to emergency situations and emphasize the need for a more serious and systematic approach to this issue.

In order to achieve the aim, an analysis of the literature dealing with the issue of protection and rescue forces training was performed, including an analysis of the training curriculum for protection and rescue forces, both at the level of BiH (Ministry of Security, Protection and Rescue Sector) and the entity level (Federal Administration of Civil Protection – FACP and Republic Administration of Civil Protection – RACP). Other documents related to the analysis of the field training exercises implemented so far at the level of BiH, as well as certain programs for the development of civil protection were also analyzed. The initial basis for these analyzes is a regulation related to protection and rescue at the level of BiH and the entity level.

In accordance with the objective and methods, this paper is divided into four sections: the introduction section, followed by an overview of the basic protection and rescue training and a presentation of previous research on protection and rescue training in the world. The third section describes the analysis of the training system in BiH at the level of BiH and at the entity and local self-government unit levels, followed by the conclusion section.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING WITHIN THE PROTECTION AND RESCUE SYSTEM

Education is a process of planned and organized influence on people, which encompasses the process of adopting scientific knowledge and forming

scientific views of the world, developing interest and desire for self-education, and mental abilities (Teodosić et al, 1965: 16-17). In other words, education is a process of acquiring knowledge, skills and habits, and, based on this, developing understandings, beliefs, attitudes and practical procedures, as well as certain personality traits (Kolar et al, 1967: 18). Additionally, education and training are a key activity in human resource management (Pržulj, 2006: 21). Education enables both an individual and her/his community to change and improvement their lives. Educational needs occupy a significant place in the system of human and social needs, while education and knowledge are key future resources which will determine the nature of human relations – primarily because educational needs cannot be developed through the development process and neither can the development process be developed through the learning process. Since learning activity is undertaken throughout life, education never ends (Simeunović, 2000: 8-15). The learning process is important for emergency response agencies because it leads to individual and team expertise development (Ford & Schmidt, 2000: 195-215). Emergency management training builds the abilities of response units and volunteers in order to improve preparedness and response time at all levels before and after a particular adverse event (Nazli, Sipon, & Radzi, 2014). Information sharing at all levels of society through seminars, workshops, symposia, or training, can enhance community awareness and engagement in prevention programs and emergency response preparedness programs (InterWorks, 1998).

In accordance with the above, educational needs may be an individual's needs and the needs of social institutions and other organizations (Samolovčev & Muradbegović, 1979: 251). In this context, the education of civil protection members and other entities of the protection and rescue system should be implemented. Knowledge is a key factor that distinguishes between successful and unsuccessful, for example, companies (Bogićević, 2004: 154) or emergency response services. It is considered that education in the area of protection and rescue “should fully become part of general education and part of the protective culture of citizens” (Jakovljević, 2006: 109). Training and education within the protection and rescue system is primarily aimed at enabling the population, units and emergency response offices to optimally implement protection and rescue measures, and handle technical means, including training and preparation, in the psychological sense, for the elimination of the consequences under difficult conditions. Ford and Schmidt point out three challenges posed by emergency response training of the protection and rescue units that should be borne in mind when implementing it. The first challenge is a need to remember the provisions of emergency plans and procedures over long periods of time until an emergency situation occurs. The second challenge lies in generalization from the specific conditions under which training occurs to the potentially different conditions of an actual emergency situation. Finally, the third challenge is a need to develop effective training mechanisms for teamwork under conditions that limit retention and generalization (Ford & Schmidt, 2000: 195-215).

All this poses a major challenge to the training of protection and rescue units in BiH.

Generally, education and training in the protection and rescue system can be divided into several ways. For example, in terms of training, we can discuss training courses at the level of local self-government units, training provided in civil-protection training centers and education in educational institutions. In terms of trainees (citizens, general-purpose or specialized units of civil protection), we can discuss individual, team, collective, specialist or institutional training. Given that citizens aged 18-60 are obligated to participate in the protection and rescue system, we can also discuss education and training of young people (under 25) and education and training of adults. For example, Jakovljević emphasizes basic education acquired (through educational institutions) and improvement (seminars, courses, exercises, etc.) (Jakovljević, 2011: 263). This way of training is especially pronounced among managers in the area of protection and rescue.

Regarding BiH and the training of managers, the Center for Security Studies in Sarajevo conducted a study entitled *Analysis of the representation of security content knowledge in the study field of security in BiH* in 2013 (Kržalić, 2013). Study programs in five higher education institutions (two public and three private) in BiH, which offer a study program “Security”² were analyzed. By analyzing the content knowledge, relying on the data in the mentioned research, it can be seen that a very small number of courses in the area of security are oriented toward protection and rescue. Considering the total number of courses in security, in the five institutions studied, only five (or about 6%) out of 97 courses, at four institutions, are dedicated to protection and rescue, that is, crisis management, which is not enough, given that BiH is threatened by various natural and man-made disasters, including the damage suffered by the two entities and the Brčko District of BiH as a result of these disasters. This problem was recognized in Republika Srpska, and the College of Internal Affairs, which operated within the Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior, was transformed into the Faculty of Security Studies as an organizational unit of the University of Banja Luka. As of the 2018/19 academic year, master’s study program “Natural Disaster Security Risk Management” is offered by the Faculty, which represents a significant shift toward creating managers in the protection and rescue system of Republika Srpska.

Additionally, the entity civil protection administrations and the BiH Ministry of Security should prepare and organize seminars, courses, field exercises and other forms of training in the area of protection and rescue and participate in international conferences for the purpose of a more efficient protection and

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rescue system. In addition to education at higher education institutions and the mentioned forms of training, field exercise is of great importance for the protection and rescue units training. Field exercise is a form of training during which individuals, units and teams for carrying out practical activities are empowered and their skills tested. In this context, previous research shows that emergency response teams with specific training, showed better results for these specific scenarios (Pinheiro, Gouveia, Jesus, Santos, & Baptista, 2019). Through exercises, participants in the protection and rescue system have an opportunity to interact, communicate and exchange ideas, experience or knowledge with other colleagues. This also raises their level of self-confidence and motivation to work (Nazli, Sipon, & Radzi, 2014). Cooperation with other institutions and organizations enables protection and rescue agencies to make training effective during emergency preparations. These training programs should be designed to prepare people to help not only themselves, but also their families and neighbors (Bailey, 2009). Both government and other agencies need to work together to encourage the general public to participate in the disaster management programs through series of various training program promotions (Roosli & O'Brien, 2011).

CIVIL PROTECTION TRAINING PROGRAM IN BiH

Civil protection training program at the level of BiH

Protection and rescue in BiH carried out by the two entities, while the state level, BiH plays a coordinating role – activities in the domain of protection and rescue training have certain specifics. In order to manage this coordination at the level of BiH, the Sector for Protection and Rescue was formed within the BiH Ministry of Security.

In accordance with the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue (Official Gazette of BiH, 50/08), the training of protection and rescue units falls within the competence of the two entities. Under Article 14 of the same Law, the Ministry of Security “in cooperation with the entity civil protection administrations”, and not independently, organizes, among other things, field exercises of international importance, in other words, the entities and the Brcko District of BiH are independent regarding exercises for and the training of their own protection and rescue units.

Based on Article 14 (duties of the BiH Ministry of Security), paragraph (g), of the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue, in July 2014 the BiH Ministry of Security developed the Framework education plan and program in the field of protection and rescue in BiH and, based on that, the Program and the plan of education and training of civil servants and employees of the institutions and bodies at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of protection and rescue was developed in August of the same year. The Framework education

plan and program in the field of protection and rescue in BiH is not in line with the positions coming from RS and as such is not applicable to the two entities which are independent of the BiH Ministry of Security in terms of protection and rescue.

In 2019 and 2020, “Manual on Civil Exercise” was developed at the level of BiH with the help of the US Embassy in BiH. The purpose of this manual is to define a unique methodology for planning and implementing exercises, starting the level of the local community to the level of government institutions, including exercises with a different number of participants. It is based on the American Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (Homeland Security, 2013), which is the basis for planning protection and rescue exercises in the United States, and on the act of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) “Guidelines for Planning, Conduct and Assessment of International EAPC Exercises” (EAPC, 2009). The document has not been ratified by the entity civil protection administrations, representatives of the entity civil protection administrations, the BiH Ministry of Defense, or the BiH Ministry of Security. The organizations that have participated in the drafting of this document should reach a consensus and ratify it, without prejudging the transfer of competencies, which can be included in the document itself. The main reason for this is the possibility of easier preparation, organization, implementation and assessment of exercises both at the entity level and at the level of BiH during international exercises, but in accordance with the standards applied in Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, and the EU.

Following the 2014 floods, the analysis showed the need to further develop the protection and rescue systems in BiH while ensuring the continuity of training and certification of individuals and organizations for planned and coordinated action during natural disasters (Suljić, et al, 2015: 122). In other words, to “consider the possibility of normatively regulating the “emergency response training courses for individuals and teams” to ensure high enrolment in training courses” (Suljić, et al, 2015: 123). In accordance with this analysis, these activities must be included in governments’ priorities at all levels in the upcoming period.

Also, the conclusions and recommendations of the regional conference Floods in Southeast Europe – Lessons Learned and Next Steps (BiH Ministry of Security, OSCE, RACVIAC, UNDP, 2015), pertaining to the 2014 floods, indicate that “training facilities under the highest standards do not exist in BiH, and the existing capacities do not meet the required criteria.” The entity civil protection administrations were suggested to provide additional support in equipping and training protection and rescue structures of local communities at risk of floods.

The report on the NATO EADRCC field exercise “Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017” (Ministry of Security of BiH, 2018) clearly shows the shortcomings in the training of protection and rescue units. The internal evaluation demonstrated that “the management and management structures at all levels are not suffi-

ciently familiar with the mechanism of receiving international assistance and that training of this type is necessary at all levels. The external evaluation of the exercise indicated that theoretical training is overwhelming, and therefore more practical exercise is needed, special attention should be paid to the training of rescue managers, security officers, local emergency headquarters and media. The Report concluded that such complex exercises, at all lower levels, should be implemented every two years (at the level of municipalities once in two years, regions/cantons once in four years, and at the state level once in six years).

Regardless of all analyzes and conclusions, training in the protection and rescue system is still very limited and reduced to individual specialists through individual and team training, while the issue of certification and continuous training of the protection and rescue system holders at the local government level is neglected, which is the key to organizing the training of citizens and the implementation of exercises at the local community level. Only after the protection and rescue units have been trained and empowered at the local level may a systematic approach to training of the protection and rescue system be discussed, and the local self-government units, in addition to the entity civil protection administrations as professional bodies, bear the responsibility for this.

Civil protection training in Republika Srpska

Pursuant to the Law on Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 121/12) in Republika Srpska (RS), it is envisaged that the training of citizens in the field of protection and rescue at the RS level is implemented, partly in primary and secondary education, and partly through the protection and rescue system, that is, civil protection as an institution and a responder to natural and other disasters. According to that Law, the regulation on protection and rescue training through the system of primary and secondary education is issued by the Minister in charge of education and culture in cooperation with the Republican Civil Protection Administration (RCPA). The Protection and Rescue Training Program in Republika Srpska, a basic document based on which the training of the protection and rescue units would be planned, which is adopted by the RS Government, provides guidelines for the development of education and training programs for a period of five years. Unfortunately, these documents have not yet been adopted by the competent institutions. Additionally, the basis for the adoption of the RS Curriculum for Civil Protection Structures is contained in the Law on Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations, which is enacted for a two-year period but that is often not the case. "Curriculum-based protection and rescue education program from impact of natural disasters and other accidents" developed by the RCPA, and based on Article 20, item (1) of the Law on Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations, is developed for a two-year period. Over the

last few years, the curricula for the periods 2009-2010 (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 15/09), 2011-2012 (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, No. 37/11), 2014-2015 and 2016-2019 have been developed. The curriculum for 2013 has not been designed yet, while the curriculum for 2014 and 2015 has not been published in the Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, unlike the previous curricula. As it may be seen, these curricula were developed and published after a calendar year had already started, except for the period 2016-2019, while for the period 2014-2015 the curriculum was developed in the seventh month of 2014. This shows that the curriculum for protection and rescue training and education has been significantly delayed in Republika Srpska, and therefore its implementation cannot be complete, timely and of high quality. Additionally, the curriculum for protection and rescue training and education against natural disasters and other accidents for the period 2016-2019 was not definite and was implemented when possible. The curriculum for the next three years (2020-2023) was not adopted by the RCPA competent authorities in 2019.

RCPA, city/municipality civil protection services, companies and other legal entities bear the responsibility for the implementation of professional and operational tasks in the preparation and conduct of training. Under Article 22 of the Law on Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations, local governments play a significant role in training the protection and rescue units in RS. The organizers of training courses bear the expense of training the protection and rescue/civil protection units, which is a key issue in the implementation of training at this level. Local self-government units do not allocate these funds for civil protection envisaged by the law. In accordance with the Law on Protection and Rescue in Emergency Situations, "The municipality, ie the city in the budget plans and allocates 2% of special funds, of which 50% is used for undertaking preventive activities, and 50% for equipping and training protection and rescue structures...." The mayor adopts an annual training and exercise plan to prepare the emergency headquarters, units and teams of civil protection, and the commissioner for protection and rescue for their role in an emergency. In its Medium-Term Work Plan for the period 2020-2022 (RUCZ, 2020), RCPA clearly pointed out several major problems related to local self-government units; for example, they do not recognizing the importance of protection and rescue education courses in education institutions and local self-government units and other entities insufficiently educate citizens on the subjects important for protection and rescue.

Additionally, under the Law on Emergency Situations, RCPA should prepare and organize seminars, courses or exercises on protection and rescue and participate in international conferences so that the protection and rescue system may function more efficiently. In addition to the duties under the said Law to prepare, organize and train civil protection services within the protection and rescue system in RS, RCPA is obligated to select and participate in scientific research projects pertaining to protection and rescue. According to the mentioned Annual Report on the Work of the RCPA for 2019, "the development

of the protection and rescue system in 2019 was insignificant due to the limited budget funds.” According to the RCPA’s website, training and exercises related to specialized civil protection units are mainly organized, but after 2014 the focus has been on water and underwater rescue units.

Under Article 28 of the same Law, citizens have the right and the obligation to be trained for personal, mutual and collective protection, including members of emergency headquarters, units, civil protection teams, and protection and rescue commissioners who also have a duty to be trained and equipped for protection and rescue operations. Commanders, chiefs and members of emergency headquarters, unit commanders, heads of services, and special material resources managers have the same obligation.

Training on protection and rescue must be introduced in primary and secondary education, as envisaged by the Law, while at the levels of protection and rescue structures, it must be approached more seriously. Regarding Emergency Headquarters, their training with each change of government, after the local democratic elections, must be implemented, because the mayors change, who are the commanders of the headquarters, including most of the emergency response headquarters employees. A good example is the training of newly elected mayors and municipal presidents, which was carried out by the RCPA in early 2021. In this case, the issues remain in line with the analyzes conducted by Ford and Schmidt, which had been previously mentioned, related to remembering the provisions of emergency plans and procedures over long periods of time without regular conditioning and the issue of generalization.

As it may be seen, the Legal Framework exists in Republika Srpska, which has not been fully implemented for nine years and the training the protection and rescue units is aimed at specialized units at the RCPA level through various projects funded foreign sources, while local self-government units are responsible training courses, without a quality analysis or financial support.

A significant shortcoming is the analytical approach to the analysis of training carried out in Republika Srpska each year, especially regarding exercises, whether they are organized by the RCPA or its members only participate in them. The only online RCPA’s report for 2019 mentions only the activities of the RCPA and training of its specialized units. There is no analysis of the situation by municipalities or training trends in individual municipalities or regions covered by the RCPA regional departments. Without such indicators, it is difficult to perform a good analysis and control of the obligations of local self-government units regarding protection and rescue exercises or to assess the preparedness and real needs of the protection and rescue system in Republika Srpska.

Civil protection training in FBiH

Pursuant to the Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural and Other Disasters (Official Gazette of FBiH, Nos. 39/03, 22/06 and 43/10), topics dealing with natural and man-made hazards and protection against them should be compulsory in primary education in the Federation of BiH (FBiH). Regarding high schools and higher education, the topics of protection and rescue should definitely be addressed. Under Article 167 of this Law, program contents and the number of teaching hours are determined by the FCPA in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, and the relevant cantonal administration bodies responsible for education. This activity has not been implemented yet, but in accordance with the Program of the Development of Protection and Rescue System in FBiH for the period 2018-2025, the Federal Civil Protection Administration and the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, based on the opinion of the cantonal authorities responsible for education, will determine program contents and the number of teaching hours required for protection and rescue training in primary and secondary schools and universities in the upcoming period. The same plan envisages a long-term cooperation with universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding theoretical and practical education and training of civil protection personnel, including research in other specific areas of protection and rescue through related subjects at colleges. Unfortunately, these are ideas were not put into practice in the previous period, which means their implementation is prolonged and can be carried out in the next planning period.

Federal ministries and other FBiH bodies participate in the preparation of an elaborate plan for conducting joint and independent protection and rescue exercises. In accordance with the Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Property from Natural and Other Disasters, FUCZ organizes, prepares and trains staffs, units and commissioners of civil protection, and protection and rescue services. At the level of FBiH cantons, under Article 28 of the same Law, the Cantonal Civil Protection Administration (CCPA) is responsible for training. They organize and monitor the implementation of training of the civil protection units, propose programs of joint and independent exercises and prepare an elaborate plan for exercises carried out by civil protection personnel, administrative bodies, companies, and other protection and rescue organisations. Additionally, the CCPA has an obligation to organize and implement the training of citizens for the needs of the protection and rescue system. In the FBiH, the protection and rescue units training program places a strong focus on local communities. Under Article 31 of the Law on Protection and Rescue in FBiH, municipality/city civil protection services in FBiH should organize, perform and monitor the implementation of the training of citizens regarding the implementation of personal and mutual protection measures. In accordance with the Law, companies also have an obligation to train their protection and rescue units, while colleges and other higher education institutions, and the legal entities engaged in scientific research are obligated to inform the FCPA

and CCPA on scientific findings and provide them with data and information on their research, which is important for protection and rescue. The FCPA also trains the officials of federal ministries and other federal administration bodies within their scope of work.

In the FBiH, there is a Federal Protection and Rescue Training Center, which is part of the FUCZ. The FBiH Law on Protection and Rescue provides that cantons can establish their own training centers. In addition to specialist training courses, the Federal Training Center are responsible for the following tasks:

- preparing and publishing professional literature,
- conducting training for the needs of legal entities, non-governmental organizations and other organizations of importance for protection and rescue,
- printing regulations and publications pertaining to training,
- implementing the Mine Awareness Program and performs other training-related tasks,
- inspecting protective and rescue equipment (Official Gazette of FBiH, No. 39/03, 22/06 and 43/10).

Under Article 183 of the Law on Protection and Rescue, the canton uses its own funds to finance training and empowerment and exercises of the protection and rescue structures important for the canton, including lecturers to conduct training for local self-government protection and rescue units. Municipalities, that is, cities use their own funds to finance the training and exercises of their protection and rescue structures. Associations and other non-governmental organizations, which are organized as protection and rescue services, at all levels of government, plan expenditures pertaining to the basic training of their units and services, while funds to finance introductory and additional training are provided by the Federal and cantonal administrations and civil protection services according to relevant protection and rescue services, based on special agreements on the participation of these structures in protection against natural and other disasters. As it can be seen, the issue of financing training is regulated by the law, but the issue of practical application is much more complex.

The program for the development of protection and rescue of people and property in the event of natural and other disasters in FBiH 2018-2025 (FUCZ, 2018) provides three strategic goals, one of which is the “Development of disaster risk management capacity”, which leads to improved training and, among other things, it is planned that the Federal Administration of Civil Protection prescribes introductory, basic and additional training programs for all members in the protection and rescue, according to specialties. It is planned to prescribe introductory and additional training program for services and other operational formations, non-governmental organizations, companies, associations and oth-

er organizations, which, by agreement with the competent authorities, establish organizations important for the protection and rescue.

In accordance with the Law on Protection and Rescue of the FBiH, the curriculum for the training of the personnel in the protection and rescue system is being developed. Training and rescue programs and plans for protection and rescue are prepared in accordance with the appropriate Methodology for the development of educational programs of the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, while taking into account the latest trends in adult education. The current practice, which should be planned in the Federation of BiH in the coming period, has taken into account the current assessments and based on them the following trainings were organized:

- training intended for protection and rescue instructors, fire protection and firefighting instructors, with the aim of strengthening the personnel who train cantons and local self-government units;
- training intended for the Federal and cantonal civil protection personnel in headquarters for the quality assessment of the situation and management of protection and rescue actions and fire extinguishing actions;
- training intended for individuals who hold most responsible positions in cantons and local self-government units for a fuller understanding and implementation of the law;
- individual or joint participation of representatives of the Federal and cantonal civil protection administrations in courses and seminars organized by domestic and international governmental and non-governmental organizations (UNDP, UNDP, DPPI, CMEP SEE, NATO and so on) (FUCZ, 2018).

In accordance with the mentioned Program, the “current situation in the area of planning and conducting most forms of training is according to the ad hoc system, that is, according to current assessments and needs for training and qualification of only some of the civil protection structures organized by the Federal Civil Protection Administration, the Ministry of Security of BiH or sending certain representatives to training and professional development, which is organized by domestic or foreign governmental and non-governmental organizations on certain issues.” This shows that legal provisions are clearly regulated; however, the implementation of training is far from a systemic approach, especially regarding the training of protection and rescue forces at the level of local self-government units.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above issues, it can be concluded that despite the existing legal solutions and obligations, the training of protection and rescue forces in

BiH is not implemented in a planned and systematic manner. Based on this brief analysis, several very extensive but significant conclusions can be drawn, which will confirm the thesis at the beginning of this discussion, which clearly points out that the protection and rescue forces in BiH are insufficiently trained and a serious and systematic approach to this problem is needed.

First, the education and training of key personnel must become mandatory and the certification of people working in civil protection in local self-government units must begin, if the quality of civil protection is to rise to the required level, because local self-government units and their forces and means are the key to the system.

The introduction of the subject “Protection and rescue in emergency situations” in the system of elementary and secondary education or certain topics in this area in the contents of the existing subjects, would enable the creation of a good base of young generations who would be ready and able, with further education after elementary and high schools, quickly become members of the protection and rescue units in the communities in which they live.

One significant shortcoming of the complete training system within the protection and rescue forces is the lack of quality analysis of plans, programs, and field exercises. Field exercises organized and conducted by the Entity Civil Protection and the Brčko District of BiH are not analyzed in a quality manner, and only the analysis of the response to the floods in 2014, as well as the analysis of the international exercise in Tuzla in 2017 gave a clear picture and right recommendations regarding the protection and rescue system in BiH. The analysis must become an integral part of all plans and exercises and the approach to that analysis must be impartial and professional.

The programming and planning of training at all levels in BiH must be approached professionally and systematically. This is a system that has yet to be built in accordance with modern world standards. It is a huge job for all of us who deal with this area, in an effort to improve the protection and rescue forces in BiH, especially at the level of local self-governments, in a such a way that they can provide will a quality, timely and complete response to natural and other dangers which pose a daily threat.

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REVIEW OF THE BOOK
Control Over Police Practice by Dragomir Jovičić

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Dr. Dragomir Jovičić's book *Control Over Police Practice* represents a continuity in dealing with the issue of control over the security system, with a focus on the police. This topic is especially important for the former socialist countries, which had used, now an abandoned name, "countries in transition" for many years. How can a society totally controlled by one party, a society in which court judgments were rendered imposing imprisonment sentences for verbal acts, make a transition to civil society in which democratic elections are the only way to constitute a government? This "transition" was not easy in many countries. The role of the security services, especially the police, in the socialist system was especially emphasized. Substantial effort was necessary to establish mechanisms through which society would control the police, because otherwise the police would continue to control society.

Jovičić deals with these mechanisms and his book will be a good textbook for students who study security, and who, after graduation, are going to deal with this area, in a practical sense, as police officers. That is why it is important for them to learn in time that the police are in the service of citizen protection, rather than the repressive apparatus of a party, an interest group, or a powerful individual.

The book *Control over police practice* is written in a readable, understandable way, but it is also based on a scientific view and understanding of the security sector. The author used 75 references, and 18 laws and regulations were used as sources. The book consists of eight parts in which the author explains the police and their basic role in society. After describing the limitations of police powers, the author describes the issue of control, that is, state oversight over the planned security policy. In the first four chapters, Dr. Jovičić interprets the theoretical basis and legal framework of control, in Chapter Five, he deals with the oversight and control of the Republika Srpska police, which is the title of this chapter.

He continues to elaborate on this topic, in order to apply a comparative approach in Chapter Eight by studying the models of police control in the region. Finally, in the chapter entitled "European Principles of Police Supervision," the author explains European standards and principles guiding the European Court of Human Rights.

Dr. Dragomir Jovičić possesses rich police work experience, and he has come a long way from a criminal investigator to the Minister of the Interior. Bearing that in mind, we certainly need to trust him when he points out the importance of control. He certainly knows all the faces of the police. He also knows what it looks like when police officers are selfless towards the work they perform, as a sublime one and the one which can only be performed by special, selected people, and of course the possibility of the abuse of police and police powers cannot be hidden from him.

That is why Dr. Jovičić points out the importance of police control, because control is of great importance, both for society and for the police, in order to protect itself from abuse by politically powerful groups and individuals. Although we have already indicated that the book *Control over police practice* is intended primarily for students enrolled in the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, where Dr. Jovičić lectures, it can be of great benefit to students in other higher education institutions studying security and law. At the same time, a wider circle of readers may read this book to learn that the police are not a force above society or institutions, of which citizens should be afraid. The police should be perceived as an instrument of protection. Also, uninformed readers will understand that police control is a comprehensive and complex mechanism, which can be internal or external. Again, external control has several models of which the most important are control by the legislature, control by the executive branch and control by the judicial branch. Certainly, the control over the police exercised by a civil society through numerous non-governmental organizations cannot and must not be neglected, nor should the often crucial role of the media be neglected.

Dr. Jovičić writes in a clear, easily understandable style, even when he discusses complex police operations into which the control bodies need to gain an insight. The author's extensive experience in all police affairs is easily felt. The book thus has a higher, added value, because its author knows well what the police can do and what social benefit its work has, but he also knows what the police must not do, which he constantly points out in his book. The author points out all this in a book which will surely have a wider impact on the community of experts. Dr. Jovičić's book is a compact whole which explains the role of the police in society to the readers, its possibilities and limitations, including the most important topic of the book – the issue of control.



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