

JOURNAL OF SECURITY AND CRIMINAL SCIENCES

Banja Luka, 2022

JOURNAL OF SECURITY AND CRIMINAL SCIENCES

Publishers:

Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka

Address: Bulevar vojvode Živojina Mišića 10 a
78000 Banja Luka, Republika Srpska
Phone: +387 51 333 603
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Address: Cara Dušana 196, 11080 Zemun, Srbija
Phone: +381 11 3161 444
<http://www.kpu.edu.rs/cms>

Journal's email address: casopis@fbn.unibl.org
Journal's web address: <https://fbn.unibl.org/casopis/>
<http://scindeks.ceon.rs/journaldetails.aspx?issn=2637-3076>

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Print:

Mako Print d.o.o. Banja Luka

Circulation: 200 copies

ISSN 2637-3076

The journal is published twice a year

The Journal of Security and Criminal Sciences (is registered in the Register of Public Media of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republika Srpska under number 688)

EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION

The fifth issue of the *Journal of Security and Criminal Sciences* co-published by the University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies in Belgrade and the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka, includes four articles from various disciplines. There are three single-author papers, while the fourth paper is a result of the research conducted by several authors, mainly lectures at the Faculty of Security Studies. The reviewers classified this paper as an original scientific paper. This is a research endeavor of Darko Paspalj, Milan Gužvića, Lazar Vulin and Milenko Vojvodić, which is entitled “The importance of coordination for the performance of falling techniques envisaged in the special physical education program.” As stated by the authors, this paper examined the relationship between general coordination ability and the level of the acquisition of falling techniques envisaged in the Special Physical Education program on a sample of 84 second-year male students at the Faculty of Security Studies. The results of this research showed that motor coordination is important for performing falling techniques and the existence of a statistically significant difference in coordination between the students with low and high test scores.

The second paper entitled “Principles of Criminal Prosecution under the 2021 Criminal Procedure Code of Republika Srpska” by Milijana Buha deals with the correlation between the prosecutor and the aggrieved party in the criminal proceedings and explains that “the prosecutor in the criminal proceedings acts as a party to the proceedings, but also as a state body whose basic function is criminal prosecution in accordance with the principles of legality and the accusatorial principle. According to Buha, the principle of legality obligates the prosecutor to prosecute criminal offenses prosecuted *ex officio*, and although the legislature attempted to entrust the function of criminal prosecution to the aggrieved party, “it proved unsuccessful, because there is no criminal prosecution after the confirmation of the indictment.” The author further states that the procedural role of the aggrieved party is still reduced to a secondary procedural role as a witness in the criminal proceedings.

Boris Tučić deals with the Western Balkans, which is a political coin of recent times. The paper entitled “Bosnia and Herzegovina as a factor of the Western Balkan security subcomplex” discusses the position of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both internally and externally. According to Tučić’s analysis, the “the internal situation in BiH is strongly reflected in relations in the region, especially in the dominant ethnic triangle – Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks – which, along with unresolved Serb-Albanian and Macedonian-Albanian relations, is a key to stabilizing the region.” Either the key does not exist yet or the “lock” is jammed, and a number of international representatives cannot unlock it. By constantly ruining the constitutional order (defined by Annex IV of the Dayton Agreement) in such a way that the competencies of the entities were transferred to the level of BiH, the High Representative passed solutions which are currently

being reviewed in Republika Srpska. That is why the author rightly points to the “the responsibility for the unfavorable political and security situation in BiH, and indirectly in the region, is also borne by the strongly present international factor.”

In his paper entitled “Criminal Intelligence Activity as a Precondition for Quality Crime Prognosis” Davor Stupar addresses crime forecasting. Stupar works at the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska, therefore, he is someone who “lives” what he writes about. “Criminal-intelligence activity is the first step without which it is impossible to perform quality crime forecasting”, the author assures us and introduces the development of new crime forecasting methods, but also points out that old methods are still useful. At the same time, Stupar reminds us of the well-known truth about the importance of preventive work in criminalistics. “A crime prediction enables quality crime prevention, which is generally neglected,” the author warns, adding that the “inappropriate presentation of both its value and usefulness, including the results of crime prevention work.” At the same time, the author points out that “using the existing and developing new crime forecasting methods, including prevention, opens up a possibility to gain broader knowledge about crime, which altogether can “contribute to the development of criminology and criminalistics as sciences.” Although classified as a review paper, it is valuable in terms of quality presentation of crime forecasting and its importance in criminal science.

Finally, a very high-quality review of the book *Security in Emergency Situations* is written by Dragan Mlađan Dane Subošić and Želimir Kešetović who assure us that Mlađan's book, “in addition to academic standards, meets all pedagogical standards and criteria required by a university textbook” and “additionally, the book has an indisputable practical value and will be of use to practitioners not only in the Sector for Emergency Management and the Ministry of the Interior in general but in other emergency services ” It is unlikely that a better university textbook recommendation could be given. Finally, the fifth issue of the *Journal of Security and Criminal Sciences* has justified everything we expect from a serious scientific journal.

Editor-In-Chief

Dr. Predrag Čeranić

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION	5
Predrag Ćeranić, <i>Dusko Baškalo</i> RADICALIZATION AS A PROCESS OF TERRORIST RECRUITMENT	9
Predrag Popović GERMANY'S STRATEGIC, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO FIGHTING TERRORISM.....	21
Dane Subošić, Stevo Jaćimovski, Goran Jovanov THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CONTROLLING CIVIL DISORDERS.....	33
Bošković Milica SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	55
<i>Predrag Popović</i> Review of the book <i>Juvenile Delinquency</i> by Žana Vrućinić.....	69
INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS.....	73
GUIDELINES FOR REVIEWERS	81

RADICALIZATION AS A PROCESS OF TERRORIST RECRUITMENT

Review Article

DOI: 10.5937/zurbezkrim2201009C

UDK 329.11:323.285]:351.74/.76

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Abstract: There are different views and opinions about the radicalization process itself. Radicalism can be seen as a desire for change in society, which do not have to take place forcibly, but on the basis of the persistence of individuals or groups. In the security discourse, radicalization is mostly discussed in a negative context and has a negative connotation, that is, as a long-term process through which a socially useful person becomes a terrorist, that is, a danger to the state and the social community. The aim of this paper is to point out the causes that lead to radicalization, but also the stages of the radicalization process. People who are exposed to this process show, through their attitudes and behavior, that they are different from the community where they live, it is recognized that they have become different. Such persons accept certain political, religious and separatist goals and emphasize violence as the only way to achieve these goals.

Keywords: radicalism, terrorism, extreme, radicalization, threat, endangerment.

INTRODUCTION

Regarding terrorism, we often put radicalization aside, which is a big shortcoming in perceiving this security threat and suppressing it. Organizations, institutions and experts have not defined the appearance of a potential terrorist, that is, the characteristics of a terrorist. By accepting certain radical attitudes, ideologies and goals and by undergoing a certain process, a person becomes radical and ready for a terrorist act. This process is called radicalization. There are different opinions on radicalism. History is full of examples of movements that fought for change, guided by the desire for the good of the country and society, but here the question of methodology arises. If the chosen

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methods exclude violence and are based on political struggle, we cannot talk about radicalization. There is no profile of a person for whom we can confidently say that he/she can become a terrorist. What may indicate a problem is a change in behavior and attitudes. This paper attempts to point out the causes of radicalization, that is, the factors influencing a person to become radical. Regarding the causes, this is, by no means, a simple question. We will attempt to explain the reasons for this in the remainder of this paper. What is certain is that there is always a symbiosis of several factors, from internal to external ones. The most important thing is to pay attention to the causes, because only in this way can the creation of terrorists be prevented, that is, we prevent radicalization, which is the basis for creating extremists who can become terrorists. If we do not prevent this through preventive measures, then the only thing left for us is repression. We need to know that in this case, society and the state may face greater dangers and consequences. The causes can range from political, economic, social to psychological ones. The wide range of causes is the reason why we act preventively in these spheres of society. It is necessary to create better living conditions and thus prevent radicalization or at least reduce it to a certain extent. Undoubtedly, there are causes we cannot influence, but there are also those that we can and must influence. Unfortunately, the implementation of radicalization through certain religious communities and humanitarian organizations is on the scene. That is inadmissible in an organized state, and it should be condemned by the entire society and state institutions. Religious feelings must not be abused; basic religious postulates should bring people together. The work of humanitarian organizations should be in the purpose of the common good and humanitarian workers should not be used as a means for achieving political and ideological goals. The stages of radicalization deserve special attention. It has already been stated that radicalization is a long-term process during which a person radicalizes in stages. This process is neither easy nor simple. It is carried out by people who are experienced and trained, which is an additional reason to take the fight against radicalization as seriously as possible. Throughout this paper, radicalization will be explained and emphasized as a complex long-lasting process, and why it is important in relation to the fight against terrorism. Attention will also be paid to the causes that lead to radicalization, which are a precondition of the fight against radicalization.

RADICALISM AND THE CAUSES OF RADICALIZATION

Terrorism still poses the biggest threat to today's global security. Today, the world is exposed to a large number of security challenges, risks and threats, but we are witnesses that no threat has caused such a need for unity as the fight against terrorism. A large number of terrorism experts point out that the turning point in understanding terrorist threats came after the attack on the Twin Towers. Following this event, terrorism was qualified as a major threat to humanity, and war was literally declared against terrorism. Here a logical question

arises: Why has an offensive against terrorism not been launched before? Can it be concluded that only when the security of great states, and important geopolitical actors is endangered, are we talking about a common fight and threats to global security?

To understand a terrorist threat, we need to look at the evolution of the idea that violence can achieve ideological and political goals. Numerous studies connect the roots of terrorism with the activities of three religious groups: The Zealots – the Sicarii in Judea, the Tagas in India and the Assassins in Persia (Šikman, 2009: 54). A large number of institutional and non-institutional definitions of terrorism tell us how important terrorism and all other processes related to terrorism are. The same can be said for radicalism and extremism, two concepts that correlate with the concept of terrorism. At the same time, in regard to terrorism, it is necessary to touch on and explain the concept of radicalism. Why is it so? A person does not become a terrorist on his/her own initiative, the essence is that a certain person is exposed to the process carried out by certain organizations.

Regarding the fight against terrorism, the priority should be the fight against radicalization that leads to extremism and subsequently to terrorism. Another priority should be the fight against terrorist financing or terrorist organizations.

It is not our intention to link radicalism exclusively to terrorism, because radicalism does not always lead to terrorism. We associate radicalism with radical changes in society, and it is interpreted in two ways: as a return to a former state, which is retrograde or as a total change (which can cause a certain novum²). If we say that something is radical, it does not mean that it is regressive; on the contrary, it can have a progressive meaning (Đorić, 2012). However, we cannot equate radicalism with activism, which is the democratic right of citizens to legally achieve certain social, political, economic, and other goals. Radicalism can lead to certain positive effects, but very often it represents a path to extremism and terrorism.

If extremism were viewed from the aspect of human rights and negative social consequences, then several conclusions could be drawn. Extremism exists in the context of political and wider social violence and is the result of a process of individual and group radicalization. It is a complex social phenomenon, based on the overemphasized biological needs of self-protection from “others” and the xenophobic variant of understanding a certain identity. Behind extremism is a system of beliefs that serves to form and justify violent behaviors aimed at other racial, religious, ethnic and political groups, which are perceived as hostile (Simeunović, 2009).

This indicates that radicalization is a process of change that ends with personal and political transformation from one condition to another. This process neither happens quickly nor easily, but numerous studies claim that distinct

2 Novum – the Latin word for new thing.

and identifiable phases from sympathizers to operatives have been defined. All members of the community among whom the vulnerable are sought occupy the first level are, while the formed group of vulnerable targets occupies the second level. At the third level are those who have developed radical and extreme beliefs, but who have not yet committed a terrorist act. At this level, their role may be to recruit members at lower levels. At the top of the chain are members of terrorist organizations (Christmann, 2012: 10).

Radicalization can be defined as the process of building extremist beliefs, feelings and behaviors, which are contrary to basic social values, democratic principles and universal human rights. These beliefs advocate the supremacy of a particular group based on racial, religious, political, economic, or social affiliation (Trip, Bora, Marian, Halmajan, & Drugas, 2019). Radicalization is a "process in which a person becomes an extremist" (Borum, 2011: 9).

People who will accept the views of radical groups in which it is justified to achieve their goals through violence are sought through radicalization. We often hear the term radical which is not necessarily negative, but when it is associated with terrorism, it is nothing more than the mobilization of potential terrorists. With the development of terrorism, radicalization developed. Currently, the major goal and the way of recruiting potential terrorists is the manipulation of religious feelings. It is not good to generalize this conclusion, but there are examples of abuse of religious feelings and religion in general by individuals and organizations in order to recruit potential terrorists. That is why it is important to look at the motives that can influence certain people to identify with extremists and take the path of terrorism.

The study by the International Research Center for Combating Terrorism in The Hague divides the causes of radicalization that can lead to terrorism are into three levels. The first level occupies the individual, the individual who includes an identity crisis, a sense of alienation, marginalization, discrimination, stigmatization, and rejection, combined with anger and revenge. The second level represents the wider radicalized community that supports terrorism, or it can even be a group that operates in secret and is actually a link to a terrorist organization. This often happens within a social group that is exposed to difficult living conditions, which can be a fertile ground for radicalization. National, ethnic and religious groups that are a minority in a particular country are listed here as vulnerable. The third or macro level refers to the role of government and society in the state and abroad, the radical views of public figures and politicians, especially those living abroad. In the absence of opportunities for a decent socio-economic status, mobilization and radicalization can occur, which can eventually manifest itself through terrorist acts (Schmid, 2013: 10).

Radicalization and the causes of radicalization can be observed through several concepts, and one of them is the concept of political drivers of radicalization. In explaining radicalization some approaches emphasize the political drivers of this process, and in this sense the following are mentioned (USAID, 2017: 6-7): the denial of political rights and civil liberties; severe government

repression and the gross violations of human rights; foreign occupation; political and military interference of other states; endemic corruption and impunity of well-connected elites; isolated regions with low population density; local conflicts and the inability of governments to resolve them; discrediting governments and weak political opposition; intimidation and coercion by extremist groups where government services cannot protect their citizens, the perception that the international system is fundamentally unjust, hostile and discriminatory towards certain societies and peoples; the presence of “proactive” extremist (e.g. religious) programs in the community.

Regarding the reasons why a certain person gets involved in the process of radicalization, they are very complex. It rarely happens that only one cause influences a person, it is always more than one cause which makes one symbiosis. They range from individual, socio-economic, social and psychological ones. There is no exact profile of a terrorist in the scholarly literature, just as there is no clearly defined network of causes of radicalization.

In regard with radicalization in BiH and the recruitment of new terrorists, it is a very complex phenomenon, as is the overall social situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is no security or political issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which can be answered simply. The credit goes to the political environment and the eternal patronage of the international community.

Bosnia and Herzegovina's society, which is affected by various crises and wars, is an ideal ground for the development of radicalization and the recruitment of terrorists. There are a number of economic, social, political, national and religious problems which affect the population, all of which are conducive to recruiting young people. National and ethnic intolerance is ideal for the development of radicalism and extremism, which is often done through religious communities and NGOs. Since the beginning of the global jihadist movement, ethnic intolerance has been in its focus, and, according to Evan Kohlmann, the war in BiH significantly influenced the spread of the jihadist ideological basis (Kohlmann, 2004). In this sense, three periods of radicalization in BiH are distinguished (Šikman, 2018: 121-124).

The first period: 1992 -1995. This period is characterized by the arrival of foreign terrorist fighters (of Afro-Asian origin) mujahideen in BiH, who took part in many war operations. In fact, BiH was the first country where mujahideen began to come as experienced fighters following the war in Afghanistan (1979-1989) to participate in jihad, some of whom, as members of al-Qaeda, had a goal to conquer a base from which they could continue to operate. Initially, they came on their own initiative, originally from Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Yemen (Kolhmann, 2004), and later they came through organizations such as the Third World Relief Agency (TWRA). During 1992, they operated independently, and since mid-1993 as a detachment “El Mujahedin” within the Third Corps, the so-called Army of BiH (Šikman, 2021: 198).

The second period: 1995 - 2012. During this period, radicalization was established and developed among the local population. Specifically, following the

war, the largest number of foreign jihadist fighters were redirected to other battlefields, and a number of them received BiH citizenship and remained in BiH. After that, the first Wahhabi communities were established in isolated, inaccessible villages in which local residents gradually began to arrive (Šikman, 2021).

The third period: from 2012 to present. This period is characterized by citizens of BiH who travelled to Syria and Iraq to join ISIL and participate in terrorist activities. The number of returnees in BiH has not been precisely determined, as well as the data on their activities in BiH. That is why BiH continues to face security challenges posed by its citizens, who publicly glorify the terrorist ideology of ISIL and other activities related to the actions conducted by the followers of radical Salafism (Šikman, 2021).

Regarding radicalism, Bosnia and Herzegovina's major problem is that radicalization is, to some extent, realized through religious communities. Of course, there is a difference between religion as a private matter and religion as a structure of public order, which should guarantee social integration (Abazović, 2007: 88). Religion should unite people and be a force that will move the world into unity, freedom and respect for others. But in practice, religion is often abused for other purposes which deliberately endanger members of other nations and religions. BiH, which has been an unstable region for the last 25 years, has become a suitable terrain for the development of radicalism, which later grows into terrorism.

The thesis that BiH should be a unitary state has been present since 1991, and has never been accepted by the Serbian people. Political views on the need to unitarize the country contribute to ethnic tensions and intolerance, as it is a divided society. The importance of certain non-governmental organizations and the possibilities of their abuse is shown by the fact that in just four years (between 1994 and 1998) the number of foreign humanitarian organizations in BiH increased from 50 to 332, while the number of domestic organizations rose from 130 to 200. They carry out their work by financing various projects, disseminating and abusing religious norms (Sarajlić, 2011).

What is important to point out regarding radicalism is the education system of one country, and as other social spheres in BiH, the education system is faced with huge problems. This is not about the education of the people of BiH, the language of another country, but about the permeation of radicalism under the guise of cultural institutions, which provide education in opposition to the institutional education. An important segment of the network spread of radicalism takes place through school institutions. Today, 1,700 *maktabs* (informal Islamic schools) operate legally in BiH, where classes are conducted in accordance with the curricula under the control of the Islamic Community in BiH (Sarajlić, 2011). Specifically, in addition to legal schools in BiH with Islamic curricula that operate under the administrative authority of BiH, there are a number of schools in which teaching contrary to the positive regulations of BiH

takes place. Examples of such schools are “parajaamats”³ which exist in certain parts of BiH. They clearly speak about the influence of the main networks on the Islamic space in BiH, such as: Arab and neo-Selefian networks, Iranian networks, Turkish networks (Sarajlić, 2011).

When the situation is viewed from the aspect of the socio-economic position of the citizens of BiH, then it is quite clear why BiH has a large number of security challenges posed by its own citizens. One of the easiest ways to attract young people is through money. At the same time, unemployed young people, even with no prospects in their own country, are easily deceived and recruited as mercenaries for other people’s wars, or to get involved in the organization of terrorist acts. Terrorist acts that were found to be related to Islamic fundamentalism took place in BiH.

Young people are most vulnerable to radicalization for several reasons. They are dissatisfied with their position in society, they believe that the state is not doing anything good for them and they want to change that through violence. There is no one-size-fits-all personality that is considered ideal for radicalization. We can say that there are certain social groups: young people aged 20 to 30, originally from rural areas, with poor financial status, unmarried, unemployed, previously convicted, less educated, economically dependent. However, we cannot with certainty rely on the stated predispositions, precisely because terrorist acts committed by persons who do not fit into the stated matrix are evident. That is why it is important for society to suppress the causes that lead to radicalization, ranging from individual, social, state, to global causes.

THE STAGES OF RADICALIZATION

Radicalization is a long-term process, which, from a socially useful person, produces a person who poses a threat to society and the basic values of the state order. Those who enter the process of radicalization are initially unaware of it. They seek comfort and understanding from others because they are personally dissatisfied with their position in society, or because of certain psychological problems. Such persons are potential candidates for radicalization, that is, for those spreading radicalization.

The concept of gradual flow of radicalization

This approach indicates that radicalization takes place gradually through the action of social movements and ideologies that give individuals the meaning

3 Parajaamats (Serbian: paradžemati) are illegal congregations in BiH. Jamaats are the basic organizational units of the Islamic community, in which religious obligations are performed and are under the control of the Islamic Community of BiH. Parajamats are not under the control of the Islamic Community of BiH, they show religious radicalism, intolerance and extremism. In addition, they were found to advocate, recruit extremists, and glorify terrorist actions.

of political reality. Radicalization is thus understood as a process of acquiring an identity that leads to political extremism and the desire to engage in terrorist activities. This process can take place through a group, organization, and through the media. Individuals, who are exposed to political socialization that promotes violent extremism as a means of political struggle, go through phases in which they gradually develop their motives for violent political action. These are four general phases: 1) exposure to a new view of the world, the existence of cognitive openness; 2) the ideological creation of the meaning of the context of the problem and the aspirations of the group to which the individual belongs; 3) encouraging group stories about the history of problems and conflicts, the endangerment of the group, an ethics of struggle, the legitimacy of violent action; 4) joining the group (Jugović and Živaljević, 2021).

The concept of a linear process

This concept served to explain the development of jihadist terrorism among citizens of the Islamic faith living in the Western countries. According to it, radicalization has four phases (Silber, Bhatt, 2007, p. 1): “pre-radicalization” – the time before an individual is exposed to Islamic fundamentalism; 2) “self-identification” – individuals through the study of Salafi Islam accept ideological doctrines and associate with other supporters of Islamic fundamentalism; 3) “indoctrination” – strengthening radicalization through commitment to fundamentalist ideology and its followers; 4) “Jihadization” – the acceptance of jihad practices and fulfillment of personal obligations in violent activities.

The concept of lone wolf

Lone wolf terrorism is a phenomenon known since the 19th century as a part of various anarchist beliefs which advocated the idea of “individual resistance without leadership.” This concept explains the violent extremism and terrorist acts by those people who do not belong to terrorist organizations or groups. These are individuals who commit politically motivated violence, but without a direct connection to like-minded people or organizers of violent extremist groups. These people are self-radicalized and, from the position of the security services, it is difficult to detect and assess them in terms of the degree of motivation and readiness for terrorist acts (Spaaij, 2012).

The radicalization of “lone wolves” is explained as a multifactorial process that includes several risk factors: 1) seeking meaning in self-sacrifice for multiple goals; 2) the moral conviction that “justice” and “revenge” are being carried out by a violent act against an imaginary or real enemy; 3) some psychopathological features of individuals, such as antisocial personality disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, excessively solitary nature of personality; 4) the influence of a dysfunctional family, especially those in which aggressive-paranoid behaviors were present; 5) motivation and emotion-

alization by a certain ideology; 6) the use of the Internet and cyber groups for the development of ideology and independent design of terrorist acts. The 2011 case of a far right extremist Anders Behring Breivik, who killed 69 and wounded 60 teenagers at a summer youth camp in Oslo, is one of the most famous examples of “lone wolf” terrorism in Europe (Bartlett, 2014).

The concept of rejection and attraction factors and contextual factors. This concept explains the influence of three groups of factors on the development of radicalization (Kisić, Barišić and Đukanović, 2019: 11–13).

Push factors refer to negative social, cultural and political characteristics of a particular social environment, such as social exclusion, inequality, poverty, discrimination, limited access to quality education, unemployment, the sense of social injustice, the denial of civil rights and freedoms, the group identity unacceptance, cultural oppression, political discontent.

Pull factors are personal in nature and indicate the positive characteristics and benefits which, for some people, help them gain membership in an extremist organization. These factors include a sense of belonging and importance, close people who are already members of an extremist group, the attractiveness of leaders, spiritual fulfillment, employment, financial aid, adventure, social status, respect for peers, self-confidence and personal empowerment, the sense of prospect, the perception of extremist group as morally correct, building a cult (racial, religious, ethnic, gender) of group supremacy over other communities in society.

The contextual factors refer to government institutions which encourage radicalization, such as repressive actions undertaken by government bodies, human rights violations, dysfunctional administration and public services to citizens, crime and criminal neighborhoods where the police are rarely present, the weakness of the state security apparatus, deep-rooted corruption, undemocratic society, an autocratic concept of rule with the weak or fictitious opposition, and so on.

Based on the above concepts of radicalization and factors influencing radicalization, we conclude that there are several phases in the process of radicalization, which follow and thus close the circle of radicalization, which further leads to extremism and ultimately terrorism. Human psychology is something that is constantly being researched. One of the first phases to be imposed is pre-radicalization. The name itself suggests that the term refers to the time that influences an individual or a group to embark on a path of radicalization, into which they have not yet been seduced.

The pre-radicalization is a phase when a person is dissatisfied with his life and does not know how to deal with numerous problems. These are younger people who search for identity, pursue success – they simply want to find their place in this world.

After this phase, self-identification occurs. It is about the state of a person when he or she finds himself or herself in a difficult situation and tries to iden-

tify with someone or a group of like-minded people. There are simply crises, which can be of different natures: economic, social, social, psychological, political ... All this affects a person to reject his previous views and form new ones leading to extremism and terrorism.

The next phase is the phase of indoctrination, when a person has already accepted new attitudes and entered into a new world. However, it is a world which knows only violence and illegal actions as a means to an end. These people want to change, through violence and the use of force, everything that is not, according to them, good. They come into conflict with family members, friends, and even people who are at a lower level of radicalization. They form their own circle of like-minded people, and everyone else is considered an enemy.

All of the above precedes the action. Indoctrinated persons receive orders and blindly carry them out. They become soldiers of their own groups, who are manipulated by others. Based on the achieved radicalization, they carry out orders, which are mostly acts of violence. Their groups are becoming increasingly cohesive and unique, with a small percentage of betrayal or abandonment of the group itself. In a short period of time these groups become their world. When that happens, they are ready to do everything for their organization, even to commit the most heinous crimes.

CONCLUSION

Creating a terrorist and a terrorist organization is a long process that requires experience, time, money, and political support. There are no clear indicators to show who is and who is not a terrorist, that is, who can become and who cannot become a terrorist. There are examples of terrorists who refuted all theories and of terrorists who had different social status and psycho-physical characteristics. That is why it is necessary to direct social efforts against radicalization, as a process which creates terrorists. The process of radicalization can be triggered by social, or psychological circumstances which directly or indirectly affect the individual. Today, radicalization is not just a security problem because it has long been a complex social problem. A person under the influence of radicalization changes his views, beliefs, opinion. Individuals dissatisfied with their social status and their lives find solace and support in organizations they eventually learn are terrorist organizations. They get their support through employment, money, and organizations get their loyalty and potential terrorists in return. There is a number of factors that help terrorist organizations carry out the process of radicalization. These are primarily personal factors, family factors, social factors. In most cases, there is a symbiosis of several of them.

This process is not as fast as is often thought. Some of the standard signs of a person being radicalized are breaking off relationships with family and long-

time friends, changing views, rejecting authority, anti-social comments, visiting extremist and radical sites, approving violence. There is a wide network of places where the process of radicalization can take place. The Internet has a great influence on young people today, which is an excellent tool for indoctrinating the youth. Social media platforms have increased the influence of extremist and jihadist organizations because they have provided access to a wider audience, that is, a larger number of potential recruits.

An increasing number of organizations are trying to recruit new members in schools, colleges, religious facilities, and prisons. One of the main centers for recruitment and indoctrination are certain mosques. Enclosed places are especially suitable for the process of radicalization, where smaller groups gather and where there is more mutual affirmation of radical beliefs and attitudes and less possibility to verify them. Therefore, in the fight against terrorism, it is necessary to talk about preventing radicalization, because it is the initial trigger in the development of terrorist beliefs in individuals and groups. If we want to fight terrorism, we must prevent radicalization. Special attention should be paid to the causes and factors causing a person to succumb to the pressures of radicalization. In other words, the real question is how to improve the general social situation which will have a positive effect on the consciousness of both the individual and public opinion. One of the basic theories used by terrorists is that society is in chaos.

Special attention should be paid to the process of education because teenagers represent a vulnerable social group subject to the influence of others. In this context, the great influence of the Internet, especially social media platforms, should not be neglected. Of course, the right to freedom of speech is increasingly being abused. Young people participate in various forums which can be a starting point in radicalization. It is also necessary to prevent terrorism financing, that is, to reduce the link between organized criminal groups and terrorists as much as possible. At the same time, it is necessary to point out, the consequences of terrorist activities and ways of manipulating young people. Of course, it is necessary for the academic community and government institutions to get involved in the fight. Based on all of the above, it is clear how important the process of radicalization is in achieving terrorist goals. Therefore, it is necessary for all competent institutions to fight against radicalization, because that is the only way in which society can fight terrorism. Thus, when the process of indoctrination is brought to an end, the fight is reduced to a minimum.

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Paper received on: 30/5/2022

Paper accepted for publishing on: 7/7/2022

GERMANY'S STRATEGIC, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO FIGHTING TERRORISM

Review Article

DOI: 10.5937/zurbezkrim2201021P

UDK 323.285:343.344(430)

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Abstract: This paper addresses Germany's strategic, legal and institutional approach to fighting terrorism. Specifically, the presence of a large number of manifestations of terrorist activities in the world has led to the fact that each country strives to develop the best approach to combating such forms of activities. The prevalence of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism has led countries to make enormous efforts to develop different capacities to fight terrorism. This paper demonstrates how Germany counters terrorism. A detailed analysis of the existing capacities, which refers to the strategic documents, legal framework and entities involved in the fight against terrorism, clearly shows that Germany has very high quality resources intended for this purpose.

Keywords: radicalization, violent extremism, terrorism, strategy, law.

INTRODUCTION

Each country represents a complex and insufficiently harmonious system within which political, religious, ethnic and other interests clash between different groups. There may be such a level of exclusivity that some of these groups turn their extremist views into terrorist activities (Škrbić, 2011: 18-19). Specifically, terrorism poses a major challenge and problem presently (Galiješević, 2012: 5). This is a very complex phenomenon, which requires a multi-disciplinary approach (Trifunović, 2007: 4; Popović, 2020: 51). In this regard, all countries are committed to providing protection against terrorist activities, which means placing special emphasis on the prevention of terrorism, which is reflected in their international legal and political obligations (OSCE, 2014: 36).

Like some other countries, Germany was a breeding ground for various terrorist activities in the past. This primarily refers to the activities of the extreme left-wing terrorist organization *Red Army Faction*, better known as the

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Baader-Meinhof Gang, which carried out numerous terrorist attacks not only in Germany but also in other countries, and their terrorist activities stopped in the 1990s (Martin, 2006: 242–243). After that, terrorist activities were undertaken by Islamic extremist groups, that is, terrorist organizations *Al Qaeda* and the *Islamic State*. These terrorist organizations participated in the commission of terrorist acts on German soil. However, nowadays, the Islamic State has primacy, whereby, in addition to committing terrorist acts on German soil, it also spreads radicalization, which is perhaps strategically and in the long run much more dangerous than the terrorist act itself (Selefizam, 2011). Terrorist acts on German soil are evidenced by terrorist acts that took place in 2016, first in Munich, where 10 people were killed and 21 injured, then in Berlin, where 12 people were killed and 56 injured (Popović, 2020a: 45).

Due to that, Germany has strengthened its capacities in the fight against terrorism with strategic documents, various programs and projects related to the prevention of radicalization, as well as rich legislation related to the mentioned area. It also has significant counter-terrorism institutions. Thus, the aim of this paper is to present the mentioned capacities of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding countering terrorism. A review of the literature revealed studies addressing the strategic, legal and institutional fight against terrorism (Picco, 2004; Kydd & Walter, 2006; Antoliš, 2009; Pietrasanta, 2015; El Difraoui & Uhlmann, 2015; Özbey, 2018; Popović, 2019; Popović, 2020.) The paper presents a strategic approach to fighting terrorism, legislation on fighting terrorism and the institutional aspect of the fight against terrorism in the Federal Republic of Germany.

STRATEGIC APPROACH TO COUNTERING TERRORISM

The Federal Republic of Germany applies a strategic approach in the fight against terrorism. This country fully respects and implements the strategy and action plan of the European Union in the fight against terrorism. Further, it is important to mention the *Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy*, which was adopted in 2016. The same strategy aims to achieve results, with the cooperation between the federal and local authorities, in preventing extremism and strengthening democracy. Here, in addition to adults, special emphasis is placed on the younger population. Its main goal and target groups are related to various measures and the scope of action: political education, intercultural learning and democracy promotion; engaging civil society; counseling, monitoring and intervention; media and the Internet; and research. Special emphasis is placed on preventing the radicalization of young Islamists who travel from Germany to Syria and Iraq to take part in conflicts as foreign terrorist fighters on the side of Islamic terrorist organizations, and now their return from foreign battlefields. Various education programs for children, adolescents and their parents are applied here, as well as the provision of ped-

agogical and counseling services in order to prevent extremism (Die Bundesregierung, 2016: 13).

In 2016, the Federal Government, in addition to the strategies for the prevention of extremism and the promotion of democracy, adopted *the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism*, which elaborates in detail the provisions of the same strategy. The mentioned documents focus on the implementation of the mentioned programs and various projects. For example, with the federal program *Cohesion through Participation* (funding volume: 6 million euros per year until 2015; 12 million euros as of 2016), the Federal Ministry of the Interior, in agreement with the Federal Government Commissioner, supports projects for democratic participation in the new federal states against extremism, especially in rural or underdeveloped areas, where extremist tendencies are most pronounced. As the target group, regular, honorary and active members of national associations are listed, including people from municipal structures and citizens, who are trained to become advisers for democracy, where they develop democratic attitudes, improve knowledge and point out the negative effects of conflict with extremist background. The projects focus on the potential that already exists at the regional level. This refers to amateur sports organizations, voluntary fire brigades, voluntary structures of the German Federal Agency for Technical Assistance and other civil society organizations. The aim is to use and develop them in order to strengthen democratic participation on the ground and counter the spread of extremist attitudes and prejudices. Thus, in this paper, the emphasis is placed on countering extremist, racist, and anti-democratic attitudes and slogans, and an offer of concrete assistance to civil society in the fight against extremist attitudes. Offers range from publications and online files, media projects and web video formats for young people, symposiums on preventive project financing regarding pilot projects, to publishing and supporting networks multipliers, professional training for professionals and support for science practice projects. In addition to developing one's own services, the emphasis is on promoting the recognized institutions of political education, especially those whose work focuses on promoting democracy and preventing extremism (Die Bundesregierung, 2016: 15–16).

In addition to the above program, it is important to mention other programs related to the prevention of radicalization:

The Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (German: BfV - Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz) has created the program Hatif (meaning phone in Arabic) – *Leaving Terrorism and Islamic fanaticism.*” The idea was to start a helpline service for people who are ready to give up jihad. So, their care included psychological support of the individual and his family, cooperation with the imams, assistance in finding a new home, professional training and a job. This program ended in 2014, due to the fact that there were very few calls. Most analysts believe that this failure is due to the fact that the program was directly managed by federal security services (El Difraui & Uhlmann, 2015: 172–173).

Furthermore, *Hayat* is one of the first programs of de-radicalization in civil society, launched by the Center for Democratic Culture (*Zentrum für demokratische Kultur – ZDK*) in Berlin, which has already contributed to the de-radicalization of far-right circles. *Hayat* (meaning life in Arabic and Turkish) is a program that includes former police officers and specialists in the area of combating radical Islamism, which advises and monitors radicalized youth and their families. The Federal Ministry of the Interior joined this initiative in 2012. A new organizational unit has been formed within the mentioned ministry – the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, which coordinates the activities related to the fight against radicalization. In this regard, the program activities aimed at individuals who are in the process of radicalization or are already radicalized, but who have not left the territory of Germany, or who have returned from different regions, foreign battlefields, or are still in the land of jihad but they want to return are undertaken. This program is very important because the de-radicalization teams are constantly cooperating with the family of the radicalized person, providing support and, if necessary, psychological assistance to young radicalized people, and sending them to a non-radicalized community, while respecting basic human rights and freedoms (Hayat, 2020).

Also, the *Schnittmengen* project of the Islamic Center and the Gutersloh Police District is a youth program, which is marked as a joint initiative of the Islamic Center in the city of Gutersloh, the district police and the regional branch of the *Villigst* Academy against violence. This project involves mostly Muslim youth aged 15-25 and aims to raise their awareness of violence, highlight the needs and aspirations shared by the rest of society, foster tolerance and a sense of belonging among the participants, and improve their perception by the police and other government bodies through positive interactive action. Group meetings take place once a week (the group consists of 15 to 20 participants) to participate in sports activities and once a month in practical training on violence de-escalation. Through these activities, they acquire knowledge and develop social and communication skills that can help them in resolving complex situations and confronting various forms of violence (OSCE, 2014: 167-168).

It is also important to mention the activities of the German *Violence Prevention Network of* (VPN), whose work is supervised by the Hessian Information and Competence Center against Extremism (*HKE – Hessisches Informations und Kompetenzzentrum gegen Extremismus*). Within the mentioned network, de-radicalization programs are particularly being implemented in prisons. Thus, according to the programs, twenty radicalized prisoners are divided into two groups in which they are subjected to special supervision. Among them are prisoners convicted of belonging to terrorist groups (Al Qaeda and the Islamic State), or of attempted terrorist attacks in Germany. So, they are interviewed and given support to renounce extremist ideology. Further, the prisoners are encouraged to join the Muslim community and engage in social and sporting activities. Also, the prisoners' families, who often face difficulties, receive special support (El Difraui & Uhlmann, 2015: 174–175).

LEGISLATION ON COUNTERING TERRORISM

In addition to the strategic approach and implementation of the programs related to fight against terrorism, legislation regulating this area makes a great contribution. Thus, a large part of the legal provisions regulating this matter are contained in omnibus acts specifically focused on the fight against terrorism, primarily in the Counter-Terrorism Act (TBG) and *the Act Supplementing the Counter-Terrorism Act – TBEG*, because Germany does not have a single and comprehensive counter terrorism act. The Counter Terrorist Act came into force on January 1, 2002, as a response to the new circumstances resulting from the Al Qaeda attack on the United States. The reason for its enactment is the amendment of a number of security laws, including the law regulating cooperation between the federation and the federal states in matters related to the protection of the Constitution, the Act on the Military Counterintelligence Service (MADG), the Federal Act on the Protection of the Constitution (*BverfSchG*), the Federal Police Act (BpolG), the Federal Criminal Police Office Act (BKAG), the Federal Intelligence Service Act (BNDG) and the Aliens Act (AuslG), which was replaced in 2005 by the Residence Act (Lečić, 2014: 203).

Once the legal changes have taken effect, in practice it has been shown that the security authorities have been given the necessary legal powers and there has been a significant exchange of information between government authorities. Additionally, a number of cases of successfully preventing terrorist groups from entering Germany have been reported, as well as identifying extremist activities within Germany. Identity security has also been improved when issuing visas, and air traffic has become safer as permits have been issued to deploy armed police officers as air marshals on German commercial flights. Additionally, the following acts have been amended: the Passport Act (PassG), the Security Verification Act (SÜG), the Civil Aviation Act (LuftVG), the Identity Card Act (PersAusvG), the Private Associations Act (VereinsG), the Federal Central Criminal Registry Act (BZRG), Social Code – Book X, and the Energy Law (Security of Supply). Among other things, the mentioned changes enabled the performance of meaningful security checks of the suitability of personnel in facilities of vital importance or facilities subject to defense. Further, police officers were allowed to possess firearms on commercial flights, and many activities of foreign extremist organizations in Germany were prevented, mostly by enabling searches of their contacts and various content on social networks and websites. Also, in order to monitor the cash flows, the accounts owned by organizations and individuals suspected of extremist threats, including terrorism, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (*Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz - BfV*) was given significant authority to control illegal activities in this area (Lečić, 2014: 204).

Furthermore, the 1950 Criminal Procedure Code of the Federal Republic of Germany, as amended in 2016, provides certain possibilities in the fight against terrorism. As the German legal system does not provide for exceptional

conditions for preventive detention in those situations where there is a risk of terrorist acts, there is a possibility to invoke the provisions of the same code in such situations (Article 129) (Ein Service des Bundesministeriums der Justiz sowie des Bundesamts für Justiz, 1950).

Also, in addition to this code, the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany is of great importance, which provides for the following criminal offenses: the offense of preparing a serious violent act endangering the state (Article 89a); the offense of preparing a serious violent act endangering the state (Article 89b); terrorist financing (Article 89c); guidelines and encouragement to commit serious violent offenses endangering the state (Article 91); the offense of creating a terrorist association (129a); forming criminal and terrorist associations outside Germany (129b) (Ein Service des Bundesministeriums der Justiz sowie des Bundesamts für Justiz, 1871). Terrorist training and joining a terrorist organization abroad is contained in Article 89a. Here, the emphasis is on maintaining contacts with a terrorist organization, and not on going abroad. The formal definition of the offense of terrorism and related offenses in the Legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany is given in the Articles 129a and 129b, which include recruitment, training, preparatory work and attempt (Bodrožić, 2016: 60).

INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT OF THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

In order to fight terrorism, institutions such as certain security services and judicial bodies also make a great contribution. Regarding security services, the following institutions make the greatest contribution to the fight against terrorism:

- Federal Intelligence Service (*Bundesnachrichtendienst – BND*), which acts as an early warning system for the Government on threats to Germany's interests such as international terrorism, organized crime, money laundering, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illegal technology transfer, weapons and drug trafficking, illegal migration and information warfare. It includes the Department for International Terrorism and Organized Crime (*Internationaler Terrorismus und Internationale Organisierte Kriminalität – TE*), which collects information on asymmetric threats posed by international terrorism and all other illegal activities within its competence, such as illegal migration, money laundering, drug trafficking, etc. (Deutscher, 2022);
- Military Counterintelligence Service (*MAD*), which has Department 2, is responsible for counter-extremism. Among other things, its competence extends to the detection of certain segments within the German armed forces which, for various reasons, most often due to ideological indoctrination or material gain, may potentially be perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist attacks on the units and infrastructure

of the German army (Innere Sicherheit for the Bundeswehr Der Militärische Abschirmdienst, 2022);

- Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (*Landesbehörden für Verfassungsschutz- BfV*) is the German secret police located within the Ministry of the Interior and is responsible for gathering intelligence in the country. This body has eight departments, and the departments responsible for combating terrorism are the second one (combating right-wing and left-wing terrorism and extremism), the fifth (combating foreign extremism) and the sixth (counter-terrorism, that is, combating Islamism and Islamist terrorism) (Bundesamt für Verfassung, 2022);
- The Federal Criminal Office (*Bundeskriminalamt - BKA*), which coordinates the work of the federal and provincial criminal police services and is subordinate to the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Furthermore, his jurisdiction includes political crime, and thus terrorism. In this regard, out of a total of nine departments, the third division (Serious and Organized Crime – SO) performs the work of eradicating the most serious forms of crime, such as organized crime and terrorism. Within this department is the Counter-Terrorism Unit composed of the Department for Analysis and Investigation, Data Collection and Research (Bundeskriminalamt - BKA, 2022);
- The Joint Counter-Terrorism Center (*Gemeinsame Terrorismusabwehrzentrum - GTAZ*), which was formed in response to the emergence of Islamic terrorism in the world and to terrorist threats that threaten Germany's national interests. Its priority is to ensure a quality exchange of information among all German security services, as well as to conduct a comprehensive analysis of targeted threats, including terrorism, which should lead to an agreement on the implementation of operational measures. Thus, the focus is on coordination, cooperation and communication (Bundeskriminalamt - BKA, 2022).

In addition to the security services, judicial bodies, within their competence, deal with countering and combating terrorism. Thus, the Chief Federal Prosecutor of the Federal Court is the highest law enforcement body of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding state protection. Thus, he or she performs the duty of public prosecutor in serious criminal cases of state protection that particularly affect the internal or external security of the Federal Republic of Germany (Der Generalbundesanwalt beim Bundesgerichtshof, 2022). The Federal Republic of Germany is a country which probably has the best system regarding the fight against terrorism. Therefore, this primarily refers to developed institutions and their capacities, as well as to developed legislation, whose provisions, as we have seen, have a strong preventive and repressive character.

CONCLUSION

Due to the large representation of Islamic radical groups and movements on German soil, this country has developed significant resources in terms of countering terrorism. The mentioned capacities are reflected in strategic documents, various programs and projects related to the prevention of radicalization, legal regulations related to the mentioned area, including various institutions which combat terrorism within their competence.

Regarding the strategic documents, it is important to mention the Federal Government Strategy to Prevent Extremism and Promote Democracy, adopted in 2016, whose primary goal is to achieve results in preventing extremism and strengthening democracy with quality cooperation between federal and local authorities. where special emphasis is placed on the younger population in addition to adults. It is important to mention that its aims are achieved through the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, which elaborates in detail the provisions of the same strategy. These documents focus on the implementation of certain programs and various projects related to the de-radicalization process. Thus, they focus on assisting citizens in combating extremist attitudes and preventing radical action in society. Also, the various entities comprising society (educational institutions, police departments, prisons, etc.) are involved in their implementation because their application requires a multidisciplinary approach.

In addition to the strategic documents, legislation is of great importance, which greatly contributes to the fight against terrorism. Germany does not have a single and comprehensive counter-terrorism act. What is specific here is reflected in the fact that a large part of the legal provisions related to this matter are contained in omnibus acts, primarily in the *Counter Terrorism Act – TBG* and *Act Supplementing the Counter-Terrorism Act – TBEG*. This act was enacted to supplement a number of security, including acts regulating other area, in order to improve the fight against terrorism (e.g. the *Military Counterintelligence Service Act (MADG)*, the *Passport Act (PassG)*, etc.). Here it is important to mention the contribution of the *Criminal Procedure Code of the Federal Republic of Germany*, which is significant because its provisions provide special conditions for preventive detention, when there is a danger of committing a terrorist act. It is also important to mention the *Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany*, which criminalizes all types of terrorist activities.

Further, the Federal Republic of Germany has quality institutions which can make a huge contribution to the fight against terrorism within the scope of their work and tasks. These are significant capacities that make a huge contribution to both preventive and repressive action. In addition to a wide range of security services (Federal Intelligence Service (*Bundesnachrichtendienst – BND*), Federal Criminal Police Office (*Bundeskriminalamt – BKA*), etc.), the Federal Prosecutor of the Federal Court of Justice, who serves as public prosecutor in

serious criminal cases pertaining to the internal and external security of the state.

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If we look at all the above, we can say that the Federal Republic of Germany has quality resources and huge capacities to combat all forms of terrorist activity. Despite that, certain terrorist acts took place on German soil, which, once again, confirms the fact that terrorism is a negative social phenomenon that is very difficult to control.

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Paper received on: 16/6/2022

Paper accepted for publishing on: 7/7/2022

THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CONTROLLING CIVIL DISORDERS

Original Scientific Article

DOI: 10.5937/zurbezkrim2201033S	UDK 351.814.1:351.74/.76
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Abstract: This study seeks to determine the spatial and temporal concentration of chemical agents (specifically – orthochlorobenzylidenemalononitrile – corson & stought (CS)) used by law enforcement in controlling civil disorders, depending on meteorological conditions and the time of the day. This study was conducted using the Gaussian air pollutant dispersion model. Based on findings of this study, conclusions pertaining to distance (in meters) and duration (in seconds) of the use of chemical agents under favorable, average, and unfavorable meteorological conditions, as well as conditions determined by the time of the day, both in urban and rural areas were drawn. Based on these conclusions, recommendations were made for the management and tactics of the engagement of police units in situations where the use of chemical agents occurs. Additionally, recommendations for future research in this area have been identified.

Keywords: chemical agents, conditions, space, time, concentration, incapacitation

INTRODUCTION

In addition to legality, the use of chemical agents² by law enforcement in controlling civil disorders³ also requires efficiency understood as the rela-

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2 Chemical agents are agents whose toxic effects cause the interruption of the persons' activities against whom they are used, without their consent. This effect is achieved by appropriate concentrations of chemical substances, which irritate the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and trachea, the rest of the respiratory system, digestive tract and skin, which temporarily incapacitate the affected person. The first signs of poisoning are tingling and pain in the eyes, the production of tears, coughing, etc. At higher concentrations, there is temporary blindness, increased salivation, difficulty breathing, pain in the chest and skin. At even higher concentrations, nausea, vomiting or cramps occur. Unprotected persons exposed to the effects of these toxins almost immediately become incapacitated, and such a condition lasts longer than when exposed to its effects, which amounts to 10 to 20 minutes (Subošić, 2005: 50-51).

3 Civil riots and internal unrest, riots and tensions, are particularly characterized by acts of violence having unusual proportions, which are usually accompanied by a sense of impunity for the

tionship between effectiveness (maximizing the effects) and economy (as little as possible). However, it is necessary to take into account all the factors of the use of chemical agents, which include the opponent (in this model, the assumed average height of the face – eyes, nose and mouth of 1.7 m), their own strength (considered through the means of coercion used, in this case it is *ortho-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile* known as *Corson & Stought* (CS)),⁴ which is emitted from an activated M1 hand grenade manufactured by *Trayal Corporation*, <https://trayal.rs/eksplozivi-i-pirotehnicka-sredstva/pirotehnicka-neubojna-sredstva/iritirajuca-sredstva> / (18.11.2021.), which forms a contaminant in the form of clouds after the emission of chemical matter (see technical characteristics of the M1 bomb in *Table 2*), space (open, in urban and rural areas),⁵ and weather conditions (meteorological conditions and the time of the day, as determined in the table below the first subtitle of the paper). In this regard, there are some guidelines regarding the use of chemical agents by law enforcement to control civil riots. Most of the rules refer to the use of wind to transfer chemical matter to the opponent in order to contaminate and incapacitate them to undertake illegal activities. For example, wind speed and direction affect the application of chemical agents. Wind direction can be frontal, dorsal, lateral and oblique. In relation to wind direction, the place from which the chemical will be emitted is determined (for example, if the wind emanates from the police to the opponent, the line of chemical development is in front of the police cordon⁶). Additionally, according to these (modest) rules, wind speed affects the dimensions of the smoke wave. The length of the smoke wave is calculated by the following formula:

$$D \text{ (m)} = v \text{ (m/s)} \times 60 \text{ s} \quad (1)$$

where:

- $D \text{ (m)}$ – length of the smoke wave in meters
- $v \text{ (m/s)}$ – wind speed in meters per second.

According to the same formula, if wind speed amounts to 5 m/s, the length of the smoke wave is 300 meters. At the same time, it is considered that it is not expedient to emit chemical matter at wind speeds equal to or greater than 10

participants who commit a number of misdemeanors and/or crimes (Stevanović, 2019: 35).

4 Tear gas (commonly referred to as CS gas) occupies a significant place among the weapons and equipment for counter-terrorism units, which is supported by the fact that 78% of such police units in the USA had them in their material formation in 1995 (Kraska & Gaines, 1998: 23).

5 Relief shapes affect the propagation of the smoke wave through uneven terrain, forests and buildings. Earth unevenness is followed by smoke wave in the direction of the wind by monitoring the configuration. Forests affect the movement of the smoke wave by retaining it, maintaining the concentration of the chemical substance, which means that the contamination lasts for a very long time. In settlements, the smoke wave moves the way it is channeled by facilities, such as buildings and streets, which includes the significant impact of parks, underground passages and so on (Lazarević, 2001: 32-34).

6 The cordon means police intervention machine.

m/s (Lazarević, 2001: 28-29).⁷ In this regard, the following questions arise: 1) which concentrations of contaminants are achieved at certain distances, especially at which distances the incapacitating concentrations are created and how far they can travel (from – to in meters) and 2), how long it takes for them to be created and how long the incapacitating concentrations of contaminants last (from – to in seconds).⁸ This paper seeks to determine the spatial and temporal concentration of chemical agents used by law enforcement in controlling civil disorders, depending on meteorological conditions and the time of the day. The knowledge gained is important for the management and tactics of the engagement of police units (security forces in general) to perform these tasks.

CHEMICAL AGENT *ORTHO-CHLOROBENZYLIDENE* *MALONONITRILE* (CORSON & STOUGHT – CS)

Chemical irritants were merged during the course of their development and, as a result, combined agents were created, which simultaneously achieved the effects of tear gas and sneeze gas.⁹ CS is a typical representative. It was synthesized in 1928, and the English police were the first to use it to suppress demonstrations in Northern Ireland, while the British army has been using it since 1958 (Grupa autora, 1980: 211, 221; Bokonjić, 1985: 88). Although these chemicals constitute the essence of irritants, their use is impossible without devices and delivery methods. According to Ivan Lazarević: “Chemical agents for temporary incapacitation include: (1) chemical substances causing temporary incapacitation, (2) devices, and (3) delivery methods” (Lazarević, 2001: 3). Mass application of this product is a consequence of its persistence under conditions of humidity and other meteorological inconveniences. By using the chemical substance CS in the appropriate concentration, four types of effects can be predicted, as follows:

- *irritation threshold*: represents the minimum concentration (quantity per unit volume) of chemical substance in the air, which causes the appearance of signs of contamination,
- *tolerance limit*: represents the highest concentration of a chemical substance that can be tolerated in a contaminated person with pronounced signs of contamination,

⁷ The width of a smoke wave is determined depending on its length (which depends on the wind speed) and it can be determined with satisfactory accuracy by applying the 1/5 rule, which reads: “The width of a smoke wave is 1/5 long at the current wind speed” (Lazarević, 2001: 29).

⁸ The width and height of the contaminant, depending on the conditions of its emission, will not be discussed in this paper.

⁹ One of the oldest non-lethal weapons is the riot control/tear agent *Chloroacetophenone*, which was discovered in 1871 or 1874, which is also used in modern security practice (Vojvodić, 1981: 276). The use of this tear gas, better known as CN, was first recorded in 1912 in Paris during civil disorders. Due to its success, primarily because of surprise, it began to be used in the army as well (Lazarević, 1997: 51).

- *intolerable concentration*: represents the concentration of a chemical substance that causes effective *incapacitation* quickly (usually in one minute),
- *lethal concentration*: represents the concentration of a chemical substance that causes lethal consequences in a contaminated person within minutes (Lazarević, 2001: 8).

The defined chemical concentrations are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Effects of the use of chemical agents in the appropriate concentration (Lazarević, 2001: 8)

Chemical agent	Irritation threshold (mg/m ³)	Tolerance limit (mg/m ³)	Intolerable concentration (mg/m ³)	Lethal concentration (mg/m ³)
CS	0,05-0,1	1-5	10-20	40000-75000

CHEMICAL GRENADES

Chemical grenades are usually cylindrical or ball-shaped. Depending on the mode of action, chemical grenades can be explosive grenades or thermo-generator grenades (in this case, such grenades are considered). Thermogenerator grenades are usually made of solid plastic or metal, and in addition to lighters, they also contain a pyrotechnic mixture with a chemical substance. Additionally, the chemical substance of the same grenades can be combined with the explosive substances of “shock” grenades, resulting in combined grenades for temporary incapacitation. Due to its own lighter, chemical grenades can be used in several ways, but in this case, we consider hand grenades which are activated using an overhand throw.

Table 2. Technical characteristics of a hand grenade (<https://trayal.rs/eksplozivni-pirotehnicka-sredstva/pirotehnicka-neubojna-sredstva/iritirajuca-sredstva/> (18.11.2021.))

Chemical grenade	Grenade M1, CS
Description	RB M1 is a pyrotechnic device intended for the temporary incapacitation of unprotected people indoors and outdoors, the performance of complex military and police tasks in the fight against infiltrated terrorist-sabotage groups; it is used in the searches of premises and facilities, in encircling and blocking, ambush attacks, for the purpose of suppressing mass civil disobedience, resistance and rebellion, including all traditional forms of combat operations.

Chemical grenade	Grenade M1, CS	
Device	RB-M1 belongs to the group of devices used to create a poisonous smoke wave. The body of the bomb is made of sheet steel, cylindrical in shape. By acting on the target, it creates a contaminated atmosphere, causing temporary incapacitation of unprotected people. Unprotected people experience severe irritation, a stinging sensation in the eyes and mucous membranes, severe tearing, blurred vision, coughing, breathing difficulties and suffocation, which significantly reduces the physical and mental activities of the people exposed.	
Technical characteristics	Active charging	CS
	Active substance mass	70 g
	Pyrotechnic mixture mass	240 g
	Smoke emission time	30-40 s

WEATHER CONDITIONS (METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND THE TIME OF THE DAY) FOR THE USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CONTROLLING CIVIL DISORDERS

Weather conditions: 1) speed (m/s) and 2) wind character, 3) the vertical stability of air, 4) air temperature and cloudiness, 5) the time of the day, 6) humidity, 7) pressure, and 8) precipitation are key variables important for the efficient use of chemicals. For each time variable, three states of its manifestation are possible: favorable, average, and unfavorable conditions. In this regard, the following table is provided.

Table 3. Weather conditions for the use of chemical agents

ELEMENTS	FAVORABLE	AVERAGE	UNFAVORABLE
WIND SPEED (m/s)	2-5	6-8	Less than 2 and over 8
WIND CHARACTERISTICS	Constant speed and direction toward the opponent		Unstable, burst or in the direction of the police, that is, when there is no wind
VERTICAL STABILITY OF AIR	Inversion	Isotherm	Convection
AIR TEMPERATURE AND CLOUDINESS	Cold, cloudy (low clouds)	High clouds	Sunny, hot, very dry weather
THE TIME OF THE DAY	Early morning, late evening	Late morning and early afternoon	Around noon
HUMIDITY	High	Average	Low (dry)
PRESSURE	High	Normal	Low
PRECIPITATION	No precipitation	Immediately after	Precipitation in progress

METHODOLOGY

The concentration of air pollutants (pollutants, impurities) is calculated using mathematical models. Deterministic models are mostly used, which are divided into Lagrangian, Eulerian, and Gaussian models. The Gaussian model was used, because it is the simplest. Although relatively simple, it gives approximately good results close to the experimentally measured values of concentrations. Because of this, the Gaussian model is often implemented in software packages in use today, and are used to predict the spread of airborne pollutants. The Gaussian model is semi-empirical, because it contains parameters that are determined empirically. The following is the basic equation of the Gaussian model:

$$C_y(x, z) = \frac{Q}{2\pi u \sigma_x(x) \sigma_z(x)} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-ut)^2}{2\sigma_x^2(x)}\right) \left\{ \exp\left[-\frac{(z-H)^2}{2\sigma_z^2(x)}\right] + \exp\left[-\frac{(z+H)^2}{2\sigma_z^2(x)}\right] \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$u_z = u_{10} \left(\frac{z}{10} \right)^p \quad (3)$$

Here $C_y(x, z)$ is the concentration of impurities along the x - z plane, u_z wind speed at altitude z , u_{10} time elapsed from emission of impurities from the source to the moment when the concentration is measured, velocity at 10 m altitude standardly measured, p – parameter which depends on atmospheric stability; $S_z(x)$ and $S_x(x)$ represent the dispersion coefficients of the impurity along the z - x axis, H is the height at which the source is located, Q is the radiation intensity of the source [g/s] (Jaćimovski et al, 2017). A graphical representation of the distribution of pollutants according to the Gaussian model is given in the following figure.

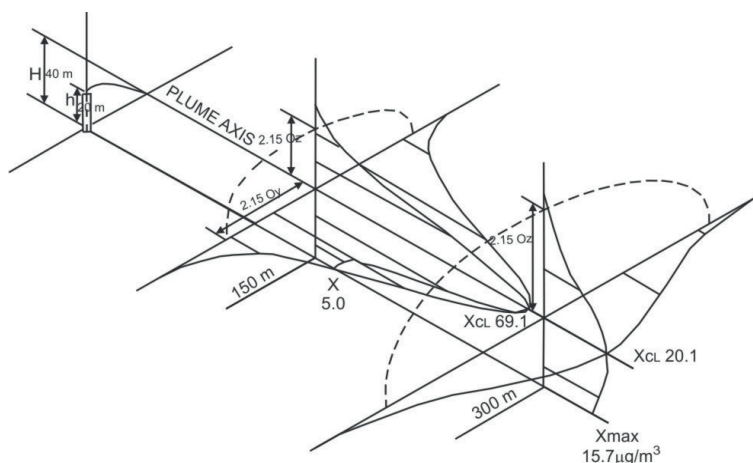


Figure 1. Example of pollutant distribution according to the Gaussian model

The values of the exponent p , according to the classes of atmospheric stability and according to the terrain conditions (urban or rural), are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Values of the exponent p according to atmospheric stability classes

Class of stability	Rural area	Urban area
A	0,07	0,15
B	0,07	0,15
C	1	0,2
D	0,15	0,25
E	0,35	0,3
F	0,55	0,3

Impurity dispersion coefficients are determined according to the Brookhaven laboratory methodology (Hanna, Briggs, Hosker, 1982) as follows:

$$\sigma_x = \alpha x^\beta; \quad \sigma_z = \gamma x^\delta \quad (4)$$

The coefficients α , β , γ and δ depend on the stability of the atmosphere and are determined according to the following table.

Table 5. Atmospheric stability table

		α	β	γ	δ
VERY UNSTABLE	A	0,527	0,865	0,28	0,90
UNSTABLE	B	0,371	0,866	0,23	0,85
WEAKLY STABLE	C	0,209	0,897	0,22	0,80
		α	β	γ	δ
NEUTRAL	D	0,128	0,905	0,20	0,76
STABLE	E	0,098	0,902	0,15	0,73
VERY STABLE	F	0,065	0,902	0,12	0,67

According to the conditions shown in Table 3 and Table 5, by favorable conditions we mean the class of atmosphere stability B, by average conditions we mean the stability class D, and by unfavorable conditions we mean the stability class C.

Table 6. Adopted values of the parameters used to determine tear gas concentration according to the equation (2)

METEO CONDITIONS	SPACE	SPEED [m/s]		CLASS	Q[g/s]	z[m]	t[s]	H[m]
Favorable	Urban	$u_z=6,02$	$u_z=1,64$	B	55	1,8	60	0
	Rural	$u_{10}=2,2$	$u_z=1,95$		55	1,8	60	0
Average	Urban	$u_{10}=6,5$	$u_z=4,61$	D	55	1,8	20	0
	Rural	$u_{10}=6,5$	$u_z=6,02$		55	1,8	20	0
Unfavorable	Urban	$u_{10}=1,8$	$u_z=1,28$	C	55	1,8	60	0
	Rural	$u_{10}=1,8$	$u_z=1,52$		55	1,8	60	0

When calculating the concentration of impurities (of tear gas), we start with the following premises. We adopt that the source is on the surface of the ground, that is, $H = 0$ m. For the intensity of the source, we assume that it is 55 [g/s], and for the height at which we measure the concentration of tear gas, we take it to be $z = 170$ cm (the assumed average height of a human face). According to the atmospheric conditions in which the event takes place, we determine the appropriate wind speed at a standard height of $z = 10$ m and calculate the wind speed at a height of $z = 170$ cm. It is also considered whether the event we are analyzing takes place in urban or rural conditions. Atmospheric conditions also determine the dispersion coefficients according to the Brookhaven methodology. For the parameters thus adopted, it only remains to determine the duration of the event. The standard time for which the event is observed is $t = 60$ s. This applies to the favorable and unfavorable weather conditions. For average weather conditions, the time of event analysis is taken to be $t = 20$ s due to the high wind speed

FINDINGS

Tear concentration of tear gas in C[g/m3] for the favorable and unfavorable conditions in urban areas

According to the values of the parameters in Table 6, we have graphs which show that the horizontal axis is the distance x from the source in meters, and the vertical axis is the tear gas concentration in $C[g/m3]$. We believe that the event takes place in an urban environment under favorable weather conditions. The time of tear gas propagation is $t = 60$ s, while the speed is $u = 1.64$ m/s. With this in mind, the following graph is shown in Figure 2.

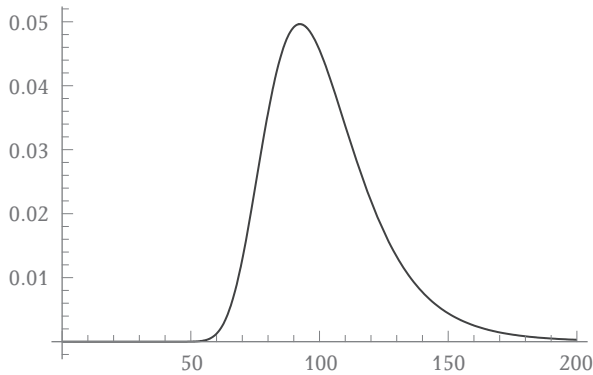


Figure 2. Tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for favorable conditions in the urban area

For an urban area and unfavorable weather conditions, we consider that the wind speed and the time it takes for tear gas to spread are $t = 60$ s. The graph is given in Figure 3.

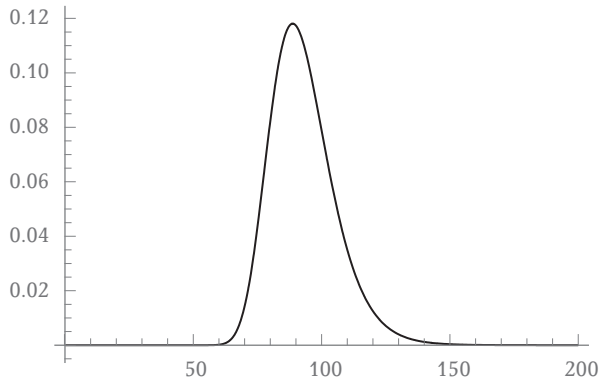


Figure 3. Tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for unfavorable conditions in the urban area

By comparing the tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ in an urban area, depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for the favorable and unfavorable conditions in an urban area, the following graph was obtained (Figure 4).

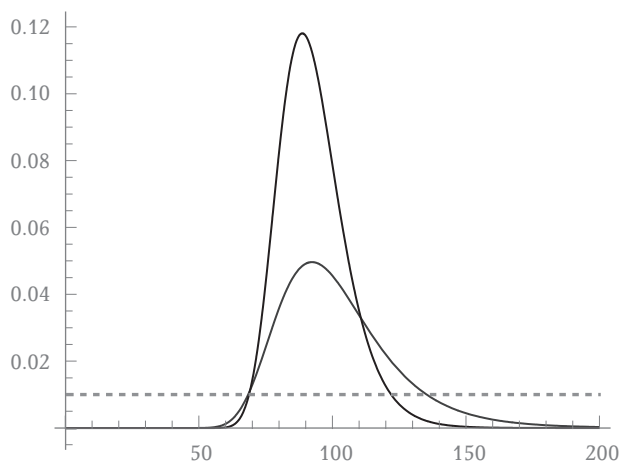


Figure 4. Comparison of the tear gas concentrations in $C[\text{g}/\text{m}^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters regarding the favorable and unfavorable conditions in the urban area

Black color represents favorable conditions, and blue color unfavorable conditions. The dashed line is the limit of intolerable concentration (incapacitation due to contamination). The area where the concentration is above the limit of incapacitation is $x_1 \in (68,45\text{m} - 135,28\text{m})$ for the favorable weather conditions (which is a range of 66.83 m), while for the unfavorable weather conditions this area is je, $x_2 \in (56,48\text{m} - 106,73\text{m})$, which is a range of 50.25 m. Figure 4 shows that the concentration for the unfavorable weather conditions is more pronounced (there is a higher peak) and that it is above the limit of incapacitation in a smaller area. Furthermore, a graphical representation of spreading for different times is as follows.

For the urban area and favorable conditions in it, the following graph is given (Figure 5), which compares tear gas concentrations in $C[\text{g}/\text{m}^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different time periods of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s). The wind speed in all three cases amounts to $u = 1,64$ m/s.

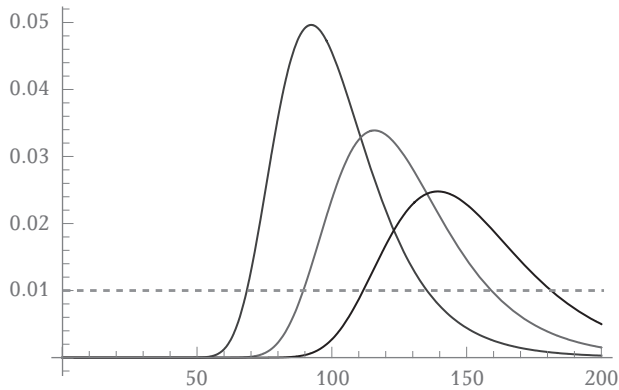


Figure 5. Comparison of the tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different duration of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s) in the urban area for favorable conditions

Blue color represents $t_1=60$ s, red $t_2=75$ s and black $t_3=90$ s. The dashed line is the limit of intolerable concentration (hereinafter: incapacitation). Areas where the concentration is higher than the incapacitation threshold are as follows: $x_1 \in (68,45m-135,28m)$, that is, the range of 66.83 m, $x_2 \in (89,41m-159,14m)$, that is, the range of 69.73 m, and $x_3 \in (111,65m-181,32m)$, that is, the range of 69.67 m. Bearing in mind the wind speed (1.64 m/s), the time of achievement, completion and duration of incapacitating concentration in these conditions are shown in the following table.

Table 7. Time of achievement, completion, and duration of incapacitating concentration in an urban area for favorable conditions

Area	Conditions and contamination time [s]	Time of achievement of incapacitating concentration [s]	Time of completion of incapacitating concentration [s]	Duration of incapacitating concentration [s]
Urban	Favorable conditions 60 s	41,74	82,49	40,75
	Favorable conditions 75 s	54,52	97,04	42,52
	Favorable conditions 90 s	68,08	110,56	42,48

For the urban area and unfavorable conditions, the following graph compares tear gas concentrations in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different duration of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s). The wind speed in all three cases is $u = 1,28$ m/s.

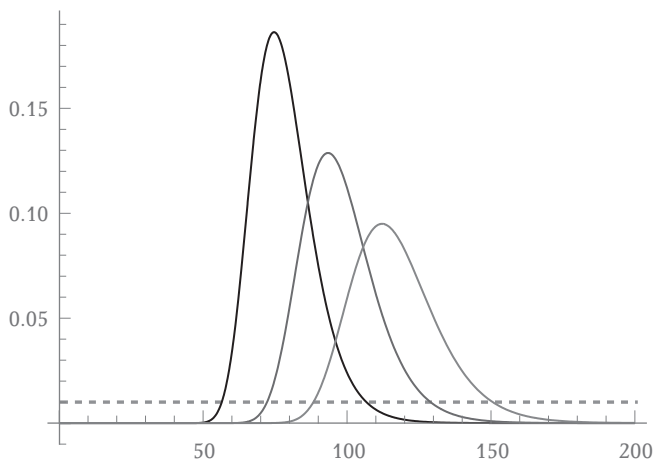


Figure 6. Comparison of tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different duration of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s) in the urban area for unfavorable conditions

Black color is $t_1=60$ s, red $t_2=75$ s, and brown $t_3=90$ s. The dashed line is the limit of incapacitation.

Areas in which the concentration is higher than the limit of incapacitation are $x_1 \in (56,48\text{m} - 106,73\text{m})$, that is, the range of 50.25 m $x_2 \in (72,20\text{m} - 129,00\text{m})$, that is, the range of 56.80 m, and $x_3 \in (88,31\text{m} - 150,63\text{m})$, which is the range of 62.32 m. It is noticed that the concentrations are more pronounced and that they have an effect in the smaller dimension areas than in the case of favorable weather conditions. Considering the wind speed (1.28 m/s), the time of achievement, completion and duration of incapacitating concentration in the same conditions are shown in the following table.

Table 8. Time of achievement, completion and duration of incapacitating concentration in the urban area for unfavorable conditions

Area	Conditions and contamination time[s]	Time of achievement of incapacitating concentration [s]	Time of completion of incapacitating concentration [s]	Duration of incapacitating concentration [s]
Urban	Unfavorable conditions 60 s	44,13	83,38	39,26
	Unfavorable conditions 75 s	56,41	100,78	44,38
	Unfavorable conditions 90 s	68,99	117,68	48,69

*Tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ for the favorable
and unfavorable conditions in rural areas*

For the *rural* areas, the tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for the favorable conditions is shown in the following graph. The time of tear gas dissemination is $t = 60$ s, while the wind speed is $u = 1,95$ m/s.

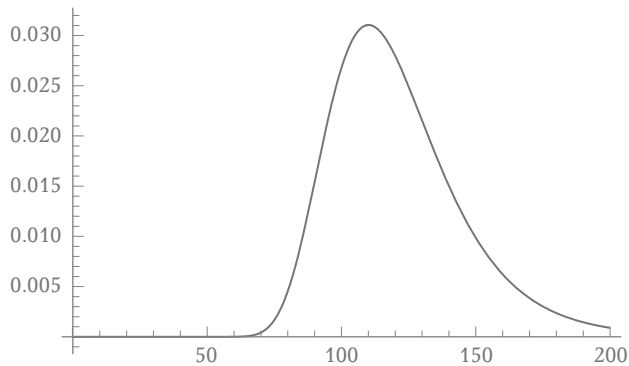


Figure 7. Tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for favorable conditions in the rural area

For the *rural* areas, the tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for the unfavorable conditions is shown in the following graph. The time of tear gas dissemination is $t=60$ s, while the wind speed is $u = 1,52$ m/s.

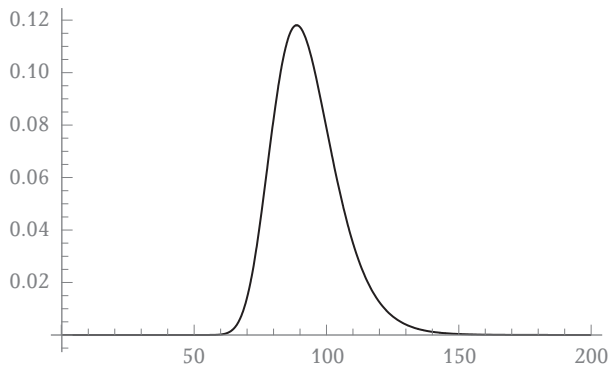


Figure 8. Tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for unfavorable conditions in the rural area

By comparing the tear gas concentrations in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for the favorable and unfavorable conditions in rural areas, the following graph was obtained.

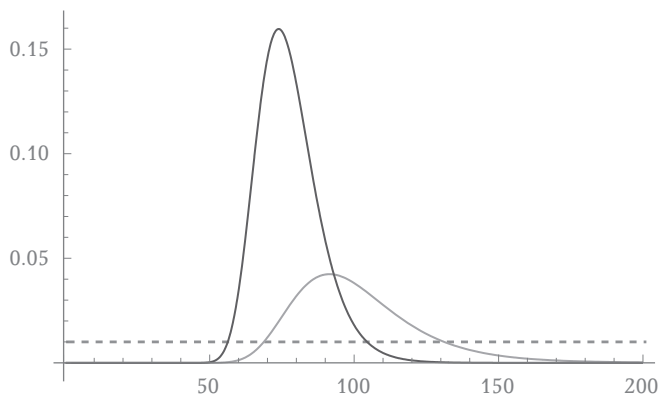


Figure 9. Comparison of tear gas concentrations in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters for favorable and unfavorable conditions in the rural area

Green color represents the favorable conditions and orange the unfavorable conditions. The dashed line represents the limit of incapacitation. The area where the concentration is above the limit of incapacitation is $x_1 \in (56,24m-104,51m)$ for the unfavorable weather conditions (48.27 m), and for the favorable weather conditions this area is $x_2 \in (68,72m-131,19m)$, which is a range of 62.32 m.

For the rural area and favorable conditions in it, the following graph is given (Figure 10), which compares the tear gas concentrations in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different duration of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s). The wind speed is $u = 1,95$ m/s.

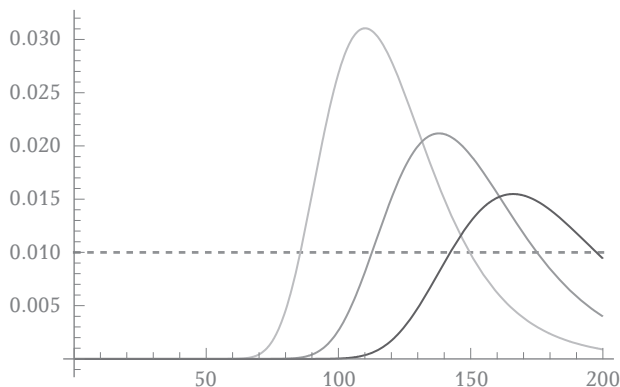


Figure 10. Comparison of the tear gas concentration in $C[g/m^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different duration of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s) in the rural area regarding favorable conditions

Green color represents $t_1=60$ s, brown $t_2=75$ s, and red $t_3=90$ s. The dashed line represents the limit of incapacitation. The areas where the concentration is higher than the limit of incapacitation are $x_1 \in (68,72\text{m} - 131,19\text{m})$, which is a range of 62.47 m, $x_2 \in (112,68\text{m} - 171,1\text{m})$ or a range of 58.42 m, and $x_3 \in (142,30\text{m} - 197,55\text{m})$ which is a range of 55.25 m, respectively. Bearing in mind the wind speed (1.95 m/s), the times of achievement, completion, and duration of the incapacitating concentration in the mentioned conditions are shown in the following table.

Table 9. Time of achievement, completion and duration of incapacitating concentration in the rural area regarding favorable conditions

Area	Conditions and contamination time[s]	Time of achievement of incapacitating concentration [s]	Time of completion of incapacitating concentration [s]	Duration of incapacitating concentration [s]
Rural	Favorable conditions 60 s	35,24	67,28	32,04
	Favorable conditions 75 s	57,78	87,74	29,96
	Favorable conditions 90 s	72,97	101,31	28,33

For the rural area and unfavorable conditions in it, the following graph is given (Figure 11), which compares tear gas concentrations in $C[\text{g}/\text{m}^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different duration of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s). The wind speed is $u = 1,52$ m/s.

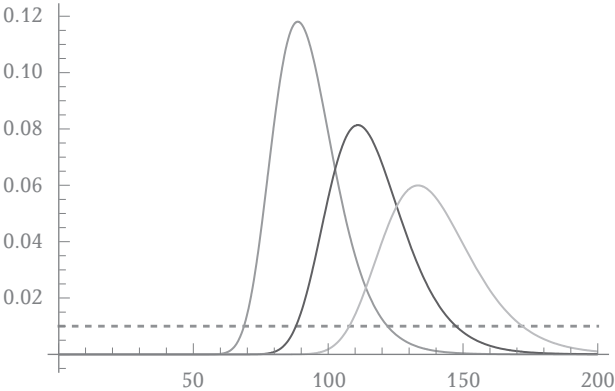


Figure 11. Comparison of the tear gas concentration in $C[\text{g}/\text{m}^3]$ depending on the distance from the source of contamination in meters and different duration of contamination ($t_1=60$ s, $t_2=75$ s, $t_3=90$ s) in the rural area for unfavorable conditions

Orange color represents $t_1=60$ s, purple $t_2=75$ s, pale green $t_3=90$ s. The dashed line is the incapacitation threshold. The areas where the concentration is higher than the incapacitation threshold are $x_1 \in (68,77\text{m} - 121,98\text{m})$, which is a range of 48.27 m, $x_2 \in (88,04\text{m} - 147,40\text{m})$ or a range of 59.36 m, and $x_3 \in (107,83\text{m} - 172,05\text{m})$ which is a range of 64.22 m, respectively. Bearing in mind the wind speed (1.52 m/s), the time of achievement, completion and duration of the incapacitating concentration in the mentioned conditions are shown in the following table.

Table 10. Time of achievement, completion and duration of incapacitating concentration in the rural area for unfavorable conditions

Area	Conditions and contamination time[s]	Time of achievement of incapacitating concentration [s]	Time of completion of incapacitating concentration [s]	Duration of incapacitating concentration [s]
Rural	Unfavorable conditions 60 s	37,00	68,76	31,76
	Unfavorable conditions 75 s	57,92	96,97	39,05
	Unfavorable conditions 90 s	70,94	113,19	42,25

Tear gas concentration in $C[\text{g}/\text{m}^3]$ for average weather conditions in urban and rural areas

For average weather conditions, a time interval of $t=20$ is taken due to the high wind speed. For the urban areas, the wind speed is $u = 4,61$ m/s, and $u = 6,02$ m/s is for rural areas. A graph of the distribution of the tear gas concentrations for urban areas is given in Figure 12, and for rural areas in Figure 13.

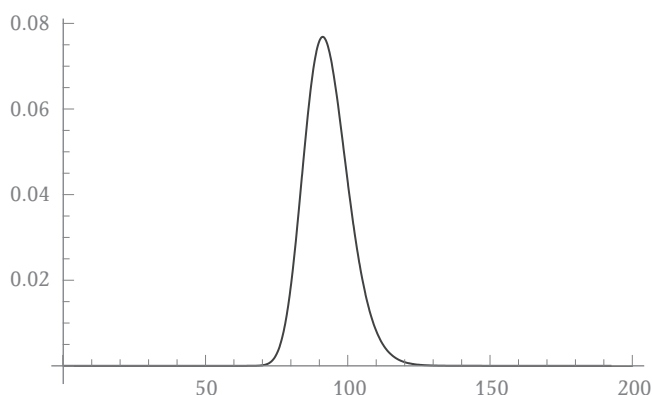


Figure 12. Distribution of the tear gas concentrations for average weather conditions in the urban area

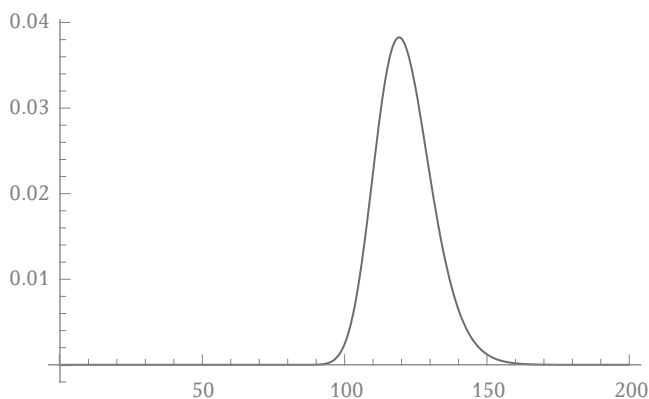


Figure 13. Distribution of the tear gas concentrations for average weather conditions in the rural area

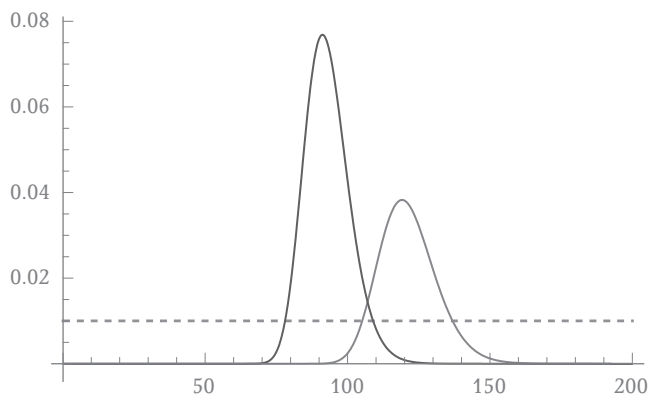


Figure 14. Distribution of the tear gas concentrations for average weather conditions; blue color represents an urban area, while red color represents a rural area

The areas where the concentration is higher than the incapacitation threshold under average weather conditions are $x_1 \in (78,05\text{m} - 108,07\text{m})$ which is a range of 30.02 m and $x_2 \in (105,16\text{m} - 136,87\text{m})$ which is a range of 31.71 m, respectively. Bearing in mind the wind speed (4.61 m/s), the times of achievement, completion, and duration of the incapacitating concentration in an urban area are shown in the following table.

Table 11. Time of achievement, completion, and duration of incapacitating concentration in the urban area for average conditions

Area	Conditions and contamination time [s]	Time of achievement of incapacitating concentration [s]	Time of completion of incapacitating concentration [s]	Duration of incapacitating concentration [s]
Urban	Average conditions 20 s	16,93	23,44	6,51

On the other hand, bearing in mind the wind speed (6.02 m/s), the time of achievement, completion, and duration of incapacitating concentration in a rural area are shown in the following table.

Table 12. Time of achievement, completion, and duration of incapacitating concentration in the rural area for average conditions

Area	Conditions and contamination time [s]	Time of achievement of incapacitating concentration [s]	Time of completion of incapacitating concentration [s]	Duration of incapacitating concentration [s]
Rural	Average conditions 20 s	17,47	22,74	5,27

DISCUSSION

Based on the graphs and tables, it is obvious that the concentrations above the value of incapacitation are more pronounced in average weather conditions, they are achieved quickly and last short time and have an effect in a shorter distance (about 30 m). the maximum values are higher in urban areas. Also, the maximum data for the average weather conditions are lower than in the case of unfavorable weather conditions, but higher than in the case of favorable weather conditions. Additionally, the length of the area in which the concentration is above the incapacitating concentration is almost twice as long in the case of favorable weather conditions than in the case of average weather conditions, and slightly higher than in the case of unfavorable weather conditions.

A cloud of contaminants is formed during the emission of smoke for 30-40 seconds. The cloud thus formed is transmitted by wind currents of certain direction and speed. Depending on whether the contamination takes place in an urban area or a rural area, or whether the conditions are favorable, average or unfavorable, the contamination of a certain area occurs (Table 13) in a certain period of time (Table 14).

Table 13. Spatial characteristics of the contaminated space [m]

Area	Conditions and contamination time [s]	Upper limit [m]	Lower limit [m]	Range [m]
Urban	Favorable conditions 60 s	135,28	68,45	66,83
	Favorable conditions 75 s	159,14	89,41	69,73
	Favorable conditions 90 s	181,32	111,65	69,67
	Unfavorable conditions 60 s	106,73	56,48	50,25
	Unfavorable conditions 75 s	129	72,2	56,8
	Unfavorable conditions 90 s	150,63	88,31	62,32
	Average conditions 20 s	108,07	78,05	30,02
Rural	Favorable conditions 60 s	131,19	68,72	62,47
	Favorable conditions 75 s	171,1	112,68	58,42
	Favorable conditions 90 s	197,55	142,3	55,25
	Unfavorable conditions 60 s	104,51	56,24	48,27
	Unfavorable conditions 75 s	147,4	88,04	59,36
	Unfavorable conditions 90 s	172,05	107,83	64,22
	Average conditions 20 s	136,87	105,16	31,71

Table 14. Time characteristics of the contaminated space [s]

Area	Conditions and contamination time [s]	Time of achievement of incapacitating concentration [s]	Time of completion of incapacitating concentration [s]	Duration of incapacitating concentration [s]
Urban	Favorable conditions 60 s	41,74	82,49	40,75
	Favorable conditions 75 s	54,52	97,04	42,52
	Favorable conditions 90 s	68,08	110,56	42,48
	Unfavorable conditions 60 s	44,13	83,38	39,26
	Unfavorable conditions 75 s	56,41	100,78	44,38
	Unfavorable conditions 90 s	68,99	117,68	48,69
	Average conditions 20 s	16,93	23,44	6,51
Rural	Favorable conditions 60 s	35,24	67,28	32,04
	Favorable conditions 75 s	57,78	87,74	29,96
	Favorable conditions 90 s	72,97	101,31	28,33
	Unfavorable conditions 60 s	37,00	68,76	31,76
	Unfavorable conditions 75 s	57,92	96,97	39,05
	Unfavorable conditions 90 s	70,94	113,19	42,25
	Average conditions 20 s	17,47	22,74	5,27

The use of chemical agents by law enforcement in controlling civil disorders in the above six specific conditions (2 (two) areas * 3 (three) weather conditions = 6 specific conditions). These conditions are not comparable (the

area is urban or rural, etc.), which means that some conditions exclude others. Therefore, the subject of discussion is the dispersion of contaminants in certain areas and conditions, depending on the duration of contamination (60, 75, and 90 s).

In the urban area, after the emission of smoke from the grenade, in the next 60s, the incapacitation concentration of tear gas is achieved at distances of 68.45 m (in 41.74 s), up to 135.28 m (it reaches the end point in 82.49 s), which means that the same concentration extends in the length of 66.83 m and lasts for 40.75 s. If a decision maker wants to achieve such an incapacitating effect on the target, in the favorable weather conditions, including the time of the day, then it is necessary for the tear gas emission line to be perpendicular to the wind direction at a distance of 68.45 m from the activated M1 hand grenade. Symmetrically to this finding and opinion, it is possible to predict and achieve other effects that are considered in this paper.

Such predictions should be made available to decision makers and those who need to implement them. However, it is necessary to create preconditions for determining the weather conditions in the area where chemical agents will be used. Generalized weather forecasts coming from distant places in relation to the area where chemical agents will be used do not allow this type of the prediction of the effects of their use. In order for that to be possible, the company, as the basic police tactical unit for suppressing civil riots, needs to be equipped with a drone, with meteorological sensors, so that it can collect the necessary data at a standard height of $z = 10$ m.

By wireless connection, this drone must be connected to the command and information system available to the company commander, which contains an application (for example "ALOHA") to apply the Gaussian model in order to predict the spread of air pollutants (device minimization and mobility trends suggest that this feature may also be used on a mobile phone). At the same time, the data must be enabled to automatically enter the application, which allows passing through and exit from it in the form of spatial and temporal features of the use of chemicals, starting from the direction of the line of emission of chemical agents and its distance from the nearest position of civil disorder participants.

In technical terms, it is necessary to provide appropriate logistical support for such a technical system. On the other hand, the proper use of such a technical system requires training of instructors, users, the training activities of units, designing training programs, the introduction of such contents in the curriculum for relevant subjects (for example, police technology, police tactics and managerial theoretical-cognitive disciplines). Finally, depending on the workload, it is necessary to envisage, at the company level, a police officer whose one or more responsibilities would include drone piloting (a drone operator's duty).

CONCLUSION

Strict and general rules cannot predict, in a precise and safe way, the use of chemical agents by law enforcement in controlling civil disorders. Their application makes it possible to roughly predict the contamination of the space, without predicting the concentrations that will be achieved when applied, as well as the time it takes for certain concentrations to be achieved and their duration. In order to overcome such shortcomings, it is recommended to use software packages based on the Gaussian model to predict the dissemination of airborne pollutants, in this case the chemical substance CS.

This paper answers the questions posed under the conditions mentioned in the introduction (an urban area or a rural area, favorable, average or unfavorable meteorological conditions, combined with the time of the day, the contamination of space by activating one hand-thrown grenade M1): 1) which concentrations of contaminants are achieved at certain distances, especially at which distances incapacitating concentrations are created and how far they can travel (given in Table 13, depending on the duration of contamination) and 2) how long it takes for the incapacitating concentrations of contaminants to be created and how long they last (given in Table 14, depending on the duration of contamination).

Based on these conclusions, recommendations were made for the management (especially the use of drones with meteorological sensors for determining weather conditions as variables necessary for the application of the Gaussian model, including recommendations regarding their procurement and maintenance, as well as training) and the tactics of the engagement of police units in situations in which the chemical agents are used (especially regarding distances, that is, the time of achievement and duration of incapacitating contamination with chemical agent CS). Additionally, recommendations for future research in this area have been given.

This research included contamination times of 60, 75 and 90 s, not shorter or longer times, which makes room for further research. The widths and heights of the contaminants, depending on the conditions of its emission, have not been problematized in this paper, which means that future research on this topic may include these two dimensions of the dispersion of tear gas contaminants.

The chemical agents CN and CR are also not considered, so their dispersion can be investigated using this or similar methodology. The CS emission was considered by activating one type of a hand grenade, rather than activating more such agents, or more similar agents (for example, several different types of hand grenades), simultaneously or sequentially (at different intervals between two consecutive activations), nor by combining several types of devices for emitting chemical substances (chemical rifles and pistols, smoke boxes, sprays, etc.). Additionally, this paper considers only the use of chemical agents by law enforcement in controlling civil disorders, but not during the performance of other security tasks.

Finally, in addition to the Gaussian model, it is possible to use other deterministic models, such as Lagrangian and Eulerian models, in modeling the dispersion of chemical agents by law enforcement in controlling civil disorders. Additionally, the data obtained using the Gaussian model can be compared with the data obtained by other models, through experimental data, which would determine the most valid model regarding their application in predicting the dissemination of chemical agent CS and other chemicals, in different conditions. Therefore, future research and the application of this methodology can fill these gaps in knowledge in this area.

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SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Review Article

DOI: 10.5937/zurbezkrim2201055B

UDK 343.915(497.11):343.91-053.6

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Abstract: Juvenile delinquency is a widespread sociopathological and security phenomenon, which, due to its increasingly serious forms and consequences, deserves more attention from scholars and professional experts, that is, the general public. The consequences of some violent acts, which produce victims, committed by juveniles are so serious that this phenomenon first requires a comprehensive understanding, then resolving the cause. This paper focuses on sociological theories and such an aspect of the approach to the causes of juvenile delinquency. The tendencies of juvenile crime are observed from the aspect of socioeconomic situation in society and the position and functionality of families, and above all, through the prism of the data obtained from centers for social work and the records of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia. This paper seeks to present the trend of socioeconomic vulnerability of families, social service interventions in families with violence and the number of juveniles who needed some service provided by the center for social work, to show whether the values of these factors follow each other and what trends we can expect. The data generated by the Republic Institute for Social Protection, which is obtained from all centers for social work refers to the period 2015-2019. The years 2020 and 2021 are specific to research and certainly require a broader analysis, given the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the declaration of a state of emergency, the imposition of curfew and numerous other regulatory measures to prevent the spread of infection, which we believe has had an impact on crime rates in general, even juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: juveniles, delinquency, crime, family, status

INTRODUCTION

Behavioral disorders among young people have become more visible, but also more serious and violent. From the point of view of the factors of social deviations, inappropriate behavior is reflected in early alcohol and drug use, ag-

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gression, the avoidance of obligations and disrespect of rules and authorities. A more serious form of socially unacceptable behavior, unfortunately, enters the legally sanctioned area – crime and the commission of criminal acts. Juvenile delinquency is both a security and sociologically serious and widespread phenomenon, and it seems that this topic is not a taboo anymore for it is discussed in public and the community. The consequences of certain violent acts, which produce victims, committed by juveniles are so serious that this phenomenon first requires a comprehensive understanding, then resolving the cause.

As Međedović (2021) points out, in criminological theory there is an inconsistent approach to defining “juvenile delinquency”, where a broader approach can be distinguished, which, in addition to illegal, includes behavior contrary to social morality and (un)written norms. In contrast, a number of professional experts, under the mentioned term, consider exclusively behavior that is primarily contrary to law, that is, which is envisaged as a misdemeanor or as an offense, and this narrower approach is called a formal legal approach (Međedović, 2021: 154). The Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles defines several categories of persons under 18 years of age, as follows: 1) A juvenile is a person who, at the time of commission of the offense, has attained the age of fourteen years and have not attained the age of eighteen years; 2) A younger juvenile is a person who, at the time of the commission of the offense, was over 14 but under the age of 16; 3) An older juvenile is a person who at the time of the commission of the offence has attained 16 and is under 18, and 4) A younger adult who has attained 18 at the time of the commission of the offense but is under 21 at the time of the trial.²

Although the formal legal definition of age is important from the legal point of view and treatment within the social protection system, data from various studies show that delinquent behavior and misdemeanors and even crimes are committed by juveniles of almost all ages, which is a phenomenon that does not subside, but only acquires new manifestations and intensity.

METHODOLOGY AND THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER

This paper attempts to show the trend of socioeconomic vulnerability of families, social service interventions in domestic violence and the number of juveniles who needed some social work services, to determine whether these factors are related and what trends we can expect. The data generated by the Republic Institute for Social Protection from all centers for social work refer to the period from 2015 to 2019. The years 2020 and 2021 are specific to research and certainly require a broader analysis, given the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the declaration of a state of emergency, the imposition of curfew and numerous other regulatory measures to prevent the spread of the infection,

² Law on Juvenile Offenders and Criminal Protection of Juveniles, Article 3, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 85/2005.

which we believe has had an impact on and the crime rates in general, even juvenile delinquency. The aim of the analysis is to observe the trend of socio-economic trends in society and families, with detected acts of juvenile delinquency. In addition to the data contained in the report of the Republic Institute for Social Protection, the data from the records of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, which refer to various criminal complaints filed against juveniles for the period 2015-2019, were processed and presented.

We decided on this aspect of understanding the parameters and trends by following certain sociological theories of juvenile delinquency, so this approach and previous research will be listed and explained first.

THEORETICAL APPROACHES – SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Criminal behavior, in general, is explained by various theories. Psychological and biological theories advocate the view of innate criminals, the constitution that is a predisposition for recognizing future perpetrators, the action of hormones and the work of internal organs. This paper is focused on sociological theories and this aspect of the approach to the causes of juvenile delinquency. We observed the tendencies of juvenile crime in parallel with the aspect of the socio-economic situation in society and the position and functionality of families, and above all through the prism of the data obtained from the centers for social work. A significant number of scholars (Kroher & Wolbring, 2015; Liu & Miller, 2020) believe that young people who have a strong connection with their parents and a high degree of respect for school obligations are less likely to commit a delinquent act. Hirschi (1969), Cohen and Felson (1979) and Felson (2014) point out that the two key theories for understanding and preventing delinquency are Social Control Theory and Routine Activity Theory. These two theories have been further elaborated by numerous authors (Hart & Mueller, 2013; Hay, 2001; Onder & Yilmaz, 2012). Social control theory emphasizes that young people who are firmly emotionally connected with their parents and express a desire for improvement and career achievement will not show deviant behavior. Hirschi laid the roots of this theory in 1969, emphasizing that it is unlikely that a juvenile will go through delinquency if he or she is properly socialized through the processes of upbringing and education and has strong ties with the community, respecting conventional norms and values. Routine activity theory, which is widely used in the field of criminology and victimology, emphasizes that, as Trinidad et al. (2019) point out, everyday activities play a significant role in shaping behavior. According to Cohen and Felson (1979) and Felson (2014), Routine activity theory identifies three necessary elements for a crime to occur: an offender, a target, and the absence of guardians. When the target is without the capable guardians and the circumstances are such that the offender can commit a crime without hindrance or without fear of being caught – he or she will do it. In addition to psychosocial circumstances, this theory introduces a space-time element. Brantingham et al. (1993) point out that,

especially in the case of juvenile offenders, “favorable” environmental factors influencing the decision to commit an offense. Johnson & Summers (2015) emphasizes that juveniles commit crimes in places where young people spend most time, such as schools, the area where they live or spend part of their free time. Of course, knowledge and environmental characteristics influence a person’s decision to commit or not to commit a delinquent act. High level of collective efficiency in the environment (Maimon & Browning, 2012: 809). In his study, Wong (2017) demonstrates that in the areas where children live with only one parent, multiple delinquent acts are committed. The conclusions of these authors in the area of sociology are that the inadequate process of socialization of personality, poorly developed family and authoritative ties, make a juvenile, especially during puberty (which from the psychological and biological point of view should not be neglected), more prone to delinquent behavior and that he will commit the crime sooner in the area he knows and where spends most of his or her time. In addition to the above factors, the occurrence of delinquency can be significantly influenced by socioeconomic status and a poor control of compliance with the law (Margaret, 1970).

Even in the cohesion of different disciplines (psychology, sociology, criminology), the factors of personal characteristics and predispositions, the social factors of the role of family and school and environmental factors are key factors. From our point of view, especially nowadays, which is again full of economic crises, wars and migrations, it is necessary to consider the impact of economic and social factors on forms of behavior and decisions to commit a misdemeanor or a crime. The poor socioeconomic status of the family may not indicate weak family ties and social control, but with disturbed values promoted through the mass media, in the era of various and uncontrolled information, sharp stratification that characterizes communities can be one of the decisive factors among juveniles to commit a delinquent act. Thus Burgess (1952) points out that juvenile delinquency is highly correlated with poverty and low family income and these factors are one of the most common causes of delinquency. Kvaraceus (1944) states that by following the patterns of high, middle and low class positions in the community, the causes of delinquency among young people can be identified, and while they are some of the strongest ones, they are not the only determinants of such behavior.

Epidemiology of various forms of delinquent behavior

In his article, Međedović (2021) cites the results of research conducted by Ignjatović (2014) and Nikolić-Ristanović & Kostantinović-Vilić (2016) in Serbia, which show that today the share of juvenile offenders amounts to 5% and the number is higher than in previous decades, as well as the dominance of property crime offenses. Šobot et al. (2010) state that, according to the data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (RZZSS, 2008), 4085 criminal charges were filed against juveniles, while the number of convicted juveniles amounted to 2229. They further state that violent crimes account for about

10% of total crime committed by young people and that adolescents are committed 8% of all murders (Šobot et al., 2010). A study conducted by Đurđević, Bošković and Senić (2013) showed that between 2006 and 2009, the percentage of juvenile participation in the total number of perpetrators of crimes ranged between 9.87% and 9.14% and that in most cases these were property crimes, the disturbance of the peace, including inflicting bodily injuries.

The results of the International Survey of Self-Reporting Delinquency, which was prepared and published by Nikolić-Ristanović (2016), surveyed 1,344 elementary school students (grades 7 and 8) in the cities of Belgrade and Novi Sad, including high school students in 2013 and 2014. The data showed that 63.7% of juveniles exhibited some form of delinquent behavior. The majority of sample juveniles consumed alcohol (79.5%), slightly more than half illegally downloaded content from the Internet (57.4%), while one quarter of juveniles had used drugs once in their lifetime (22.1%) (Nikolić-Ristanović, 2016: 5).

Juvenile delinquency is a part of general crime in the community, but with its characteristics related to the perpetrators themselves, it is a phenomenon that requires focused security, sociological, psychological and pedagogical attention and monitoring (Bošković & Janković, 2014: 203).

Indicators of socioeconomic status, position of children and juvenile delinquency

The most common problems, as shown by long-term practice, which are dealt with by the Centers for Social Work (CSR) are family problems – the problems of domestic violence, divorce, custody decisions, adoption, monitoring the situation in families and responding accordingly, alarming other state bodies, primarily the police (Bošković and Mišev, 2022). Given that CSRs are responsible for assessing a situation, the needs and risks of beneficiaries and other important people in their environment, placement with foster and relative care families, foster home placement, shelter accommodation, financial and material assistance, their data relatively accurately shows a socioeconomic situation in society. Data on claiming material assistance and exercising the right to it were created in cooperation with the records of the then Ministry of Labor, Veterans' Affairs and Social Affairs. The next part of the paper presents data on the number of families receiving financial assistance, the number of reports of domestic violence, the number of children displaced from families, including the number of children with behavioral problems and conflicts with the law.

Table 1. Total number of families of beneficiaries of financial assistance in the records of centers for social work in Serbia

Year	2015	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Number	101303	102392	104876	98754	92673

Table 2. The share of the largest number of beneficiaries in the CSW records, in relation to age, on the territory of Serbia

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Share in age structure, age group 25-64 years (%)	47,7%	47,8%	47,8%	47,7%	47,4%

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the number of families of beneficiaries varies in the period of 5 years, but in 2018 and 2019 there is a certain decline, which is in line with the official statistics published by the Institute, and the number of people applying for financial aid has been declining slightly during these years – 85,624 families applied for financial aid in 2016, while the number of them amounted to 73,919 in 2020. Table 2 shows that the largest number of recipients, by age, in the CSW records are people aged 26 to 64; it can be said that most services are used by those who can be classified as “able-bodied” population. According to the percentage, that number is almost consistent over the years.

Table 3 shows the number of reported domestic and partner violence cases.

Table 3. Number of reported domestic and partner violence cases to the Centers for Social Work in Serbia

Year	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Number	31.138	18.743	23.218	35.102	36.227

Unfortunately, the data shown indicate that the number of applications is constantly growing. This can be viewed in a number of ways – either that the phenomenon has become more widespread or victims are more likely to report it, regardless of whether there is more or less violence. The data in the following tables show that the number of children beneficiaries in the Center for social services records is mainly growing, as well as the number of children who are victims of domestic violence, that is, their share in the total number of children using some services provided by centers for social work is increasing.

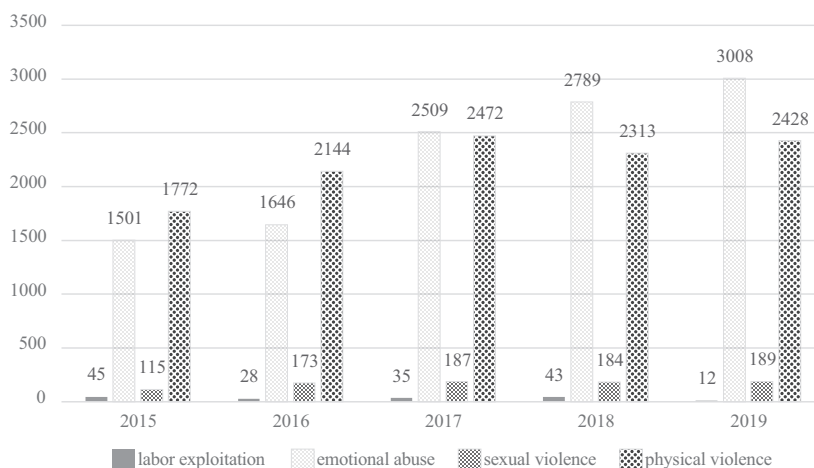
Table 4. Total number of children in the CSW records in Serbia

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of children	197.879	202.940	201.097	205.129	197.713

Table 5. Share of children as victims of violence and neglect in the total number of juveniles who use social welfare services provided by centers for social work in Serbia

Year	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.
The share of child victims in the total number	4,6%	5,5%	5,6%	6,2%

Graph 1 shows the types of violence committed against children. The data shows that, in most cases, violence includes forms of physical and emotional violence, then sexual violence, but that there are also cases of forced labor.



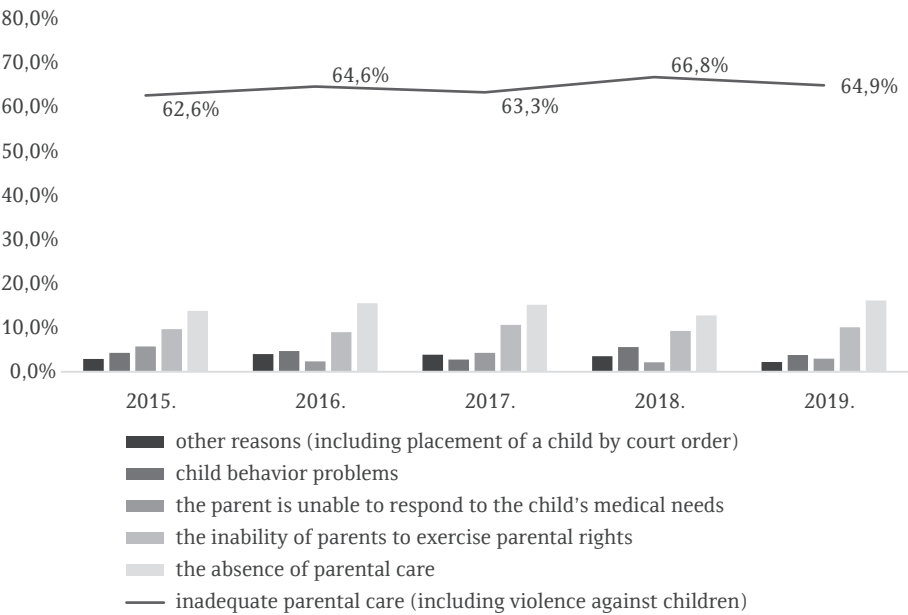
Graph 1. Overview of the type of violence committed against children in the CSW records for the period 2015-2019

Table 6 shows the total number of children in social care and the number of children in placed in foster homes and foster family homes. Children can be taken away from primary families for various reasons, including violence and neglect, the deprivation of parental rights, the loss of parents, then migrant children without parental escorts, children living on the streets and so on.

Table 6. Total number of children in the care system, placed in foster homes and foster family homes.

Year	2015	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Number	6052	6062	6145	6166	5997

Graph 2 shows the reasons for taking away children from primary families, and the reasons, in most cases, are inadequate parental care (including violence), followed by the lack of parental care, and the inability of parents to exercise parental rights, child behavior problems and others.



Graph 2. Reasons for taking away the children from the primary family

Source. The 2019 Report of the Institute for Social Protection of the Republic of Serbia

As shown in Table 6, a similar trend can be observed regarding the number of juveniles with behavioral problems or in conflict with the law. The total number of these children, for the period 2015-2019, is shown in the following Table.

Table 7. Total number of minors with behavioral problems or in conflict with the law

Year	2015	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Number	22412	23214	24969	23143	22879

Table 8 shows the number of children under 14 who are in conflict with the law. As with the previous indicators, fluctuations are also evident here, while the number decreased somewhat in 2019.

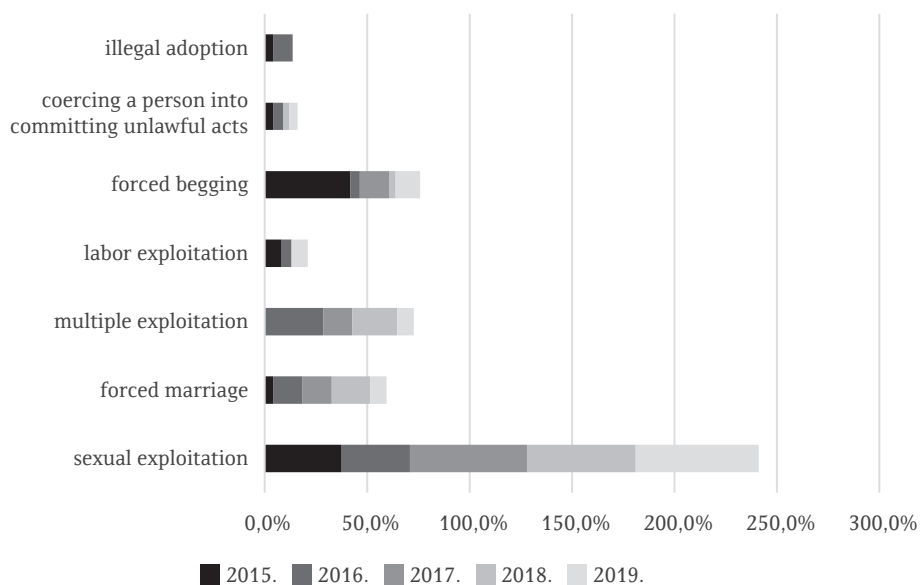
Table 8. Number of children under 14 who are in conflict with the law

Year	2015	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.
Number	980	1195	1270	1019	893

The CSW records, unfortunately, show that the number of child victims of trafficking is increasing; the number of child victims is shown in Table 9, while the type of exploitation and coercion is shown in Graph 3, according to the Report of the Institute for Social Protection.

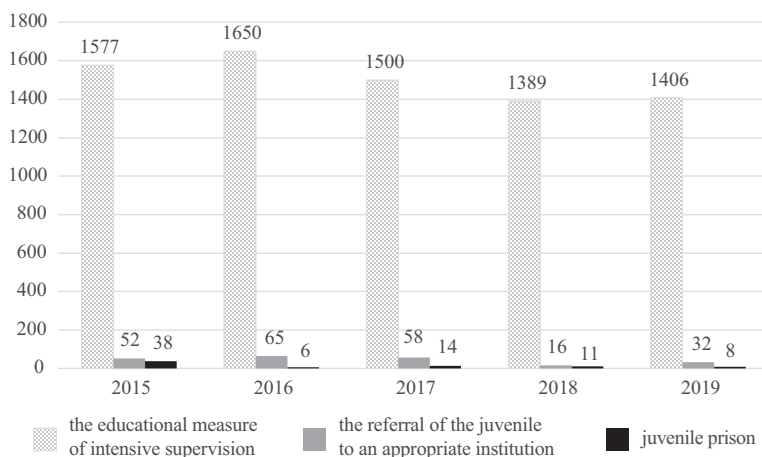
Table 9. Number of child victims of trafficking, according to the CSW records

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	67	109	68	132	146

*Graph 3. Types of abuse and coercion of child victims of trafficking and numerical presentation, for the period 2015-2019.*

Source: the 2019 Report of the Institute for Social Protection, and according to the Report of the Center for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking

Graph 4 shows the movement of the number of the measures imposed by the CSW on juveniles with behavioral problems or in conflict with the law.



Graph 4. Number of specific measures imposed on children with behavioral problems or in conflict with the law, for the period 2015-2019

The data in Graph 4 show that the measures of intensive supervision are most often imposed, but there has been a decrease in the number of measures of referral to an educational institution as well as the measure of sending juveniles to a juvenile prison.

Tables 10 and 11 show the data obtained from the records of the Ministry of the Interior, which are processed for the needs of this paper, which show the number of misdemeanor measures and criminal sanctions imposed on juveniles for the period 2015-2019. The tables show, according to our choice, the most serious and severe forms of delinquent and criminal behavior, particularly bearing in mind they are carried out by children.

Table 10. Number of misdemeanor charges against juveniles

Year / Type of misdemeanor	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physical attack on participants in a sports event, unauthorized entry onto stadium playing field, bringing or attempting to bring alcohol, narcotics, pyrotechnics, etc. into sporting facilities.	20	21	20	14	31
indecent and insolent behavior, insulting another person, causing a fight or participating in it	1534	1287	1316	1326	1244

Table 11. Number of criminal charges filed against juveniles

Year / Type of crime	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Obstruction of performance of public duty ³	46	21	22	14	33
Murder ⁴	1	1	3	3	5
Attempted murder ⁵	16	13	4	7	5
Serious bodily injuries ⁶	155	122	116	116	111
Minor injuries ⁷	166	175	203	188	182
Abuse and torture ⁸	11	20	10	16	19
Domestic violence ⁹	103	128	151	143	155
Theft ¹⁰	1,580	1,498	1,484	1,447	1,601
Aggravated theft ¹¹	2,020	1,697	1,584	1,491	1,508

A review of the data selected indicates that juveniles commit serious violent, deviant and criminal acts. Like the data contained in the CSW report, according to statistical data, the largest number of misdemeanors and offenses was committed in 2015 and 2017, but there has been a slight decline since 2017. Such a trend is shown by the data on the number of users of financial aid and social assistance for the same period. What is especially worrying is the number of criminal charges filed against juveniles for domestic violence offenses, which are not visible in the CSW records at all. The reason for that may be that the victims of violence do not report their children (or relatives) to the centers for social work; rather, the police respond ex officio or upon the report filed by other persons. Certainly, these data indicate a two-way disruption of family and social ties.

CONCLUSION

A review of the selected data indicates that juveniles commit serious violent, deviant and criminal acts. Like the data contained in the CSW report, the statistics indicate that the largest number of crimes and misdemeanors were committed in 2015 and 2017, but there has been a slight decline since 2017.

3 Article 23 of the Law on Public Peace and Order
 4 Article 113 of the Criminal Code.
 5 Article 113 of the Criminal Code.
 6 Article 121 of the Criminal Code.
 7 Article 122 of the Criminal Code.
 8 Article 137 of the Criminal Code.
 9 Article 194 of the Criminal Code.
 10 Article 203 of the Criminal Code.
 11 Article 204 of the Criminal Code.

Such a trend is shown by the data on the number of users of financial aid and social assistance for the same period. Certainly, the data indicates a two-way disruption of family and social ties. The data on criminal offenses committed by juveniles between 2010 and 2012, which were presented by Bošković and Jan-ković (2014), shows that these persons committed an average of 1,487 crimes of theft and robbery per year (4,461 in total) and an average of 115 offenses of inflicting grievous bodily harm (346 in total). This trend is also observed in the data presented in this paper. What is particularly worrying is the multiple increase in the number of crimes of domestic violence committed by juveniles – according to the same source, for the period 2010-2012, an average of 20 offenses per year, while now this number ranges from 103 to as much as 155 for the period 2015-2019. According to the reports of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, for the period 2013-2014, 110 or 89 offenses of inflicting grievous bodily harm were committed, 50 or 49 domestic violence offenses and 587 and 586 offenses of theft, respectively. The data shows that since 2013, there has been an increasing trend in the number of crimes committed by juveniles, especially the most serious ones. What is indicative is the number of criminal charges filed against juveniles for domestic violence offenses, which are not visible in the CSW records at all. The reason for this may be that the victims of violence do not report their children (or relatives) to the centers for social work; rather that the police react *ex officio* or upon the report filed by other persons. In that case, this difference may indicate a certain lack of coordination in the work of the CSW, the police and the prosecutor's office. Bearing in mind that violence against the elderly, the so-called ageism, which is another stereotype and prejudice in our society, is one of the dark numbers of victims, a more detailed analysis of the causes and forms of domestic violence committed by juveniles should be performed in the future.

The largest number of children in the CSW records come from families which use financial aid and social assistance, while children with disabilities, children under guardianship and others constitute a smaller number. The trend that is not declining is the increase in the number of intimate partner violence and domestic violence and the number of child victims of violence.

The above data indicate that in the years when there is a growth in the families receiving, and applying for, financial assistance, there is a slight increase in the number of children with behavioral problems or in conflict with the law. The cause of juvenile delinquency does not necessarily lie in the poor material status of the family. From the socio-psychological aspect, the causes can also be dysfunctional families, unhealthy behavior within families which is adopted as a model of behavior, or parents' insufficient commitment to raising children, especially adolescents. Certainly a stable socioeconomic situation, which would provide existential certainty and healthy functioning of the family, provide a much better basis for children's socialization.

No theory can independently explain the causes of delinquency and criminal behavior, but taking into account the challenges facing communities and

families, from socioeconomic to security challenges, in which the development of technology affects the spread of certain pathological phenomena (pedophilia, sectarianism, human trafficking), the overall analysis of the state of a society must be the basis for considering the issue of the frequency and form of juvenile delinquency.

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Review of the book *Juvenile Delinquency* by Žana Vrućinić

UDK 343.915:343.91-053.6(048.83)

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Faculty of Security Studies, University of Banja Luka

The textbook *Juvenile Delinquency* by Dr. Zana Vrućinić was published in December 2021 by the Faculty of Security Studies the University of Banja Luka. It is 448 pages long and contains fifteen chapters, that is, seven chapters containing a list of references and an index of the most important terms placed at the end of the book. According to the author, the primary purpose of this college textbook is to serve as the basic material for the subject Juvenile delinquency for students of security and criminal science. The choice of topics is subordinated to that purpose. In doing so, special attention was paid to the gradual adoption of concepts and the construction of knowledge, so that readers without prior knowledge of the topics covered can follow the content of the textbook without any difficulty.

The structure of the textbook *Juvenile delinquency* follows a very concise way of the presentation, but at a highly scientific-professional level, of the most important issues within this scientific field. The parts of the textbook are logically connected as a whole; they are written in a uniform style and are methodologically harmonized. This textbook, which is written consulting relevant and contemporary domestic and international scholarly literature, abounds in numerous footnotes and quotations, which shows the author's knowledge of the relevant literature on juvenile delinquency.

Considering the issue of juvenile delinquency from an interdisciplinary perspective, through fifteen parts summarized in seven chapters, the material is presented in a convincing and comprehensive way, which will enable students to understand the complexity of juvenile delinquency. This structure of the book includes the potential development of child's problematic behavior during childhood and early adolescence caused by possible risk factors that act in the constellation, refracting through the prism of the young person's personality. In this regard, the material presented can be considered in several basic units.

It can be seen in the preface that the textbook was written with the intention of providing students with integrated knowledge related to the issue of juvenile delinquency. The first chapter consists of the section entitled Elementary concepts of childhood and adolescence psychology, which describes the specifics and challenges of certain life stages from the prenatal period to late adolescence. The second chapter addresses the subject, aim and method

of juvenile delinquency, including its criminological aspect. In this part, based on the synthesis of different research results, significant predictors and indicators of pre-delinquent behavior are singled out. The third chapter covers the etiology of juvenile delinquency through theoretical foundations, exogenous and endogenous factors, as well as various sociopathological phenomena. The fourth chapter discusses the phenomenology of juvenile delinquency in the world, where the author gives an overview of trends in juvenile delinquency from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, including the early 2000s. Current types and forms of juvenile delinquency (various types of cybercrime) are not left out in this chapter. Then, the author gives a detailed overview of the phenomenology of juvenile delinquency in Republika Srpska. At the end of this chapter, the concept and basic features of recidivism of juvenile delinquents are described.

The fifth chapter deals with a social response to juvenile delinquency. It consists of three parts. The criminal law aspect is dealt with in the section the proceedings against juveniles in conflict with the law, while, from the psychological aspect, the author viewed this segment through the examination/communication of juveniles suspected of committing a crime by a police officer. The third part of this chapter deals with international instruments in dealing with juveniles in conflict with the law, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Beijing Rules, the JDL Rules or (the Havana Rules) and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the Tokyo Rules and the Vienna Guidelines. Given that children can be victims of various forms of abuse, rather than just the perpetrators of criminal offenses, the author, in the sixth chapter, presents the victimological aspect and approach to vulnerable children and juveniles.

The seventh chapter is divided into three parts and deals with the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The first part provides an overview of different approaches to the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the world (the United States, England and Wales, Russia, Finland and Italy) in relation to different ages, from early childhood to employment training. The second part presents the preventive role of various factors (family, school, police, media), while the third part of the seventh chapter presents the preventive role of centers for social work and other social welfare institutions, NGOs). The author ended the book with the discussion of the resocialization of young criminals.

The book is based on the analysis of theoretical works, research and practice in this context, both in our region and in the world. It covers the basic, most important issues related to juvenile delinquency, which is a special scientific discipline. Originality is reflected in the style of the author presenting the material, a large number of research results, and systematicity. With the publication, the manuscript became available primarily to students as a textbook, including scholars, professional experts, and a wider readership.

Given the importance of the presented theoretical knowledge in the field of juvenile delinquency and the results of various studies that can be used to diagnose, monitor and forecast, control and prevent various behavioral disorders,

ders in children and youth, the book *Juvenile delinquency* is comprehensive and represents a text intended for students of security and criminal science at the University of Banja Luka, but also for other readers whose profession is directly or indirectly related to this issue.



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Strobl, R, Klemm, J, & Wurtz, S. (2005). Preventing Hate Crime: Experiences from two East-German Towns. *British Journal of Criminology*, 45, 634-646.

- ✓ **Doctoral dissertations:** The surname of the author followed by initials, the year of publication in parentheses, italicized title of doctoral dissertation, doctoral dissertation, the name of institution:

Example:

Lipovac, M. (2016). *Nacionalna bezbednost Republike Srbije u regionalnom bezbednosnom potkompleksu Zapadni Balkan*. Doktorska disertacija. Univerzitet u Beogradu: Fakultet bezbednosti.

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- ✓ **References to legal materials:** Include the full title followed by italicized name of the newsletter in which the regulation was published, the number and year of publication, separated by a comma. Reference the full name at first mention with the abbreviation set off by a dash and use the abbreviation in subsequent citations (Law on General Administrative Procedure – LGAP, Official Gazette of RS, No. 13/02).
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 Example:
 Kelly, L. (2011). Violence against women and children in the national legislation of the
 EU member states: an overview of the research results. *Druga godišnja konferencija
 Viktimološkog društva Srbije-Žrtve kriminaliteta i žrtve rata: međunarodni i domaći kontekst, knjiga apstrakta* (p. 13). Beograd: Viktimološko društvo Srbije & Prometej.
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