



BALKAN
CRIMINOLOGY

Scientific Report of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology

Mission • Profile • Research • Network



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Mission • Profile • Research • Network

2013 – 2015



Max Planck Society



University of Zagreb
Faculty of Law



Max Planck Institute for
Foreign and International
Criminal Law

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Foreword

This is the first comprehensive Scientific Report of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology (MPPG). It provides a detailed overview of its mission and profile, its various research projects and further scientific activities, its publications and events, as well as the Balkan Criminology Network (BCNet). The aim of the Report is to document the MPPG's achievements accomplished during the past two years and to present future plans for its development into a sustainable regional centre of criminological excellence. The Report is also designed as a supplement to the periodical Research Report of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law Freiburg (MPI) 2012/2014 which portrays the Institute's overall research work.

As a joint venture of the MPI and Zagreb University's Faculty of Law (PFZ) the MPPG has since 2013 managed to build up a solid infrastructure, including its own research staff, a broad group of MPPG members and BCNet partners actively engaged in research projects, imposing own office premises, a professional webpage with clear visual identity (www.balkan-criminology.eu), and a small but constantly growing specialised criminological library. This of course would not have been possible without the basic funding generously provided by the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Sciences (MPG) and the continuous and committed institutional support of the PFZ and the MPI. Especially Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Director at the MPI and Head of its Department of Criminology, as well as the former and the current Deans of the PFZ, Prof. Dr. Zoran Parać and Prof. Dr. Hrvoje Sikirić, have always been a reliable source of assistance, inspiration and advice.

The MPPG's scientific program is not only closely linked to several research focuses of the MPI, but also rooted in a unique overall research concept that is tailored to fit to the specific needs of criminology in Southeastern Europe – the 'Balkan Criminology' concept. 'Balkan Criminology' is no general criminology *for* or *in* the Balkans, but rather a *specialised criminology* focused on Balkan-relevant crime phenomena and regional research challenges. The work of the MPPG therefore covers four quite different, yet highly interconnected areas: scientific research, networking the Balkans, dissemination of gathered knowledge via own publications, and organisation of scientific and educational events.

Naturally, the main task of the MPPG is scientific research. The various research projects are presented in line with their embeddedness in one of the MPPG's three research focuses (RF): RF I – Violence, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets; RF II – Feelings and Perceptions of (In) Security and Crime; RF III – International Sentencing. The Report covers ongoing as well as finalised and planned projects. It also discusses their different features in terms of type, organisation, scope and funding.

The establishment, hosting and further development of the MPPG's Balkan Criminology Network (BCNet) is the second main area of its work. With the BCNet the MPPG managed to bring together criminological and criminal justice experts and researchers from all the Balkans and relevant neighbouring countries, currently covering a total of 14 different countries. The BCNet is the basis for conducting regional research projects, which should, together with a variety of themed conferences and courses organised by the MPPG, in the long run help to boost criminological research and education in the Balkans. And since both, research and education, play a key role in further developing 'Balkan Criminology', the MPPG puts a strong emphasis not only on gathering, but also on disseminating criminological knowledge. In this respect the MPI's and PFZ's special Balkan Criminology publication series plays a major role. Therefore the first, already published

volume 'Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans' will be presented in detail, as will the forthcoming volumes planned for 2015 and 2016.

The Report also provides an overview of the MPPG budget and its funding. Here special attention is given to the usage of the basic MPPG budget provided by the MPG, the co-funding by the PZF and the income through additional funding generated by the MPG and MPPG. The MPI's contribution would have been difficult to express in financial terms, but nevertheless has to be mentioned, esp. regarding valuable contributions in kind to outputs such as the MPPG's visual identity, webpage, publication series, newsletter, promotion etc.

In the final section of the Report the MPPG's further research plans are discussed. Besides the research perspectives itself, the outlook also addresses personnel, budgetary and organisational plans, in order to explore future possibilities for the MPPG's development into a sustainable and permanent regional centre of criminological excellence. It is the MPPG's determination and aspiration to be a relevant and constant actor, together with all BCNet partners, in the criminological landscape of the Balkans.

Zagreb, June 2015

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

I am very happy to see this first scientific report of the Max Planck Partner Group on "Balkan Criminology", a joint venture of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, and the Zagreb Faculty of Law. With the setting-up of the MPPG – which is devoted to fundamental research on crime, crime control and criminal justice – the ground had been prepared for a dynamic and successful future of criminological research in the entire Balkan region. As the various sections of the report show, a highly committed and qualified team of young researchers, under the direction of the Head of the Partner Group, Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, LL.M., has managed to deliver an impressive amount of high quality outputs in terms of scientific research, publications, networking activities, events, and more.

From a comparative perspective the concept of the MPPG is also an expression of the growing importance of cross-border and international cooperation in scientific research and the significance of socio-legal studies in the field. The first volume of the "Balkan Criminology" book series not only charts the criminological landscape of the Balkans. It accounts at the same time for the significant potential of and the broad interest in criminological research which exist in the region. The immediate interest of the Balkan Criminology Network partners has further shown that the effort by the MPPG to initiate a sustainable network of researchers, academics, practitioners, policy-makers and other experts in the field of criminology from all Southeastern European countries is more than timely.

MPPG's future is very promising.

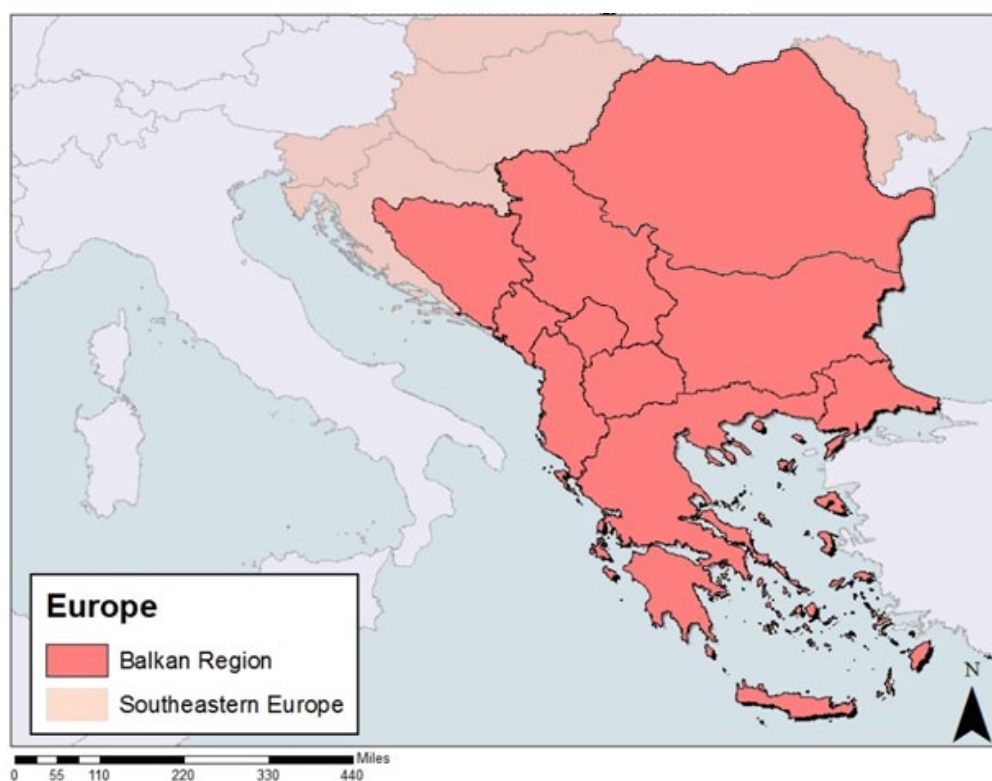
Freiburg, June 2015

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht

1. Mission & Research Concept

When dealing with the Balkans one has to be aware that “the Balkans are complicated like hardly any other European region”¹. This goes not only for precisely defining the territory in a stricter sense, but also applies to discussing its current and even more its past political, historical, sociological and criminological setting. Therefore it is necessary to start off by distinguishing between a broader ‘Southeastern Europe’² and the narrower concept of ‘the Balkans’³. There is no doubt that “from a comparative, historical perspective, the Balkans constitute a unique historical and cultural region – apart from detailed differences – of Europe or a sub-region of Southeastern Europe”⁴. To this should be added that the Balkans are, besides being a unique historical, cultural, religious and legal region, also a criminological region *sui generis*⁵, and as such deserve a specialised research approach. In short – the Balkans lack the profile of a high crime region and have no conventional crime problem when compared to the rest of Europe, whereas security and stability are threatened by specific forms of crime like organised crime, economic crime and corruption⁶. Many of the countries are thus still affected by the consequences of wide spread ethnic conflict and ongoing state-building. Most of the Balkan-relevant crime phenomena are transnational in nature and can only be studied in their regional context, which makes it plausible to focus research attention on the region as a whole.

Balkan Region



To this must be added that the current criminological research setting in the Balkans struggles with many challenges which are typical for the region and rather distinctive when compared to the rest of Europe. Some common features like lack of funding, criminology’s weak position at law faculties, unavailability of up-to-date domestic criminological text books and specialised scientific journals, underdeveloped criminological scientific communities on the national level, underrepresentation of Balkan-related topics and researchers at the European level, lack of specialised criminological graduate and post-graduate study programmes and as a consequence unavailability of criminological ‘offspring’, weak inclusion in European and international research projects etc. can be identified as some of the core problems in the majority of the Balkan countries and thus characterise the Balkans’ criminological landscape⁷. Another key feature that turns out to be universally common is an extremely high interest in forming a permanent network of experts, the BCNet, that would facilitate regular exchange of knowledge and enable regional research collaboration.

Looking at European criminology, there seems to be no other European region that has received as little attention as the Balkans did, except perhaps for its occasional mentioning in the pejorative context of the term ‘balkanisation’⁸. This might partially be due to the complex and scattered research setting that indeed calls for extreme persistence and length of breath when undertaking regional research endeavours. However – as the MPPG research engagement excellently proves – such endeavours are not only possible and eventually extremely fruitful, but also very well received and responded to by experts from the region. It seems that all that was needed in order to start off lively regional collaboration was a unifying initial force and a common denominator. These two, the initial impulse and the common denominator, in the form of the MPPG and the research concept of a ‘Balkan Criminology’, managed to bring together an enormous research potential from the region.

The institutional framework of the ‘Balkan Criminology’ research concept is the MPPG that was established in January 2013 as a joint venture of the MPI and the PFZ. However, the ‘Balkan Criminology concept’ itself was developed back in May 2012 at the MPI with the aim of providing criminology in Southeastern Europe with a research concept that would be tailor fit to the region’s specific needs⁹. A successful funding application with the MPG then provided for the basics in order to set up a criminological research division, the MPPG, at the PFZ. Based on the MPG’s Letter of Appointment, the MPPG’s mission has been set forth in its two basic legal documents: the Contract to Establish a Partner Group of the MPI for Foreign and International Criminal Law called the Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, concluded between the MPI and the PFZ end of January 2013 (hereafter referred to as MPPG Contract); and the Annex to the Contract (hereafter referred to as MPPG Annex)¹⁰. Whereas the Contract establishes the MPPG and provides the ground rules for its operation, the Annex clearly defines the MPPG’s mission, its research agenda, the various activities and usage of funds.

The MPPG mission can be best summarised as further developing the collaboration between the MPI and PFZ in the field of criminology and criminal justice, while producing mutual benefits for both partners – the PFZ gets support for establishing a regional centre of criminological excellence (the MPPG), while the MPI gains access to the Balkans and positions itself as a key player in the regional research setting (via the MPPG). Special attention is hereby given to integrating PhD candidates from the PFZ conducting research projects at the MPI into the MPPG structure and its research activities. Such a research framework should multiplex the research efforts, producing far more than the mere sum of the individual outputs. A realistic objective at the start of the MPPG was to involve three PhD researchers in its work. This number has grown steadily and currently the MPPG has, in addition to its leader, a total of seven research engaged MPPG members.

The MPPG mission covers four main tasks:

- first and foremost, conducting criminological research in line with the ‘Balkan Criminology scientific concept’ which is the basis for the MPPG’s research agenda (see Sections 4 and 5);
- second, establishing and hosting a network of relevant experts, the BCNet, that should enable a synergy of efforts in the field of criminology and criminal justice research in the Balkans, a field that can currently be best described as chaotic, uncoordinated, and overlapping (see Section 6);
- third, producing scientific publications on Balkan Criminology topics (see Section 8);
- and fourth, organising regular Balkan Criminology events in the form of scientific conferences that gather experts from the region and beyond (collecting expertise), as well as training courses for young researchers (disseminating knowledge) (see Section 7).

The MPPG should in the long run provide for a solid basis for research coordination and fusion of outputs, steadily evolving with its leader and members into a regionally recognizable centre of criminological excellence, able to channel research inquiries from the EU into the Balkans and vice versa.



Notes:

¹ *Sundhaussen, H.* (2014). The Balkan Peninsula: A Historical Region Sui Generis. In: Getoš Kalac, A.-M., Albrecht, H.-J. & Kilchling, M. (eds.), Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans: A Survey on Criminology and Crime with an Expedition into the Criminal Landscape of the Balkans. Balkan Criminology Publication Series Volume BC 1. Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V. in coop. with University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin, 3-22.

² “Southeastern Europe ranges from the western part of the former Kingdom of Hungary, the present Slovakia, over Hungary and the Republic of Moldova to approximately Odessa on the Black Sea. Everything that lies below this line is Southeastern Europe.” Cit. *Sundhaussen* (2014).

³ The Balkans today include 9 states “Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia (not including Vojvodina), Kosovo, Montenegro, the Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria, the European part of Turkey (Eastern Thrace), Greece, and Albania”, whereas “Slovenia, Croatia, Vojvodina (North Serbia) as well as Hungary, Transsylvania, and the Romanian part of the Banat (aside from the Romanian Old Kingdom, which is an exception)” are not part of the Balkans, but belong to the broader concept of ‘Southeastern Europe’, which in this contribution is also referred to as ‘Balkan relevant neighboring countries’. Cit. *Sundhaussen* (2014).

⁴ Cit. *Sundhaussen* (2014).

⁵ *Getoš, A.-M.* (2013). Max-Planck-Partnergruppe für »Balkan Criminology«. Ein kriminologisches Forschungskonzept für Südosteuropa. Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform 96/4, 340–352; *Getoš, A.-M.* (2012). Politische Gewalt auf dem Balkan. Schwerpunkt: Terrorismus und Hasskriminalität – Konzepte, Entwicklungen und Analysen. Kriminologische Forschungsberichte aus dem Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht Band K 155. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin, 84-104.

⁶ *Getoš Kalac, A.-M., Albrecht, H.-J. & Kilchling, M.* (eds.) (2014). Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans: A Survey on Criminology and Crime with an Expedition into the Criminal Landscape of the Balkans. Balkan Criminology Publication Series Volume BC 1. Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V. in coop. with University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin; *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* (2008). Crime and its Impact on the Balkans and Affected Countries. Vienna.

⁷ See for more details and data *Getoš Kalac, A.-M.* (2014). Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans. In: Getoš Kalac, A.-M., Albrecht, H.-J. & Kilchling, M. (eds.), Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans: A Survey on Criminology and Crime with an Expedition into the Criminal Landscape of the Balkans. Balkan Criminology Publication Series Volume BC 1. Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V. in coop. with University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin, 23-55.

⁸ For a more recent example see *Tonry, M.* (2014). Whither European Criminology? Newsletter of the European Society of Criminology 2. Available online at: www.esnewsletter.org/node/218 [06.06.2015].

⁹ The then still called ‘research concept’ was first published on the PFZ’s homepage (see *Getoš, A.-M.* (2012). Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans. Freiburg. Available online at: www.pravo.hr/criminologia-balkanica [06.06.2015].), before it became the MPPG’s basic scientific programme published on its own homepage in June 2013 (www.balkan-criminology.eu). The scientific work on the ‘Research Concept for Southeast Europe’ was conducted in the framework of a Max Planck Society Post-Doc scholarship and research stay at the MPI. For the ‘push’ in this research direction, the continuous and generous support as well as the general scientific mentorship sincere thanks go to Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. *Hans-Jörg Albrecht*. Without his energetic endorsement and Dr. *Michael Kilchling*’s kind collegial assistance and constant encouragement there most probably would have been neither a MPPG nor a BCNet.

¹⁰ See the Appendix for the relevant legal documents.

2. Organisation & Infrastructure

2. ORGANISATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

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Funding Institution: Max Planck Society

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Host Institution: Zagreb Faculty of Law

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Partner Institution: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

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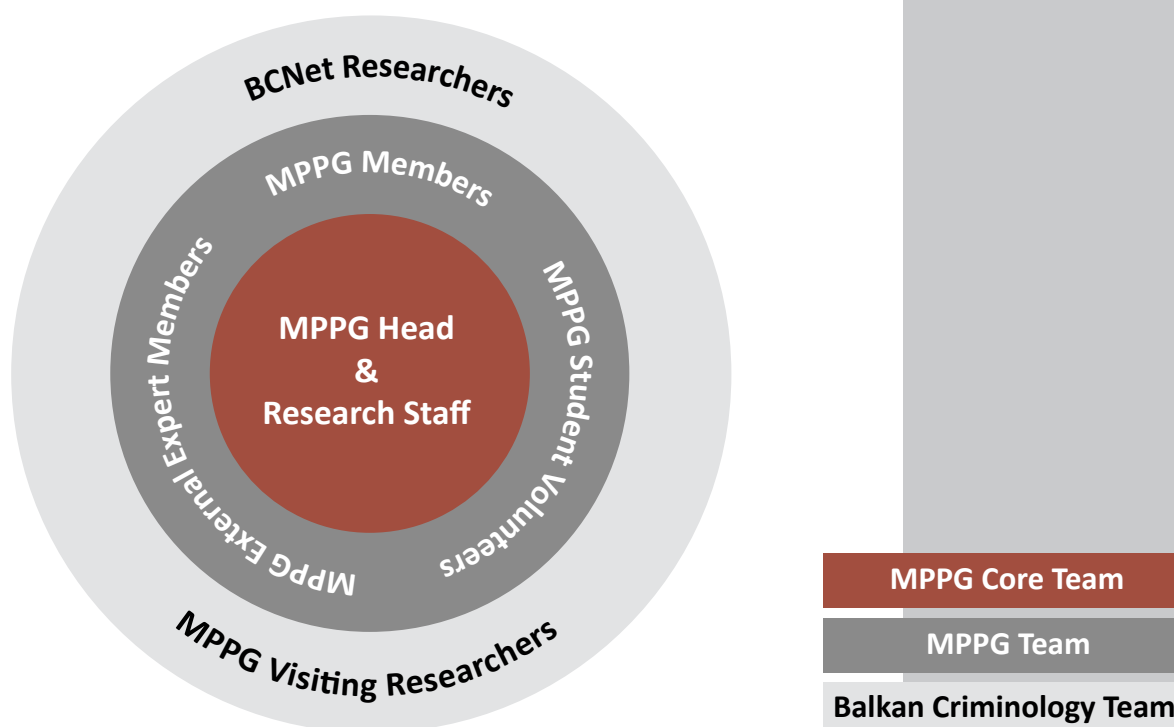
The Scientific Advisory Board

The MPPG profile can best be presented by describing its distinctive features. First a general overview of the research team shall help facilitate a basic understanding of the MPPG organisation. Here the different types of MPPG researcher status and affiliation will be explained, since these in turn determine the scope and type of MPPG involvement. A look at the MPPG infrastructure will then provide core information on what has been accomplished so far in terms of capacity building (corporate visual identity, office and webpage) and what tasks still lie ahead (criminological library). Finally, the institutional support provided by the MPPG's funding, host and partner institutions will be briefly presented, as well as the composition and expertise of the MPPG Scientific Advisory Board.

The Team

The team of researchers gathered in the MPPG consists of its Head (Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac), research staff (Ms Bezić and Mr Ressler), members (Mr Vojta, Dr. Roksandić Vidlička, Mr Maršavelski, Dr. Dragičević Prtenjača and Mr Mihaljević), an external expert member (Prof. Dr. Knežević) and student volunteers (Mr Mišević, Mr Martinković,

Ms Jurković and Ms Bogović). In addition to this basic MPPG team, there are also a visiting researcher (Prof. Dr. Winterdyk) and all the researchers involved in the BCNet (see Section 6 for details). Currently there is a total of approx. 30 researchers actively involved in the Balkan Criminology research concept within the framework of the MPPG.



THE MPPG CORE TEAM

The Head of MPPG and the research staff are the operational core of the MPPG. The work of the MPPG is coordinated by its Head, who holds a tenure track position at the PFZ's Chair for Criminal Law. This means that the Head's MPPG work is an addition to the full time teaching obligations at the PFZ. Besides the overall coordination of MPPG activities and members, the Head is responsible for all areas of work, including research, network activities,

publications, courses and conferences, etc., as well as budget and accounting. Here the Head of MPPG is assisted by the MPPG research staff, who are employed as assistants at the PFZ with half positions. The research staff is funded out of the basic MPG budget and on a daily basis manages the MPPG office. In addition to their office tasks the research staff is also involved in ongoing research projects and conducts own PhD research projects.

The MPPG Team in front of the MPPG Office in Zagreb

(from left to right: Mr Martinković, Mr Maršavelski, Ms Jurković, Mr Ressler, Prof. Dr. Knežević, Ms Bezić, Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac, Dr. Dragičević Prtenjača and Mr Mihaljević; missing: Mr Vojta, Dr. Roksandić Vidlička, Mr Mišević and Ms Bogović).



THE MPPG TEAM

The MPPG members are current or former PhD candidates who conduct their research projects as part of and in the context of the MPPG research agenda. Most of them are (senior) assistants with full time teaching obligations at the PFZ's Chair for Criminal Law, whereas one member is based at the MPI with a DAAD scholarship and another one works for the Croatian Ministry of Interior while conducting PhD research at the PFZ. All of them are continuously involved in MPPG research activities and contribute to certain other areas of work (courses, conferences, publications etc.). External expert

members are another MPPG member category which enables the MPPG to include renowned scholars in its research activities. Currently there is one active external expert member actively involved in MPPG research projects. There are also the student volunteers who are at an advanced level of their studies included in MPPG activities. This is not only an excellent opportunity for students to gain research experience, but also ensures that the MPPG always has a pool of promising young researchers that could potentially become PhD candidates and perhaps even MPPG research staff.

THE BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY TEAM

The MPPG also hosts visiting researchers which provides opportunities for close cooperation and joint work in common fields of interest. Although the primary target group are researchers from the Balkans and the relevant neighbouring countries, visiting researchers from all parts of the world are eligible. This is also a channel to infuse expertise from internationally renowned scholars into the MPPG. Finally, there are the MPPG's BCNet researchers from the partner institutions in 14 different Balkan and relevant neighbouring countries (15-20 individuals in total). Although they are not formally part of the MPPG, they are strongly involved in all the MPPG activities and therefore definitely part of the team in

a broader sense. This cooperative network of researchers frequently engages in regional research projects, joint publications and MPPG events in the form of conferences and courses.



The Corporate Visual Identity

BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

From the very start of the MPPG it was clear that an appealing, meaningful and professionally designed corporate visual identity package would be necessary in order to brand the MPPG work. But since all MPPGs are by definition set up for a maximum of five years (see Heading Institutional Support in this Section for more details) it would have made little sense to brand the MPPG organisational framework. So it was decided to brand the MPPG content, the 'Balkan Criminology', and not the organisational structure of the MPPG. This should in the long run ensure that the work of the MPPG survives its own organisational framework, regardless of future MPPG status and even existence. The basic visual identity design was developed in close cooperation with the MPI in Freiburg where Mr Thomas Breitner developed the core idea of the design. The square as a whole presents the Balkans and symbolises its common identity, while at the same time indicating its

mosaic like nature and diversity in terms of ethnicity, religion, language etc. The square design also subtly alludes to the red square visual identity of the Republic of Croatia, where the MPPG is seated. The visual identity has so far been used to brand the MPPG work in all its areas, as well as the MPPG interior and exterior office design, but it was esp. effective for promotional and print material (conference posters, maps and flyers, book covers, pens etc. – for a selection see the Appendix). The logo has also been slightly adjusted and is currently being used to brand the BCNet, which should in any case become a permanent feature of the criminological landscape of the Balkans. Accordingly the BCNet visual identity package is being provided to all the BCNet partners, which should not only help in creating a sense of commonness amongst the BCNet, but also help further branding 'Balkan Criminology'.



The Office

Due to the courtesy of the Croatian State Office for the Administration of State Owned Property and only a few months after its establishment, in June 2013, the MPPG already managed to acquire own office space at an exclusive location in the Zagreb city centre. This is not only highly important for the work of the MPPG team, but also a necessity since the PFZ constantly struggles with a lack of office space for its staff. Without the own office premises it would have been extremely difficult to setup a common and adequate work environment for the MPPG team.

The PFZ generously funded the full equipping of the office premises and in March 2014 the office became operational. The office maintenance and lease costs are also being provided for by the PFZ. The spacious office stretches over 93 m² and includes a big meeting and presentation room on the ground floor, as well as two office rooms and a guest working corner on the upper floor used by MPPG members, the external expert member, visiting researcher and the student volunteers. There is also enough space for the MPPG library on both floors.



The Website

The MPPG website, www.balkan-criminology.eu, has been fully operational since July 2013. Some basic content has been taken from the MPPG Head's 'Balkan Criminology' research concept which had been published already earlier at www.pravo.unizg.hr/criminologia-balkanica. The new website includes detailed

information about the MPPG, its founding institutions, the research concept and agenda, the three research focuses, all ongoing and finalised projects, the team with individual profiles, projects and publication listings, the BCNet with partner profiles, the events (esp. the conferences and courses), the

publications (book series and newsletter), a listing of Balkan Criminology relevant publications and links. The website is constantly being updated and new data is added weekly by the MPPG research staff. The MPI's IT department played a major role in developing the website and together with the PFZ' IT department supports the research staff in its maintenance. Future plans include an on-line library catalogue, a mobile version of the website, and the translation of basic content and all BCNet partner features into all the languages of the Balkan and relevant neighbouring countries. Especially the translation into regional languages should help to attract more visits from all Balkan countries, as up to now the majority of hits come from English language browsers (followed by Croatian, Turkish, German and Slovenian). Currently the website is available in English and Croatian.



The Criminological Library

With the help from the MPI, PFZ and partner institutions, the MPPG has started to create what in the long run should become the leading specialised collection of criminological books and periodicals in the region. So far, several donation packages from the MPI and partner institutions have been received. The collection currently includes around 100 books and more than 100 issues of the *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform*, a leading journal in the fields of crime and crime control within German speaking countries. New do-

nations of criminological and criminal justice publications for the BCNet library have been guaranteed via the BCNet cooperation agreements. Expert librarian assistance of the PFZ Library ensures that each volume is listed and catalogued within a separate MPPG collection as part of the general library of the PFZ. This also ensures accessibility to the whole corpus via the PFZ Library's on-line catalogue (<http://knjiznica.pravo.hr>). The MPPG is continuously working to increase the quantity, quality and diversity of its criminological collection.

Institutional Support

As a joint venture of the MPI and PFZ, funded by the MPG, the MPPG depends on the support of all these institutions in terms of basic annual funding, hosting and co-funding, as well as cooperation in all areas of work. In the next paragraphs

the MPG's instrument of granting MPPGs will be presented, as well as its role in terms of strengthening the MPG's internationalisation. The role of the PFZ as host institution and the MPI's partner position will also be briefly addressed.

FUNDING INSTITUTION: MAX PLANCK SOCIETY

The Max Planck Society has developed a variety of instruments which are specifically tailored towards the advancement of international collaboration. One of these instruments are the Max Planck Partner Groups. These are a useful instrument as a joint promotion of junior scientists with countries interested in strengthening their

research through international cooperation. MPPGs can be set up with an institute abroad with the proviso that, following a research residency at a Max Planck Institute, top junior scientists (post docs) return to a leading and appropriately-equipped laboratory in their home country where they should carry out further re-



search on a subject that is also in the interests of their previous host Max Planck institute (for more details see www.mpg.de/en/international). As of 07/01/2013 some 37 MPPGs have been in operation worldwide, three of these in the humanities and social sciences section. Since the start of the program in 1999, the Freiburg-Zagreb MPPG is the fifth in this field and the only one in Europe. Besides advancing international collaboration on the side of the MPG, PFZ and MPI, the MPPG as an instrument also provides top junior scientists with the opportunity to

set up an own research group and to independently conduct scientific research in areas of own interest. Such an early start into the scientific business in the position of a MPPG Head certainly also positively effects junior scientists' careers, while enabling them to stay closely connected to their previous host Max Planck institute. Although the basic funding is rather modest it proves to be an excellent incentive for generating further (external) funds. In addition the MPG sometimes provides additional ad hoc funding that helps MPPGs to kick-off.

HOST INSTITUTION: ZAGREB FACULTY OF LAW

The MPPG is not a legal entity. While seated at the PFZ it largely depends on the host institution's support. Here the PFZ plays a major role and from the very beginning has been strongly involved in the whole process. After the MPPG's establishment the PFZ has been continuously supporting the MPPG Head in all her work, institutionally and through co-financing of conferences, courses, publications, research trips, project meetings, etc. Thus the PFZ made capital investments into the MPPG office and its equipment. Through the MPPG the PFZ has not only broadened its international cooperation, but via the BCNet also gained a lead role in the region in terms of criminological research and networking. The strong commitment of the PFZ has not been interrupted by the change in Faculty administration in 2013, as the further

development of the MPPG into a regional centre of criminological excellence is obviously a goal that is energetically pursued by any Faculty administration. Excellent examples of the MPPG's work in light of strengthening the PFZ-MPI cooperation are the 2014 launch of the 'Balkan Criminology' publication series that is being jointly published by both institutions, jointly organised international scientific conferences in 2013 and 2014, as well as two joint doctorates ('co-tutelle') of MPPG members (one recently finalised) and three ongoing doctorates of MPPG members and research staff at the MPI & the Freiburg University's Faculty of Law. The setting-up and the existence of the MPPG definitely boosted the already good PFZ-MPI cooperation and without any doubt significantly contributed to taking it to the next level.

PARTNER INSTITUTION: MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

The MPI's role as partner institution is twofold. On one side the MPI provides scientific advice and guidance in research matters, including the mentoring of several PhD candidates, as well as support in areas such as publishing, IT, fundraising, promotion, etc. On the other side, it gains access to the research potential in the Balkans and relevant neighbouring countries, with the opportunity to significantly broaden its international cooperation throughout the region. Currently the MPPG is in the process of setting up the legal framework of the BCNet via trilateral cooperation agreements between the MPI, the PFZ and all the partner institutions in the 14 different countries of the region (see the Balkan Criminology Network Cooperation Agreement in the Appendix and Section 6 for more details). Since the BCNet, in contrast to the MPPG, is not limited in its duration, these cooperation

agreements and the research collaborations they produce will be a permanent added value for the MPI. A successful outcome of a pending COST application focusing specifically on the BCNet activities should additionally boost this collaboration. In terms of research contents, the MPPG research agenda is also in the focus of the MPI research program. As the majority of MPPG research projects are conducted in collaboration with the MPI both sides can take profit. Bearing in mind that the Balkans have so far received only limited research attention, this positions the MPI as a pioneer in the region. Through the framework of the MPPG the cooperation has been significantly upgraded and swiftly multiplexed into the whole region, with obvious and lasting benefits for the MPI, the MPPG, the PFZ, and of course all the partners in the Balkans and relevant neighbouring countries.



The Scientific Advisory Board

In accordance with the MPPG Contract, the MPI and the PFZ have set up an advisory board for the MPPG consisting of three members, one from Germany (Prof. Dr. Marie-Claire Foblets), one from Croatia (Prof. Dr. Marko Baretić) and one from a third country (Prof. Dr. Letizia Paoli). The role of the advisory board is to meet after two years, if possible on site, and to evaluate the work of the MPPG. It also decides on the extension of the MPPG, which has initially been set up for three years, by two more years. If the evaluation is positive, the advisory board will submit a concluding report at the end of the five year period and elaborate on possibilities for a continuation of the MPPG in a new format. Such format within the structures of the MPG may be, e.g., a Max Planck Center or a Partner Institute (see Section 9).

Prof. Dr. Letizia Paoli

Leuven Institute of Criminology, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium

Letizia Paoli is full professor of criminology at University of Leuven's Faculty of Law. Italian by birth, she received her Ph.D. in social and political sciences from the European University Institute in Florence in 1997, after studying political and social sciences at the University of Florence and at Georgetown University in Washington, DC.

From 1998 to 2006 she was a senior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany, holding for the last five years a research professorship. She has been visiting scholar or professor at the Universities of Giessen, Tübingen, Paris I (Sorbonne) and Rotterdam. In the 1990s she served as consultant to the Italian Ministries of the Interior and Justice, the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP, now UNODC) and the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).

Letizia Paoli is the Vice-President of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy and a member of the Scientific Committee of the European Monitoring Centre of Drugs and Drug Addiction. Since 2009, she also chairs a commission set up by the Rector of Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg, Germany, to evaluate the local Sport Medicine Department, which has since the 1970s been suspected of doping practices.

Since the early 1990s she has published extensively on the Italian mafia, organised crime, illegal and semi-illegal markets and related control policies, including most recently the market for doping products and the related control policy. With Victoria Greenfield, she has also developed a new tool to systematically assess the harms of criminal activities and applied it to several criminal activities in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Her main fields of research are empirical analysis as well as substantive and normative theorizing on different forms of serious and organised crimes, illegal and semi-illegal markets and related control policies as well as the harms and perceived crime seriousness of criminal activities.

Prof. Dr. Marie-Claire Foblets

Director, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle (Saale), Germany

Having been born in Belgium and spending most of her youth in that country, Marie-Claire Foblets soon became interested in plural societies and the conditions for sustainable peace among diverse groups. She was trained in law at the universities of Antwerp (1977-1979) and Leuven (1979-1982) in Belgium, and also studied Thomist philosophy in parallel with law. Thanks to a study fellowship (1982-1983), she was given the opportunity to pursue further study in philosophy at the Wilhelms University of Münster, Germany, and to complete her studies in social and cultural anthropology (1985).



Upon completion of her studies, Marie-Claire Foblets was called to the French-speaking section of the Brussels Bar. She spent a decade practicing law with a firm that specialized in matters related to migration and minority issues. In the same period, she defended her doctoral thesis in social and cultural anthropology, which was inspired to a large extent by her legal practice.

For more than twenty years she taught law as well as social and cultural anthropology in the universities of Antwerp and Brussels. Before becoming a member of the Max Planck Society in March 2012, she was professeur ordinaire (full professor) at the Catholic University of Leuven, where she headed the Institute for Migration Law and Legal Anthropology. She has also been a member of various networks of researchers focusing either on the study of the application of Islamic law in Europe or on law and migration in Europe, including the Association française d'anthropologie du droit (AFAD), of which she served as co-president for several years.

In 2001, she was elected to the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts (KVAB). In 2004, she received the Francqui Prize, the most distinguished scientific award in the humanities in Belgium.

In 2012, Marie-Claire Foblets accepted her current position with the Max Planck Society, with a view to establish a new Department of Law & Anthropology at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology.

Her main fields of research are social anthropological analysis and legal practice, religious diversity in a secular context, European migration and asylum policy, transnational citizenship and human rights protection, Islam in Europe, international family law; research regions are Europe and Maghreb.

Prof. Dr. Marko Baretić
Vice-dean for international relations, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Marko Baretić studied law at University of Zagreb's Faculty of Law and obtained the diploma in law in 1995. In 1998 he completed postgraduate course in European Union trade law, WTO Law, arbitration law and commercial law at the Asser College Europe, Asser Institute, The Hague, The Netherlands. In 2001 Baretić obtained his Master of Legal Sciences diploma for his master thesis titled "Precontractual Liability" from the Faculty of Law University of Zagreb and in 2006 the Doctor of Legal Sciences (Ph.D.) diploma (title of the dissertation: "Civil Law Liability for Defective Products") from the same Faculty. In 2004 he passed the State judiciary exam before the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Croatia.

Marko Baretić joined the Zagreb Faculty of Law in 1997 as the junior assistant at the Chair of Civil Law. As of 2011 he occupies the position of an associate professor at the Chair of Civil Law. From 2007 to 2009 he served as the vice-dean of the Faculty of Law, responsible for curricular activities. As of 2013 he serves as the vice-dean of the same Faculty, responsible for international relations.

He currently teaches civil law courses (general part of the civil law, law of obligations, real property law and succession law) and consumer protection courses (Croatian CP and European CP) at the Zagreb Faculty of Law, both at graduate and postgraduate level. From 2008 to 2010 he taught property law in Central and Eastern European countries at the summer school program of the Indiana University School of Law – Indianapolis in Mlini, Croatia.

In addition, he has been active in numerous working groups responsible for the drafting of various legislative acts in the Republic of Croatia, including the Obligations Act, the Consumer Protection Act and the Illicit Advertising Act. He was a member of the working group 28 (consumer protection and health) of the negotiations team of the Republic of Croatia for the accession to the EU. Currently he is acting as the representative of the Republic of Croatia in the working group III (online dispute resolution) of UNCITRAL.

Main fields of research are Croatian and European civil law, particularly law of obligations (contracts and tort), Croatian and European consumer protection law.



3. The Research Team

3. THE RESEARCH TEAM

Head

23 *Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac*

Research Staff

24 *Reana Bezić*

25 *Karlo Ressler*

Members

26 *Filip Vojta*

27 *Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička*

28 *Aleksandar Maršavelski*

29 *Marta Dragičević Prtenjača*

29 *Pero Mihaljević*

External Expert Member

30 *Mladen Knežević*

Visiting Researcher

31 *John Winterdyk*

Student Volunteers

31 *Dominik Mišković*

32 *Marko Martinković*

32 *Nika Jurković*

33 *Željka Bogović*

Head

Type of affiliation: Head of the MPPG

Head of the MPPG since: November 2012

General research interests: Balkan Criminology; BCNet; RF I: Violence Research, Terrorism, Political Violence, Hate Crimes, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets; RF II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime, ISRD; RF III: International Sentencing; Imprisonment in the Balkans

MPPG projects:

- Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans (head of project)
- Balkan Criminology – Focus on Organised Crime and Illegal Markets: Sex, Guns and ‘Balkan Rock ‘n Roll’ (head of project)
- Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – A Qualitative Analysis (project supervision)
- TRAFSTAT Croatia – Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking (head of project)
- A Criminological and Criminal Law Analysis of Prostitution in Croatia (supervision)
- ISRD3 Croatia – International Self-Report Delinquency Study (head of project)
- Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings (project supervision)
- Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia (head of project)
- Imprisonment in the Balkans (head of project)
- Life Imprisonment Worldwide – The Balkan Component (head of the Balkan Component)
- RJ Croatia – Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level – Supporting and Protecting Victims (head of project)

MPPG activities:

- Overall MPPG management (research, staff, publications, events, network, funding & budget, reporting etc.)
- MPPG team coordination and research supervision
- MPG, MPI and PFZ relations
- Strategic planning, international and regional relations
- Fundraising
- Research and publication
- MPPG promotion

About the Head of the MPPG:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac graduated at the Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg – Faculty of Law (LL.M.) in 2004 and obtained her doctoral degree (Dr. jur.) at the same University in 2010 with her dissertation on political violence in the Balkans. From 2005 to 2006 she was head of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and member of the Working-Group for Croatia’s EU Accession Negotiations in the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of the Republic of Croatia. She joined the University of Zagreb’s Faculty of Law as a lecturer in 2006 where she was appointed Assistant Professor with a tenure track position in 2011. She was appointed head of the MPPG for Balkan Criminology by the President of the Max Planck Society in November, 2012. She conducted a variety of national and international research projects and spent several terms as scientific researcher at the MPI. She regularly delivers lectures abroad and is a course director of the International Spring Course ‘Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies’ and of the MPPG’s Intensive Course on Balkan Criminology, both held at the Inter University Centre in Dubrovnik. Her list of publications includes authored, co-authored, edited and co-edited books, articles and conference papers in Croatian, English, German, Italian and Spanish. Getoš Kalac is a regular full member and executive editor of the Yearbook of the Croatian Academy for Legal Sciences and general editor of the Publication Series of the MPPG for Balkan Criminology (together with Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht), a sub-series of the Research Series of the MPI, pub-



Name:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, LL.M.

E-mail:

a.getos@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:

+385 1 6449 472 or 470

lished jointly with the PFZ and in cooperation with Dunker & Humblot, Berlin. She received several national and international awards and fellowships and is a member of the Croatian Academy for Legal Sciences, the Croatian Society for Criminal Law Sciences and Practice, the Croatian Society of Criminalists and the European Society of Criminology (member of the board since 2014).

Planned research activities in the coming years:

The priority in terms of research plans is to successfully finalise ongoing research projects (see listing above), esp. those dealing with RF III (Imprisonment in the Balkans and the Balkan component of the Life Imprisonment project) and to publish the research findings as the 3rd volume of the MPPG's book series in 2016. Furthermore, a research topic from RF II (most probably juvenile delinquency or perceptions of crime, depending on BCNet preferences) will be the subject of the next regional study and should result in a new volume of the MPPG's book series in 2017.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

Currently there is one major funding application pending – COST (Balkan Criminology Network). Another one has been submitted to the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (Study on comprehensive policy review of anti-trafficking projects funded by the EC). Several funding applications are in process of being submitted (Open Society Foundation, Volkswagen-Stiftung, Sofja Kovalevskaja Award of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation). However, the priority in terms of planned funding applications relates to ensuring the MPPG's continuity during the maximum of 5 years, and focuses on allocating future basic funds from foreign (MPG, EU etc.) and domestic (University of Zagreb, Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports etc.) sources that would enable the MPPG to develop into a sustainable regional centre of criminological excellence.

Research Staff



Name:
Reana Bezić, LL.M.

E-mail:
r.bezic@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:
+385 1 6449 470

Type of affiliation: MPPG Research Staff

Part of the MPPG since: March 2013 as Administrative Assistant, April 2014 as Researcher

General research interests: RF II: Youth Delinquency; Victimisation Studies; Cross-National Comparison; Self-Reports; Fear of Crime and Attitudes towards Punishment; Quantitative Criminology

MPPG projects:

- Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings
- ISRD3 Croatia – International Self-Report Delinquency Study
- Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia
- RJ Croatia – Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level – Supporting and Protecting Victims

MPPG activities:

- Quantitative Analysis
- Organisation of the Balkan Criminology Course
- Website Management
- Accounting
- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications
- Research

About the Member:

Reana Bezić has been a member of the MPPG since 2013 and an assistant at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law since 2014. She is also a PhD candidate at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law with the doctoral dissertation 'Juvenile Delinquency in

the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings'. She conducts the MPPG research project on "ISRD3 Croatia – International Self-Report Delinquency Study". She graduated law at the University of Zagreb. During her studies, Ms Bezić participated in numerous seminars, conferences and programmes and she also worked as a trainee in various fields of law. Along with juvenile delinquency, her research interests include victimisation studies, cross-national comparison, self-reports and quantitative criminology. Within the MPPG she is responsible for the BC website management and the organisation of the BC courses. She has also participated as a junior researcher in the project 'RJ Croatia – Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level – Supporting and Protecting Victims'.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

The priority for the following period is to successfully conclude the research on juvenile delinquency in the Balkans within the doctoral dissertation topic. In order to do this, a cross-national comparison regarding juvenile delinquency will be based on the ISRD3-study findings. Besides this, Ms Bezić is planning to assist in quantitative analysis in other research topics and contribute to the other research activities of the MPPG.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

- Project funding application in process of submission to the City of Varaždin. If successful, the project will fund the comprehensive analysis of the self-reported data on juvenile delinquency in Varaždin. The analysis should also suggest appropriate future measures in the field of juvenile delinquency.
- Project funding application in process of submission for the Open Society Fellowship. If successful, the project will fund research on juvenile delinquency in the Balkans. The funds should cover own personnel costs, as well as field work and empirical research.

Type of affiliation: MPPG Research Staff

Part of the MPPG since: August 2013 as Student Volunteer, January 2014 as Researcher

General research interests: RF I: Trafficking in Human Beings, Illegal Migration and Human Smuggling; Violence Research; Organised Crime; Illegal Markets; EU Aspects of the Policies against Organised Crime and Illegal Migration; Human Rights; Qualitative Criminology; RF II: Fear of Crime and Attitudes Towards Punishment

MPPG projects:

- Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – A Qualitative Analysis
- TRAFSTAT Croatia – Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking
- Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia

MPPG activities:

- Coordination of the Balkan Criminology Network
- Organisation of the Annual Conferences
- BC Links
- Website Management
- Organisation of the Balkan Criminology Panels and Working Group at the ESC Conferences
- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications
- Research

About the Member:

Karlo Ressler is a Member of the MPPG as an Assistant at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law. He graduated from the same Faculty *magna cum laude* in 2013 and had spent the last year of his studies at the University of Sheffield, UK. As a student, he had been actively involved in debating and had participated in several World Universities Debating Championships. He has interned at a Vienna law firm specialised for strategic litigation before the ECHR and has participated in numerous legal and professional programmes across Europe and beyond. Within the



Name:

Karlo Ressler, LL.M.

E-mail:

k.ressler@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:

+385 1 6449 470

MPPG, Mr Ressler is responsible for the coordination of the BC Network. He is a PhD candidate at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law with the doctoral dissertation “Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – A Qualitative Analysis”. He has participated in conducting a longitudinal research on fear of crime and punitivity. So far he has published a scientific article and several conference reports. He has held presentations at the ESC panels and other conferences, courses and workshops.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

The priority for the following period is to successfully conclude the research on trafficking in human beings in Southeast Europe within the doctoral dissertation topic. In order to do this, several study trips throughout the region are envisaged. Besides this, Mr Ressler will deepen the research into trafficking-related phenomena in the region and contribute to the other research activities of the MPPG.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

- Pending project funding application for the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs as one of the partners in the project: ‘Study on comprehensive policy review of anti-trafficking projects funded by the EC’. If successful, the project will fund the comprehensive review which should strengthen future anti-trafficking projects.
- Project funding application in process of submission for the VW Foundation: ‘Crossing Borders with Balkan Criminology’. If successful, the project will fund research on illegal migration and related human trafficking and human smuggling in the Balkans. The funds should cover own personnel costs, as well as field work and empirical research.
- Project funding application in process of submission for the Open Society Fellowship. If successful, the project will fund research on juvenile delinquency in the Balkans. The funds should cover own personnel costs, as well as field work and empirical research.

Members



Name:
Filip Vojta, LL.M.

E-mail:
f.vojta@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:
+49 761 7081 314

Type of affiliation: MPPG Member

Part of the MPPG since: January 2013

General research interests: RF III: International Sentencing, International Criminal Justice, Transitional Justice; Terrorism Research; Supranational Criminology; Qualitative Criminology; Sociology of Conflicts and Violence; Human Rights; Penology, Theories of Punishment, Punitive Policies and Practices; Prison Research

MPPG projects:

- Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia
- Life Imprisonment Worldwide – The Balkan Component

MPPG activities:

- Interdisciplinary Research and Publishing
- Management of the BC Publications Database
- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications
- Research

About the Member:

Filip Vojta studied at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law, where he obtained his LL.M. in 2011. He was a guest research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (MPICC), where he has also been enrolled as a PhD Candidate within the Inter-

national Max Planck Research School on “Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment” since 2012. Mr Vojta has been a Member of the MPPG since January 2013. Within the MPPG, Mr Vojta is heavily involved in interdisciplinary research, management of the BC Publications database as well as regular lecturing at the BC Events. He has participated in numerous specialisation programmes, international conferences and workshops in various fields of law, criminology and social anthropology and is a Vice Chair of the ESC Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group. He has been regularly publishing in areas of international criminal law, supranational criminology and penology. Since 2014 he has been a PhD Spokesperson at the MPICC.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

The priority for the following period is to successfully conclude the research on the enforcement of the ICTY sentences within the doctoral dissertation topic. The research results, heavily based on a first-hand data acquired through ongoing exploratory interviews with imprisoned ICTY convicts in different European states, will produce one of the first comprehensive theoretical-empirical studies about the enforcement of international sentences, thus providing valuable facts for the further development of law and practice in this important area of justice. Mr Vojta will also continue his active engagement in other research activities and events of the MPPG.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

Upon the approaching completion of the doctoral research project, an application for the funding of a post-doctoral research project will be submitted. The following project is intended to deepen the research on the gross human-rights violations in the Balkans, their impact on the region as well as the criminal justice reaction to them. Currently, several major national and international fellowships and project grants are being overviewed for the proposal submission. If successful, the pending application should provide funds for the research project; including own personnel costs, as well as fieldwork and empirical research.

Type of affiliation: MPPG Member

Part of the MPPG since: April 2014

General research interests: RF I: Serious State-corporate Crimes and Violations of Human Rights; Grand Corruption and Political Economic Violence; Preventing Radicalisation and Financing of Terrorism; Organised Crime; Illegal Markets; Serious EU, Regional (Balkan) and International (Transitional) Economic Crimes; Asset Recovery of Serious State-corporate crimes; Transitional Justice; ICC and Crimes against humanity RF II: Economic security and Crimes of Globalisation RF III: Sentencing Political and Business Leaders for violation of economic and social (health) rights since Nuremberg; International Crimes and State-collar (political-white collar) Criminality and Gross Human Rights Violations; protection of victims in crisis situations.

MPPG project: Criminal Responsibilities for Severe Economic Crimes Committed in the Transitional Period

MPPG activities:

- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications
- Research

About the Member:

Dr. Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička has been a member of the MPPG since 2014 and is a senior lecturer at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law. After graduation from the same Faculty, she worked as a legal adviser to Croatian Medical Chamber and as a trainee in a law firm. She passed the bar exam. She defended her PhD thesis in 2015 in the framework of a joint doctorate (University of Zagreb and University of Freiburg). She obtained her MSc Degree in Company and Commercial Law at the University of Zagreb in 2011. She has published extensively and presented at domestic and international conferences. She has also participated in domestic and international projects. Currently, she acts as a representative in the UNODC Anti-Corruption Academic Expert Group and is Croatian representative in the US International Leadership Programme: Women



Name:

**Dr. Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička,
LL.M.**

E-mail:

**s.roksandic.vidlicka@balkan-
criminology.eu**

Phone:

+385 1 4564 317



Name:
Aleksandar Maršavelski, LL.M.

E-mail:
a.marsavelski@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:
+385 1 4564 317

Preventing Violent Extremism. She is Head of the Croatian Unit of the International Network of the UNESCO Chairs in Bioethics.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

She plans to publish the dissertation within the BC publications series. She will continue to focus her research on international crimes, political-white collar criminality and gross human rights violations. She plans to participate in establishing a Regional Anti-Corruption Network and in founding a Regional Network on Women Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

- Project funding application in process of submission for Horizon 2020 Balkan EU Integration Project in cooperation with the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies. The funds should cover own personnel costs, as well as field work and empirical research in the area of transitional justice in the Balkans.
- Plans to apply for postdoctoral research and scholarships

Type of affiliation: MPPG Member

Part of the MPPG since: April 2014

General research interests: RF I: Political Violence; Terrorism; Organised Crime; Illegal Markets; Political Corruption; RF III: International Sanctions; Sentencing Political Leaders; Preventive Detention and Alternative Sanctions

MPPG Project: Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences

MPPG activities:

- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications
- Research

About the Member:

Aleksandar Maršavelski graduated *summa cum laude* at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law in 2008. During his studies he obtained the Dean's and Rector's award. From 2009 to 2010 he worked as a junior assistant in the Directorate for Criminal Law, Ministry of Justice of Republic of Croatia. Since January 2010 he has worked as a research assistant (from May 2013 as assistant lecturer) at the Faculty of Law. In 2012, he obtained his LL.M. degree at Yale Law School, USA. In April 2014 he became a member of the MPPG. Currently he is enrolled as a postgraduate doctoral student in a joint degree programme with the Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg (Germany). He has published extensively in national and foreign publications as well as presented at domestic and international conferences.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

The priority for the following period is to successfully conclude the doctoral research on the responsibility of political parties for criminal offences within the doctoral dissertation topic. After acquiring the doctoral degree, he will continue to focus his research on political violence, political crime, political corruption as well as a broader scope of topics involving criminal liability of politicians in the region.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

Project funding application in process of submission for Horizon 2020 Balkan EU Integration Project in cooperation with the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies. The funds should cover own personnel costs, as well as field work and empirical research in the area of transitional justice in the Balkans.

Type of affiliation: MPPG Member

Part of the MPPG since: January 2015

General research interests: RF I: Illegal Markets; Illegal Waste Trading and Environmental Damages; Industrial Espionage; Bribery of Members of Parliament, Prosecutors and Judges; Corruption; Illegal Trading in Influence; Conflict of Interests; Juvenile Delinquency; Privacy Matters in Criminal Law and Criminology

MPPG project: WISKOS Croatia

MPPG activities:

- Research work
- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications

About the Member:

Dr. Marta Dragičević Prtenjača became a part of the MPPG in January 2015. She has been employed as senior assistant lecturer at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law since 2014, where she started her work as a research fellow in 2007. She graduated at the same Faculty in 2004. Her first employment was as a legal intern in an attorney office. She passed the bar exam. She was external associate of the work group for the enactment of Criminal Law and member of the working group for enactment of the Law on Legal Consequences of Conviction, Criminal Records and Rehabilitation. She was a member of the IPA-2008 project “Improving the Capacity of the University System to Create a Framework for Preventing Discrimination and Corruption aimed at Improving Academic Integrity”. She concluded her PhD on “Criminal Perspective on Passive Bribery in the Croatian Legal System” in 2014. She has published several scientific articles and held lectures at national and international courses, conferences and workshops.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

The priority for the following period is to successfully conclude the research on legal frame and other necessary issues regarding economic espionage in Croatia (WISKOS Croatia). In order to do this, study trips throughout Croatia are envisaged. Besides this, Ms Dragičević Prtenjača will carry out research regarding illegal waste trading and environmental damages, as well as contribute to the other research activities of the MPPG.

Type of affiliation: MPPG Member

Part of the MPPG since: April 2015

General research interests: RF I: Prostitution; Trafficking in Human Beings; Illegal Markets; Corruption; Abuse of Position; Qualitative Criminology

MPPG project: Criminological and Criminal Law Analysis of Prostitution in Croatia

MPPG activities:

- Research
- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications

About the Member:

Pero Mihaljević became a member of the MPPG in April 2015 as a distinguished police investigator at the Croatian Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organised Crime – USKOK. He is a PhD Candidate at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law with the doctoral dissertation title “A Criminological and Criminal Law Analysis of Prostitution in Croatia”. He has worked in the Directorate of Criminal Police as a police officer in USKOK since 2009. So far he has published several scientific articles. He has held presentations at several conferences, workshops and other events. His extensive experience from practice in criminal investigation and prosecution activities provides a highly insightful perspective for the Group.



Name:

Dr. Marta Dragičević Prtenjača, LL.M.

E-mail:

m.dragicevic.prtenjaca@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:

+385 1 4890 224



Name:

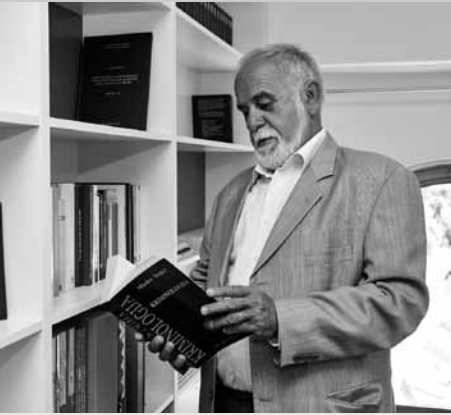
Pero Mihaljević

E-mail:

p.mihaljevic@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:

+385 98 730 100



Name:
Prof. Dr. Mladen Knežević,
sociologist

E-mail:
m.knezevic@balkan-
criminology.eu

Phone:
+385 91 345 49 95

Planned research activities in the coming years:

The priority for the following period is to successfully conclude the research of prostitution in Croatia within the doctoral dissertation topic. In order to do this, several study trips throughout the region are envisaged.

External Expert Member

Type of affiliation: MPPG External Expert Member

Part of the MPPG research team since: February 2015

General research interests: RF I: Trafficking in Human Beings; RF III: Prison Sentences; Restorative Justice; Relationships in the Social Structure of the Prison Institution; Treatment Models for Prisoners; Crime and Criminal Careers; Social Structure in Criminal Justice System

MPPG projects:

- RJ Croatia – Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level – Supporting and Protecting Victims
- UGPOL – He has an ugly face, must be a policeman

MPPG activities:

- Research
- Participation and Lecturing at the BC Events
- Contribution to the BC Publications

About the Member:

Prof. Dr. Mladen Knežević is a professor of social work and sociology. He received his MA and PhD in sociology from the University of Ljubljana – Faculty of Social Sciences. For nearly 20 years, he had worked in the Croatian prison system, including four years with juvenile delinquents. He has extensively used the small groups' model in his work with juvenile offenders. For almost 15 years, he had worked with delinquents who have committed crimes because of their alcohol dependency. During the war he was an officer in the Croatian army, until the ceasefire in 1992. Until 1994 he headed the department for psychological assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Main Medical Headquarters of Croatia. In 1994 he started working at the Study Centre for Social Work, University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law, where he taught Social Work Theory. In January 2015 he retired from the University as a full professor with tenure.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

Mr Knežević plans to examine the correlation between external appearance and position within the criminal justice system in the perception of prisoners. More specifically, the project would analyse the extent to which the stereotype of ugly – beautiful is connected with the position that someone takes up in the criminal justice system.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

It is planned to submit an application for the project on perceptions of perpetrators of criminal offences among the employees in tourism organisations. Various forms of criminal activity follow tourism as one of the most dynamic of modern economic sectors. The funds should cover own personnel costs, as well as field work and empirical research.

Visiting Researcher

Institution: Mount Royal University, Canada

Position: Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice

About the Visiting Researcher:

Prof. Dr. John Winterdyk is Criminology professor at the Mount Royal University in Calgary, Canada. He earned his PhD in Criminology in 1987 at the Simon Fraser University with the dissertation title “Eyewitness identification and testimony: Human intuition and the jury system”. He has participated in a number of MPPG conferences, presented at the BC course in Dubrovnik, and contributed to the BC newsletter.

About the Research Stay at the MPPG:

In August 2014, Mr Winterdyk spent almost three weeks at the MPPG in Zagreb. In addition to preparing for the Dubrovnik summer school, he worked on a number of international articles, one of which was published in AUB DREPT – University of Bucharest.

Plans for the Future Cooperation:

As a regional ‘outsider’ Mr Winterdyk looks to explore opportunities for future cooperation with colleagues in the Balkan region who are members of the BCNet.

Student Volunteers

Type of affiliation: MPPG Student Volunteer

Part of the MPPG since: August 2014

General research interests: RF I: Violence; Organised Crime; Illegal Markets; Criminal Liability of Legal Entities

MPPG activities:

- Organisation of the BC events
- Participation at the BC Events
- Assisting in conducting projects

About the Member:

Dominik Mišević has been a part of the MPPG since August 2014 as a student volunteer. He enrolled at the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law in 2012. He is an exceptionally successful student and has been student assistant at the Chair for Sociology and Chair for Criminal Law since 2013. He also participated at the “Crime prevention through Criminal Law & Security Studies” and the 1st Adriatic Moot Court Competition, which were both held in Dubrovnik in 2015. Within the MPPG, he is involved in the organisation of the BC events.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

Mr Mišević will continue to assist the MPPG as a student volunteer, attend and help in the organisation of the MPPG events, as well as to contribute to the overall efforts of the Group.



Name:

Prof. Dr. John A. Winterdyk

E-mail:

jwinterdyk@mtroyal.ca

Postal address:

**4825 Mount Royal Gate, SW.,
Mount Royal University
EA 3058 Calgary, AB. T3E 6K6, Canada**



Name:

Dominik Mišević

E-mail:

d.misevic@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:

+385 98 846 024



Name:
Marko Martinković

E-mail:
m.martinkovic@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:
+385 91 8991274



Name:
Nika Jurković

E-mail:
n.jurkovic@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:
+385 91 790 4241

Type of affiliation: MPPG Student Volunteer
Part of the MPPG research team since: August 2014
General research interests: RF I: Organised crime in the Balkans

MPPG activities:

- Organisation of the BC events
- Participation at the BC Events
- Assisting in conducting projects

About the Member:

Marko Martinković has been a part of the MPPG since August 2014 as a student volunteer. He enrolled the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law in 2009. He regularly participates at the relevant courses and conferences in the field of criminal law and criminology in Croatia. Currently, he also volunteers in the Croatian Parliament. Within the MPPG, he is involved in the organisation of the BC events.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

Mr Martinković will continue to assist the MPPG as a student volunteer, attend and help in the organisation of the MPPG events, as well as to contribute to the overall efforts of the Group. He plans to finish his master's thesis on the topic of organised crime in the Balkans, in which he tries to clarify the particularities and differences between crime organisations which operate in the Balkans and those which function outside of the region.

Type of affiliation: MPPG Student Volunteer
Part of the MPPG research team since: May 2015
General research interests: RF I: Hate crimes; Hate speech; Transnational Crimes and Illegal Markets; Qualitative Criminology; RF II: Victimisation; RF III: International Sentencing; International Criminal Tribunals; Penology
MPPG project: UGPOL – He has an ugly face, must be a policeman

MPPG activities:

- Organisation of the BC events
- Participation at the BC Events
- Assisting in conducting projects

About the Member:

Nika Jurković became a part of the MPPG in May 2015 as a student volunteer. Shortly after, she graduated from the University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law. During her studies, she has spent a semester at the University of Amsterdam, Netherlands where she participated in the international conference “War Reparations and Litigation – the case of Bosnia”. She has also spent three months as an intern in the Office of the Prosecutor at the ICTY in The Hague. For both of those activities she was awarded a scholarship by the University of Zagreb. In 2013, she won 3rd place in the Moot Court Croatia competition. She co-authored the scientific report “Medical Malpractice and Informed Consent related to Croatian Urology Practice with reference to Alternative Dispute Resolution” that was awarded with the Dean’s award in 2014 and a part of which will be published in the Chrestomathy of Medical Law in 2015.

Planned research activities in the coming years:

In the following two years, alongside other MPPG activities, Ms Jurković intends to be engaged with the research of hate crimes in the Balkans. Focusing on the area of Southeast Europe, the aim is to make a qualitative analysis on the origins of hate crime, as well as their underlying sociological and criminological factors, which could contribute to finding means of their prevention and adequate punishment.

Pending and planned project funding applications:

Planned project funding application for the Open Society Foundation/Horizon 2020 in the project: "Hate Crimes in South Eastern Europe: causes and prevention". If successful, the project will fund research on hate crimes in the Balkans. The funds should cover own personal costs, as well as field work and empirical research.

Type of affiliation: MPPG Student Volunteer

Part of the MPPG research team since: June 2015

General research interests: RF I: Violence; Organised Crime; Illegal Markets; Criminal Liability of Legal Entities, RF II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime

MPPG project: UGPOL – He has an ugly face, must be a policeman

MPPG activities:

- Organisation of the BC events
- Participation at the BC Events
- Assisting in conducting projects

About the Member:

Željka Bogović is in her 10th, final, semester at University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law. She has been a part of the MPPG since June 2015 as a student volunteer. Her research interests are Restorative Justice, Causes of Violence and Forensic Psychology as the intersection between psychology and the justice system. She plans to finish her graduate thesis, mentored by Dr. Getoš Kalac, on the topic of Correlation between external appearance and position within the criminal justice system – the perception of prisoners, an experimental study conducted by the MPPG.

Planned research in the next two years:

Ms Bogović will continue to assist the MPPG, attend and help in the organisation of the MPPG events and participate any future research and courses in the field of criminal psychology and causes of violence.



Name:

Željka Bogović

E-mail:

z.bogovic@balkan-criminology.eu

Phone:

+385 97 7926423

4. Research Focuses

4. RESEARCH FOCUSES

37	RF I: Violence, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets
38	RF II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime
38	RF III: International Sentencing

Since the Balkans do not have a conventional crime problem and do not fit the profile of a high crime region, it is plausible to direct regional research efforts towards those crime phenomena that are of particular relevance for the region, or that threaten its security and stability. 'Balkan Criminology' is no general criminology *for* or *in* the Balkans, but rather a specialised criminology focusing its research on Balkan-relevant crime phenomena. Therefore, general criminological issues (e.g. overall crime rates and trends, prison populations, juvenile delinquency, conventional crime etc.) are left for national criminology to deal with, whereas the MPPG focuses on three main research areas that are presented in this section (see also MPPG Contract and Annex in the Appendix). Although there are of course further areas of research that could have been addressed by the MPPG due to their regional relevance, the subject coverage had to be limited to a reasonable amount of topics. However, and as the MPPG project listing in Section 5 will show, the starting point of the MPPG research focuses has since 2013 been broadened, so that the subjects covered by the MPPG projects have started to slowly outgrow the initial research focuses as envisaged in the MPPG Annex. Therefore at the end of RF I and III a short note on the broadened scope of subject coverage is added.

RF I: Violence, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets

Research into violence, especially its causes, has been a traditional subject of criminological attention. Yet, little is actually known on why people inflict harm onto each other. One of the reasons for this lack of knowledge can be found in the mainstream etiological methodological approach used so far in violence research. The Balkans with its large-scale mass-violence could be a fruitful ground to test innovative methodological approaches in researching violence, by implementing the concept of "phenomenologically thick description of violence". The same methodological considerations apply to research into organised crime and illegal markets. The subject of "innovative violence research" and "phenomenologically thick description" in the area of organised crime are key interests of Dr. Getoš Kalac and the field of Mr Ressler's scientific research specialisation.

The fall of communism in the Balkans, ethnic conflict in former Yugoslavia, the new allocation of state-wealth and its accumulation by the 'new elite' usually strongly connected to or part of the criminal underworld, as well as weak states and corrupt justice systems, are just some of the conditions encountered in the region. This seems to be fertile ground for organised criminal groups to operate in and for illegal markets as well as informal economies to grow. A wide range of various (non)governmental, political, economic, scientific and charitable, local, regional, European and international players are strongly involved in the Balkans, and are committed to bringing security and sta-

bility to the region. One of their main concerns is organised crime and the danger it poses to the fragile state structures. However, and despite the sheer incomprehensible number of involved players, again we know little about the criminal actors, the phenomenology of the crimes they commit, or the illegal markets they operate. Intelligence and security reports from the region frequently downplay the issue, while analyses from outside the region highlight its security impact. Conventional comparative research based on crime rates and quantitative methodologies does not seem to fit organised crime - qualitative research should provide for a clear structural picture of the organised crime scene in the region: What kind of groups can be found (traditional mafia like or professional) and who are the group members, how do they (co)operate on a transnational level (strong alliances with other criminal groups or case-by-case deals), what sort of criminal activities do they engage in and do they specialise in specific illegal markets (trafficking, smuggling, racketeering, prostitution etc.)? These are just few of the research questions regarding violence, organised crime and illegal markets the MPPG aims to answer.

The broadened subject scope of RF I now also includes the mapping of the criminological landscape of the Balkans, economic espionage, responsibility of political parties for criminal offenses and criminal responsibility for severe economic crimes committed in periods of transition.

RF II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime

According to a UNODC report from 2008 the Balkans seems to be the safest region of Europe. Macedonia for example has a lower murder rate than Portugal or Sweden and Romania turned out to be far safer than Finland or Switzerland. Could this relatively high level of safety affect feelings and perceptions of (in)security and crime in the region? Little comparative research has been undertaken in this respect, but the findings available allow for careful conclusions that fear of crime levels are higher in some countries of the region when compared to Central Europe. Research into fear of crime and perceptions of (in)security are being conducted by the MPPG.

Similarly to the general lack of comparative criminological research in the Balkans, European and international victimisation studies usually do not cover the region (e.g. EU ICS), which makes it difficult to fully understand and interpret fear of crime findings, especially in light of the well-known deficits of official crime statistics and the 'dark number' issue. The MPPG therefore strives for including Croatia as well as the whole region in the relevant European and international victimisation studies through the BCNet. A first step in this

direction is the successful participation of the MPPG in the International Self-Report Delinquency Study through its project 'ISR3D3 Croatia'. The results will be analysed in the research project conducted by Ms Bezić, who within the framework of the MPPG is specialising in quantitative criminological research studies.

Although there is no solid scientific evidence that fear of crime or feelings of insecurity related to crime deserve a 'standalone' position in the criminological field of research, since these fears and feelings strongly correlate with more general fears and feelings of insecurity unrelated to crime, the findings in this area are still worth exploring. Mainly with regards to the role they might play in the creation and (de)evolution of criminal law. This becomes probably most obvious when looking at 'dangerous' offenders and sexual violence. Criminological penal reform analyses should therefore be closely linked to research on feelings and perceptions of (in)security and crime, as well as to victimisation surveys and official crime rates, especially since the region is going through broad criminal justice reforms, potentially linked to these feelings and perceptions.

RF III: International Sentencing

The recent violent history of a large part of the Balkans makes it a good starting point for empirical inquiries into the subject of international sentencing. The public reactions in all the affected states and the victim statements after each and every ICTY judgment, especially with regard to the lenient sentences imposed on the 'worst of the worst', clearly demonstrate that there exists a lack in purpose and principle of international sentencing. This is also true on the national level, where perpetrators of the most heinous crimes committed during armed conflict are regularly sentenced to far more lenient sentences than 'ordinary offenders', although one could argue this to be dubious.

The subject of international sentence enforcement, an area that has so far gained almost no research attention, is the core interest of

Mr Vojta. In his research project on "Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia" he aims to provide a set of recommendations for improved treatment of international prisoners, based on a systematic empirical inquiry into punitive approaches that have been developed for the Tribunal's convicts within the framework of introduced mechanism in the prison systems of different European states, their criminological aspects, as well as their correlation with underlying penological issues of the international sentences' enforcement.

The Balkans are not only a region affected by international sentencing, but also actively participate in creating sentencing ranges that are completely disproportionate and inappro-

appropriate when it comes to the retributive aspect and the deterring function of sentencing. Whether this lack in purpose and principles of international sentencing reflects on potential future violence and how international sentencing could be improved are primarily criminologically relevant empirical and theoretical research questions that could have a significant impact on the regional sentencing practices, as well as on the normative evolution of international criminal law, and thus on global security itself.

Currently scholarly interest as well as scientific research in the area of international sentencing focuses on a rather narrow normative perspective, while empirical sentencing research is still in its infancy. However, there is no doubt that any holistic research approach to international sentencing needs to include the criminological

as well as the criminal law perspective. Therefore, this research focus will provide for an empirically based 'lessons learned' regarding the ICTY international sentencing and enforcement practices in all the affected countries of Former Yugoslavia. This primarily empirical and theoretical criminological 'Balkans Case Study on international sentencing' should be relevant not only for the Balkans, but also for other current and future post-conflict regions affected by large-scale violence, while simultaneously providing a solid basis for a much broader interdisciplinary scholarly discussion, including not only international sentencing practice, but also its enforcement.

The broadened subject scope of RF III now also includes regional penological studies on imprisonment and life imprisonment in the Balkans, as well as restorative justice.

5. Research Projects

5. RESEARCH PROJECTS

RF I: Violence, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets

- 43 *Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans*
- 45 *Balkan Criminology – Focus on Organised Crimes and Illegal Markets: Sex, Guns and “Balkan Rock ‘n’ Roll”*
- 46 *Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – A Qualitative Analysis*
- 47 *Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking (TRAFSTAT Croatia)*
- 48 *A Criminological and Criminal Law Analysis of Prostitution in Croatia*
- 49 *Economic Espionage in Europe (WISKOS Croatia)*
- 50 *Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences*
- 51 *Criminal Responsibility for Severe Economic Crimes Committed in Transitional Periods*

RF II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime

- 52 *Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia*
- 53 *International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3 Croatia)*
- 54 *Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISR3-Study Findings*
- 55 *He has an Ugly Face, Must be a Policeman (UGPOL)*

RF III: International Sentencing

- 56 *Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia*
- 57 *Imprisonment in the Balkans*
- 58 *Life Imprisonment Worldwide – The Balkan Component*
- 59 *RJ Croatia – Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level – Supporting and Protecting Victims*

60 Projects at a Glance

RESEARCH FOCUS I: VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS

Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans

One of the core reasons for establishing the MPPG was to boost criminological and criminal justice research throughout the Balkans. Such an endeavour would of course have to be able to rely on criminological expertise from the region itself, preferably grouped around a common concept and on a long term basis. Therefore the project's main goal was to 'map' the criminological landscape in order to detect key actors and institutions, their areas of interest and expertise, the state of art on the different national levels as well as common challenges on the regional level. Based on prior studies into the criminological research setting in the region the basic assumption was that there is little if any coordinated criminological activity going on. That is why the project aimed at bringing together experts from all the countries of the region and conducting a first research study into the current state of art in criminology and crime in the Balkans.

On the occasion of the official presentation of the MPPG in Zagreb in June 2013 the group of researchers met for the first time and discussed the state of art in criminology in the Balkans. Prior to the meeting all participants provided basic information about criminology and crime in their countries. This 'pilot study' together with the topics that came up during the discussions were then used for constructing the 'guidelines' on investigating criminology and crime in all 14 countries of the region. The group of researchers eventually transformed into the Balkan Criminology Network (BCNet) which is being hosted by the MPPG.

The criminological mapping covered the following topics:

- **criminological education:** history and development of criminology; major institutions providing criminological

education and their areas of specialisation; description of criminological education; criminology's position in the classification system of sciences; bibliographical data on major criminological textbooks;

- **criminological research:** major institutions conducting criminological research and their areas of specialisation; description of the criminological research; relationship between criminological theory and research and the government; major domestic criminological studies that have been conducted; areas that have not yet received appropriate research attention; involvement in major international and European surveys; data on domestic criminological journals, or if there are not any such journals, data on journals in which domestic criminological articles are published.

The second part, the **crime mapping**, concentrated on the following topics:

- **crime trends and problems:** major sources of data about crime with assessment of access and reliability; current levels, trends and patterns of crime and their relation to basic socio-demographic variables; country specific crime problems; political and media discourses about crime;
- **the criminal justice system:** basic facts about the criminal justice system: criminal law and procedure, policing, prosecution, courts, probation, prisons, recidivism etc.; impact of the European Union on the criminal justice system; recent major criminal law reforms; major problems of the criminal justice system and measures taken in response.

Head of Project:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

Researchers BCNet:

Prof. Dr. Gordana Bužarovska;
Prof. Dr. Đorđe Ignjatović;
Dr. Evisa Kambellari;
Dr. Ruža Karlović;
Lavdim Krasniq;
Prof. Dr. Effi Lambropoulou;
Natalija Lukić;
Assist. Prof. Dr. Almir Maljević;
Associate Prof. Dr. Svetla Margaritova-Vuchkova;
Prof. Dr. Elmedin Muratbegović;
Assist. Prof. Dr. Vesna Ratković;
Dr. Eszter Sárík;
Prof. Dr. Ernesto Savona;
Assist. Prof. Dr. Andra-Roxana Trandafir;
Prof. Dr. Adem Sözüer;
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba Topçuoğlu;
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sabina Zgaga

Researchers MPPG:

Reana Bezić;
Aleksandar Maršavelski;
Karlo Ressler;
Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička;
Filip Vojta

Project Category:

Regional research project

Organisational Status:

MPPG project

Funding:

MPPG funded with co-financing by PFZ, MPI & MPG

Time Frame: 2013–2014

Status: finalised

Language: English

Scope of the 'Mapping'

Country	Territorial Coverage		Subject Coverage	
	Balkan proper	Neighbouring	Criminological Mapping	Crime Mapping
Albania	x		x	x
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x		x	x
Bulgaria	x		x	x
Croatia		x	x	x
Greece	x		x	x
Hungary		x	x	x
Italy*		x	o*	n.d.*
Kosovo	x		x	x
Macedonia	x		x	x
Montenegro	x		x	x
Romania	o	x	x	x
Serbia	x	o	x	x
Slovenia		x	x	x
Turkey	x	o	x	x
overall scope	100%	≈ 70%	86.5%	85%
	≈ 85%		≈ 85%	

Notes: x = yes; o = partially; n.d. = no data provided; * Scope of subject coverage for Italy is not included in the overall calculation. – The analysis of criminology in Italy contributes to the volume as it provides an excellent overview of the Italian criminological setting. However, since it was not intended for it to focus on detecting the state of art in criminology and crime, like all the other country contributions, it made no sense to assess its subject coverage and therefore it is not included in the overall assessment.

The project findings were discussed for the first time at the 1st Annual Conference of the MPPG in Zagreb in 2014, whereas the research results have been published as the first volume of the MPPG Balkan Criminology publication series. Some common fields of interest and potential further areas of scientific and education-

al cooperation could be identified: joint BCNet PhD study programme, Balkan Criminology textbook, BCNet Database of Who's Who, BCNet Research Agenda for the Balkans, BCNet Newsletter and potentially even a Journal of Balkan Criminology.

Further Reading:

Getoš Kalac, A.-M., Albrecht, H.-J. & Kilchling, M. (eds.) (2014): Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans: A Survey on Criminology and Crime with an Expedition into the Criminal Landscape of the Balkans. Balkan Criminology Series Volume BC 1. Berlin (Duncker & Humblot).

**RESEARCH FOCUS I:
VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS**

Balkan Criminology – Focus on Organised Crime and Illegal Markets: Sex, Guns and “Balkan Rock ’n’ Roll”

The project aims at expanding existing and creating new empirically-based knowledge about the phenomenology and etiology of organised crime and illegal markets in the Balkans. It would be a lifetime endeavour to investigate organised crime and illegal markets in general terms, as just a literature review on such a broad topic would prove to be a scientific milestone. The research project shall therefore focus on specific types of illegal products/services and their respective markets, since it is the illegal product with its market that shapes the profit-oriented criminal groups. Depending on the product/service and the market, criminal activities vary tremendously in their complexity, structure, scope and level of organisation. For the purpose of the project, two ‘hard core’ types of organised criminal services and their respective illegal markets have been chosen: illegal prostitution & the illicit sex market and arms trafficking & the illicit weapons market. These will be analysed, empirically documented and explained in the specific context of Balkan criminal policy, with the objective to find out who the criminal entrepreneurs are and how they operate and cooperate, who the customers and victims are, how the illegal markets function and what role self-regulatory market mechanisms play, how illegal markets and organised criminal groups react to legal reforms and how social change influences crime.

Prostitution seems to be a total taboo in the Balkans, especially in terms of criminological research. Although illegal (though providing sexual services in exchange for money is slightly decriminalised), prostitution and the illicit sex market in the Balkans have so far attracted limited attention. This was either in connection with the flourishing of the illegal sex market due to the presence of international military troops approximately 10 years ago, or related to the more recent and growing interest in the trafficking in

human beings. The later topic, when related to prostitution, may well be characterised as ‘THB Hype’, since the connection is completely out of proportion, at least in Croatia and according to police data. A detailed empirical analysis of the Balkan sex markets is desperately needed and will not only deal with the current ‘THB Hype’, but also shed some light on a current taboo.

The global value of the illegal trade in firearms has been estimated between \$170 and \$320 million per year, whereas specifically for the EU, let alone the Balkans, there are currently no good estimates available. The lack of good estimates at a regional level highlights the significance of conducting empirical research in this field. Furthermore, the issue of arms trafficking in the aftermath of large-scale conflicts should be of particular relevance for the Balkans, but again little is known about the illegal weapon market, its scope, the dealers, traffickers, customers or products. The research project aims at answering these questions.

Finally, an important part of the phenomenology of prostitution and arms trafficking in the Balkans is Balkan criminal policy itself. This is related to the Balkan specific context, where high levels of corruption and inconsistent criminal policy create a setting suitable for operating illegal markets. Criminal policy strategies and action plans are produced (but seldom honestly implemented) in the same rhythm as law enforcement officials move up and down and up again in hierarchy, creating a ‘beat’ resembling rather an easy listening rock ’n’ roll song than a well-orchestrated symphony which one would expect in the area of criminal policy. How exactly this ‘Balkan Rock ’n’ Roll’ hinders effective law enforcement and influences illegal markets and organised criminal groups is a question the project intends to answer.

Further Reading:

Wehinger, F. (2011): *Illegale Märkte: Stand der sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung*. MPIfG Working Paper 11/6. Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne.
Paoli, L., Fijnaut, C. (eds.) (2004): *Organised Crime in Europe: concepts, patterns and policies in the European Union and beyond*. Dordrecht (Springer).
CCC publications (2001-2012) – Publications of Presentations held at the annual Cross-border Crime Colloquium. Online: www.cross-border-crime.net/index.php?page=Volumes#4.0.

Head of Project:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

Project Category:

PostDoc research project

Organisational Status:

Individual MPPG research project

Funding:

Fulbright Visiting Scholar Program

Time Frame: 2014–2017

Status: postponed

(due to maternity leave)

Language: English

**RESEARCH FOCUS I:
VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS**

Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – A Qualitative Analysis

Heads of Project:
Karlo Ressler (under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht and Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac)

Project Category:
Doctoral Thesis

Organisational Status:
Individual MPPG research project

Funding:
MPPG funds

Time Frame: 2014–2016

Status: ongoing

Language: English

This project is focused on trafficking in human beings in and through the Balkans. It thoroughly examines the phenomenology and etiology of the crime, as well as policies combating human trafficking in Southeast Europe.

Despite the growing body of literature on human trafficking, there is still a considerable lack of understanding of the problem. It is challenging to define not only the extent of human trafficking, but also to identify victims, understand the social dynamics between traffickers and trafficked persons and even to distinguish trafficking from other similar crimes, such as human smuggling, international prostitution or pandering.

With the purpose of illuminating the nature and extent of the crime, diverse types of statistical data, measures and indicators have been used to assess and measure the scope of the problem. Relatively low numbers of identified cases in individual countries of Southeast Europe make it very difficult to draw meaningful conclusions from statistics only. Furthermore, although these measures can approximate the magnitude of the problem, the seriousness of human trafficking lies not necessarily or exclusively in the quantity of victims, traffickers or cases, but rather in the grave nature of the crime.

This is why the objective of the research project is to increase the understanding of how and why human trafficking occurs throughout the region. In order to answer these questions, qualitative research methods are primarily used. Because the Balkans is one of the rare regions suspected of being an area of origin, transit and destination at the same time, the project attempts to illustrate the organisation of trafficking activities in the Balkans, from early stages of recruitment, through transit, to

various types of exploitation. The qualitative feature of the research methodology is not limited to the use of traditionally qualitative data collection methods (e.g. examination of legal acts, official reports and secondary sources, interviews, case studies, etc.) but it also employs qualitative and interpretative analysis methods.

Although trafficking in the region is often depicted as part of transnational organised crime, a significant number of case descriptions, extracted from police records and judgements, challenge this popular view. They often include only one victim per case or small scale labour exploitation in rural areas. The project, therefore, aims at examining the prevailing conception that traffickers in the region are dominantly part of well-organised criminal groups.

In an attempt to enhance the comprehension of the concept of human trafficking and its manifestations across Southeast Europe, the project also discusses various factors which may have an impact on the phenomenon. Inter alia, it considers the following questions: How does the particular geographical position of the Balkans influence the occurrence of trafficking? Is there a history of smuggling/trafficking culture in the region? To what extent did the political and economic transition contribute to the rise of trafficking? How do economic forces of demand and supply apply to trafficking in the region? In this context, how did the wars of the 1990s and the presence of international peacekeeping troops, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, affect the phenomenon?

Currently, gathered information is being analysed, additional data is being obtained through interviews, official records and judgements. Several study trips across the region are planned.

Further Reading:

Ressler, Karlo (2014): "Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – Introduction to a Qualitative Approach". In: Getoš Kalac, Anna-Maria, et al. (eds.), Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans. Balkan Criminology Series Volume 1, Berlin (Duncker & Humblot), pp. 447-466.

**RESEARCH FOCUS I:
VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS**

Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking (TRAFSTAT Croatia)

In accordance with the general efforts to get involved in relevant international projects, the MPPG has participated and contributed to the successful conclusion of the project 'Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking', funded by the European Commission. The main objective of the project was to assist Eurostat in the collection of data on trafficking in human beings by applying the methodology used by the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics.

Pursuant to the Council Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, which highlights the need for developing methodologies and data collection methods, the project aimed at producing more valid and useful EU statistics on human trafficking. The core research team included Professor Jan van Dijk and Dr. Leontien van der Knaap from the International Victimology Institute Tilburg (INTERVICT) at Tilburg University, Professor Marcelo Aebi and Claudia Campistol from the Autonomous University of Barcelona and University of Lausanne.

The project was divided into two parts. The first phase concentrated on analysing the level of comparability of data on trafficking in human

beings through Europe and efforts to strengthen it by recommendations for improvements. The second project phase focused on the use of data in relation to performance indicators on anti-trafficking policies and the development of early warning systems on tendencies in human trafficking, concerning for instance new types of exploitation or victims.

The project has resulted in technical guidelines for increasing the quality of gathered data, as well as its comparability across the European Union, for example, by addressing the issue of double counting. Furthermore, it provided recommendation for policy purposes, especially with regard to the high political sensitivity of data collection on human trafficking and related illegal immigration and prostitution.

National correspondents for Croatia were Prof. Dr. Davor Derenčinović and Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, responsible for providing, clarifying and analysing human trafficking statistics from the then EU candidate country Croatia for the years 2010, 2011, and 2012. TRAFSTAT project has been significant for the MPPG since it has contributed to the establishing of the Group as an authority in the field of trafficking in human beings in Croatia, but also in Southeast Europe.

Further Reading:

Van Dijk, J., van der Knaap, L.M., Aebi, M.F., & Campistol, C. (2014): Final report of the TrafStat project: Counting what counts; Tools for the validation and utilization of EU statistics on human trafficking. INTERVICT/Autonomous University of Barcelona (PrismaPrint).

Van Dijk, J., van der Knaap, L.M., Aebi, M.F., & Campistol, C. (2014): Trafficking in Human Beings in Europe: Towards a Sourcebook on Data and Statistical Recording Methods; Tools for the validation and utilization of EU statistics on human trafficking. INTERVICT/Autonomous University of Barcelona (PrismaPrint).

Heads of Project:

**Prof. Dr. Davor Derenčinović;
Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš
Kalac**

Researcher:

Karlo Ressler

Project Category:

International research project

Organisational Status:

MPPG project

Funding:

European Commission

Time Frame: 2012–2014

Status: finalised

Language: English

**RESEARCH FOCUS I:
VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS**

A Criminological and Criminal Law Analysis of Prostitution in Croatia

Heads of Project:
Pero Mihaljević (under the supervision of Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac)

Project Category:
Doctoral Thesis

Organisational Status:
Individual MPPG research project

Funding:
MPPG funds

Time Frame: 2015–2017

Status: ongoing

Language: Croatian

This research project is focused on prostitution in Croatia. It thoroughly examines the phenomenology and etiology of the crime, as well as policies controlling and regulating prostitution.

The purpose of the project is to assess whether available statistical figures of the state authorities realistically depict the current situation in the area of prostitution in the Republic of Croatia. Empirical data will be collected in order to verify and clarify the etiology and phenomenology of prostitution, which will provide a basis for a critical analysis of the existing legal framework of penal provisions. In addition, it will be determined, from a criminological perspective, whether there are any particularities and specific regularities regarding prostitution in Croatia, given its specific exogenous factors – war and transition – in comparison to a selected number of most other states in the European Union.

As a first step data collected from the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the State Attorney's Office of the Republic of Croatia will be analyzed with the aim to obtain a clearer picture of the different types of prostitution delivered in the country and their prevalence in the society. Interviews with employees of prosecution control authorities will be conducted which, besides other aspects, will include variables that refer to the interviewees' perception of prevalence and types of prostitution. In addition possible links between prostitution and corruption shall be inquired what will also help to gain a clearer image of the prevalence and specific charac-

teristics of corruption. Moreover, by using an appropriate sample of persons that engage in prostitution, a survey with the aim of acquiring a more comprehensive knowledge of causes, types and manifestations of prostitution in the society will be conducted.

The project also addresses the various factors which may have an impact on the phenomenon and its regulation through criminal law. Inter alia, the following questions will be considered: Does the available official data on the prevalence of prostitution correspond to the real situation? Are there certain regularities in the incidence of prostitution in Croatia? Does prostitution, as part of the illegal market, follow the rules of supply and demand? What factors affect the incidence and causality of a certain type of prostitution? The empirical findings of the project will be compared with the research results from other European countries in order to assess the relative prevalence and manifestations of prostitution in Croatia, and the possible specific factors that contribute to persons' decision to engage in prostitution in the country. Also, principles, rules and particularities of illicit activity, and the adequacy of instant response of the society via criminal and misdemeanour law sanctions will be studied.

Currently the gathered information is being analysed, statistical data are under analysis. The collection of additional data through interviews, official records and judgments is ongoing. Several study trips in Croatia and across the region are planned.

**RESEARCH FOCUS I:
VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS**

Economic Espionage in Europe (WISKOS Croatia)

The phenomenon of economic espionage is as diffuse and ambiguous as the terminology itself. Besides scenarios of 'classic' espionage by intelligence agencies of a foreign state, it also includes incidents of competitive (corporate) espionage, commercial spying or industrial theft. Despite some variety in the *modi operandi* used and the intentions behind these crimes they all have the same aim, i.e., information theft or, in more general terms, illegal obtainment of knowhow. It therefore shares patterns known from other illegal market activities. This explains the connection to MPPG's Research Focus I.

Today, the crimes in focus have a mixed character combining elements of crimes against state security (traditional approach) and economic crime (modern approach). In addition, economic espionage is located at the intersection of conventional (physical) crime and cyber-crime. As a consequence, penal regulation is often fragmented. The same is true with regard to jurisdiction and the applicable procedural rules which sometimes also involve aspects of political expediency.

As unclear as the legal background is also the state of criminological information about the sector. On the one hand there is a considerable dark field which is often referred to as a double dark field. On the other hand, due to the ambiguity of the phenomenon, statistical information is often incomplete as well, sometimes also incorrect. Literature is scarce, and there is not much up-to-date empirical research available. This is why the MPI for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Freiburg, Germany) is conducting the comparative research project WISKOS about economic spying (in a wider sense) in Europe which is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research of Germany (BMBF) under its funding stream "Civil Securities".

WISKOS will provide a comparative 'screening' of the situation in all 28 EU member states plus Switzerland. MPPG is responsible for the analysis of the normative framework and the practical issues of prosecution and control of the related phenomena in Croatia. This includes, first of all, a description of the socio-cultural understanding of the economic sector and its constitutional status. In this regard, the situation in Croatia is of particular interest from a comparative point of view. The country has undergone a significant transition from State-economy to a free market society. In addition, recent entry into the European Union brings further changes in the context of a second transition, i.e., that from a national economy approach to the participation in the common European market system. Towards this particular background, the normative regulations of the sector will be analysed. This includes all relevant penal and non-penal provisions as well as the procedural regulations and practices. Furthermore, the available statistical information will be collected.

According to the variety of the potential *modi operandi* (see above), not only those provisions which explicitly address economic espionage have to be considered; explicit attention has to be drawn also on those cases which may appear as 'simple' cases of cyber or computer crime because the purpose and/or the origin of an attack on the IT system of an enterprise cannot be cleared up due to a lack of evidence. As such cases will rarely be categorized as cases of economic espionage (at least not officially), the real extent of the phenomenon is under-represented in the official records. One of the main aims of the project is to provide a more realistic estimate of those crimes. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the existing system will be assessed. The focus is on both, on legal and practical problems of prosecution as well as on prevention strategies of the economic sector – and the interplay of these different actors.

Further Reading:

Nasheri, H. (2005): Economic Espionage and Industrial Spying. Cambridge. Online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511610288>

Head of Project:

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht

Researcher:

Dr. Marta Dragičević Prtenjača

Project Category:

International research project

Organisational Status:

MPPG project

Funding:

German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

Time Frame: 2014–2016

Status: ongoing

Language: English

**RESEARCH FOCUS I:
VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS**

Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences

Heads of Project:
Aleksandar Maršavelski (under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht and Prof. Dr. Davor Derenčinović)

Project Category:
Doctoral thesis

Organisational Status:
Individual MPPG research project

Funding:
MPI; PFZ; Croatian Science Foundation

Time Frame: 2013–2015

Status: ongoing

Language: English

This project focuses on the models of responsibility of political parties for criminal offences. Political parties typically engage in violence (e.g. oppression in totalitarian settings, hate crime of extremist political parties etc.), organised crime (e.g. political parties acting as terrorist organisation or collaborating with the mafia) and illegal markets (e.g. political parties sometimes encourage transactions in the grey zone for their political campaigns).

In April 2012, a Croatian county court began a trial against one of two major political parties in Croatia, the Croatian Democratic Union (CDU) and against the former Prime Minister Ivo Sanader. The state attorney's office accused Sanader, CDU and several accomplices of conspiracy and abusing power by making illegal transactions with Fimi Media company and by receiving illegal donations, in the period between 2003 and 2009, through which CDU illegally gained at least 31.6 million HRK (€ 4,1 million), while Sanader himself illegally obtained at least 15 million HRK (€ 2 million). On 11 March 2014, CDU was convicted and fined with 5 million HRK (€ 650,000) and is ordered to pay 24.2 million HRK (€ 3.1 million) of reparations. The CDU case, which is currently on appeal, is used for an empirical and critical assessment of models of liability of political parties for criminal offences.

However, the CDU case remains an isolated example in comparative perspective. In most countries, it is difficult or impossible to attribute criminal liability to political parties. This is mainly due to legal obstacles to prosecute or convict political parties, or because of un-

willing law enforcement bodies to undertake criminal procedures and hold political parties criminally liable. There is some paradox in such state of affairs. Namely, political parties have the highest responsibilities when governing state administrations; however, they bear little responsibility when they abuse the given powers. There are two main reasons for this. First is that classical doctrine of criminal law rejects the possibility of holding collectives criminally liable. Second is that ruling political parties – being the creators of legal frameworks governing their activities and having to certain extent the political influence on the criminal justice system – are in a position to minimise the possibility of sanctions for the wrongdoings they commit throughout their mandates. This vicious circle creates a state of “responsibility without accountability” i.e. it provides power and functions to political elites, but the risk of sanctioning their misbehaviours are minimal.

The results of this project have so far demonstrated that the causes of criminal activities of political parties are linked to the misbalance of two colliding interests: the duty to act for the benefit of the people vs. the will to power. When the prevailing goal of their conduct is to satisfy their will to power – the driving force of using all possible means to obtain or to maintain a political or financial power in the state – there is a tendency to engage in criminal activities. Furthermore, when there is a lack of mechanisms of control over the performance of political parties, particularly in underdeveloped and transitional societies, such settings provide additional incentives to their engagement in criminal activities.

Further Reading:

Maršavelski, Aleksandar (2014): “Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences: Preliminary Observations, Challenges and Controversies”. In: Getoš Kalac, Anna-Maria, et al. (eds.), *Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans*. Balkan Criminology Series Volume 1, Berlin (Duncker & Humblot), pp. 499-514.

**RESEARCH FOCUS I:
VIOLENCE, ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL MARKETS**

Criminal Responsibility for Severe Economic Crimes Committed in Transitional Periods

As pointed out in RF I “the fall of communism in the Balkans, ethnic conflict in the former Yugoslavia, the new allocation of state-wealth and its accumulation by the ‘new elite’ usually strongly connected to or part of the criminal underworld, as well as weak states and corrupt justice systems, are just some of the conditions encountered in the region [...]. This seems to be fertile ground for organised criminal groups to operate in and for illegal markets [...] as informal economies to grow”.

Unfortunately, so far, serious economic crimes and violations of economic, social and cultural rights have often been neglected in criminal proceedings and/or reports of truth commissions that have followed economic transitions or conflicts. Although these economic crimes often resulted in a substantial loss of profit in the overall economy and in society, they have not been widely and effectively prosecuted. The Central-East and Balkan region is no exception to this rule. However, as argued in the Ph.D. thesis, from Nuremberg on, there have been attempts and successful examples in prosecuting war profiteering cases. Even quite recently, ICC’s prosecutor called for such a prosecution to be conducted before the ICC. The dissertation focuses on the concepts of criminal responsibility for severe economic offences committed in the transitional period, as well as of establishing serious economic criminal offence as crime under international law. It explores legal and social preconditions under which serious economic offences in general may be characterized as crimes under international criminal law. It searches for answers to why those crimes were left out of the focus of mainstream international criminal law development after World War II.

Further Reading:

Novoselec, Petar; Roksandić Vidlička, Sunčana & Maršavelski, Aleksandar (2015): “Retroactive prosecution of transitional economic crimes in Croatia. Testing the legal principles and human rights”. In: Van Erp, J., et al. (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of White-Collar and Corporate Crime in Europe*, Abingdon (Routledge), pp. 198-217; Roksandić Vidlička, Sunčana & Maršavelski, Aleksandar (2015): “Criminal responsibility of political parties for economic crimes”. In: Van Duyne, P. C., et al. (eds.), *The relativity of wrongdoing: Corruption, organised crime, fraud and money laundering in perspective*, Oisterwijk (Wolf Legal Publishers), pp. 329-346; Roksandić Vidlička, Sunčana (2014): “Severe Economic Crimes Committed in Transitional Periods – Crimes under International Criminal Law?”. In: Getoš Kalac, Anna-Maria, et al. (eds.), *Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans*. Balkan Criminology Series Volume 1, Berlin (Duncker & Humblot), pp. 467-498.

In order to find justification for introducing new (transitional) economic offences in the ICC Statute (ICCSt), Art. 21 of ICCSt is used as the guiding discourse. The underlying “Rechtsgut” analysed in this Ph.D. study is the protection of economic and social rights (understood both as collective and individual rights). The study therefore places emphasis on the indivisibility of human rights and explores whether prosecuting serious economic crimes should be seen as a necessary step in order to correspond with new global developments and with the concept of human security, as it is understood today.

Therefore, the study explores the possibilities for connecting international criminal law with discourses of international human rights law, security studies, (supranational) criminology, political sciences, transitional justice, (economic) criminal law and international criminal justice in order to find arguments for why it is necessary to start prosecuting serious (transitional) economic offences as crimes under international law and why the Rechtsgut is in need of protection by the prosecution of those crimes on an international level, sheltered by the “security, peace and well-being of the world.” Accordingly, possible approaches of how to address these crimes at the international criminal level are put forward and explored, through amendments to the International Criminal Court’s (ICC) *ratione materiae* jurisdiction or prosecuting severe (serious and widespread) transitional economic offences as crimes against humanity as “other inhumane acts.”

Finally, it is argued that Art. 7(1)(k) of the ICCSt is the most plausible solution for prosecuting serious economic crimes and articulates which economic crimes are those that should be prosecuted as other inhumane acts.

Heads of Project:

Dr. Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička
(under the supervision of
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht
and **Prof. Dr. Ksenija Turković**)

Project Category:

Doctoral thesis

Organisational Status:

Individual MPPG research project

Funding:

MPI; PFZ

Time Frame: 2013–2015

Status: finalised

Language: English

**RESEARCH FOCUS II:
FEELINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF (IN)SECURITY AND CRIME**

Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia

Head of Project:
Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

Researchers:
Reana Bezić, Karlo Ressler,
Dr. Jelena Ogresta and PFZ
student volunteers

Project Category:
International/national
research project

Organisational Status:
MPPG project

Funding:
University of Zagreb,
Faculty of Law

Time Frame: 2010–2015

Status: ongoing

Language: English, Croatian

The project on fear of crime and punitivity among university students in Croatia was started by Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac in 2010, as national component of the “International Survey for University/College Students”. By repeating the survey four years later, the successful participation in this international project has evolved into a relevant longitudinal study with a highly considerable sample size.

This research project attempts to examine whether the relatively high level of safety throughout the region has influence on fear of crime among university students in Croatia and what attitudes towards punishment can be found among the same population. The second survey conducted in late 2014 created the possibility to compare the results and identify tendencies in both fear of crime and attitudes towards punishment.

The research has been conducted at the University of Zagreb, one of the oldest and biggest universities in Southeast Europe. It has encompassed a large sample of more than a thousand probands in each of the two surveys, which have included students coming from all parts of Croatia and from eight different faculties covering diverse fields – humanities, social sciences, engineering/technical sciences, and natural sciences.

The original English survey questionnaire was translated into Croatian and slightly adjusted,

taking into account social and legal particularities of the country. It was then tested in two small pilot studies at the beginning of each survey. Students of the Study Centre for Social Work – participants in the seminar “Criminology with Criminal Law Basics” – actively participated in the carrying-out of the research. They assisted in improving the questionnaire and they have been instructed how to introduce the survey, explain its voluntary and anonymous nature, as well as how to handle participants’ questions. After the training, they distributed questionnaires during regular lectures at different faculties and later worked on the data entry in a SPSS database.

The results of the first phase of the research, i.e., the 2010 survey, demonstrated that there is a strong connection between fear of crime and gender, age, field of study, individual rank of values and general level of fear. The same has been true for punitivity. The results of the survey have shown that prior victimisation experience, however, does not considerably impact neither fear of crime nor attitudes towards punishment.

The research project is currently in the phase of processing of the data collected in the second survey. First results and initial comparisons should be available at the MPPG web page in autumn, 2015.

Further Reading:

Getoš, Anna-Maria, Giebel, Stefan (2010): “Perceptions of Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia”. In: Kury, Helmut, Winterdyk, John (eds.), *Fear of Crime and Punitiveness: Results from International Student Surveys*, Bochum (Universitätsverlag Brockmeyer), pp. 105-138.
Meško, Gorazd, Kovčo-Vukadin, Irma, Muratbegović, Elmedin (2008): “Social-demographic and social-psychological perspectives of fear of crime in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina”. In: Kury, Helmut (ed.), *Fear of crime – punitivity: New developments in theory and research*, Vol. 3: *Crime and crime policy*, Bochum (Universitätsverlag Brockmeyer), pp. 173-196.

**RESEARCH FOCUS II:
FEELINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF (IN)SECURITY AND CRIME**

International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3 Croatia)

The International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD) is an ongoing research study on delinquency, victimisation, and substance use among 7th, 8th and 9th graders. ISRD3 is the third edition of the international data collection; it started in 2013 and it is currently still ongoing, with about 50 partners across the globe. The expansion of the survey to countries that belong to Central and Eastern Europe started in ISRD2 and was pushed further in this edition. During 2013 it has been conducted in Croatia for the first time by the Max Planck Partner Group for 'Balkan Criminology', and it falls into the scope of Research Focus II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime.

Data collection was carried out in the spring of 2013 and in the winter of 2014. It was using a city-based sampling strategy. The survey was conducted in the city of Zagreb, as the capital, and in the city of Varaždin, as a medium size city (overall sample: 1744). Field work was conducted with the great help of student volunteers and the MPPG members, in school settings among 12-16 years old students.

The actual questionnaire is divided in a set of different modules. The required modules are questions related to background information, in particular family, school, victimisation, leisure, attitude, offending, substance use and prior experiences with police and criminal justice. The flexible part includes gang-related questions, etc. There are two versions of the ISRD3 questionnaire: *pencil-and-paper*, as used in Croatia, and a *computerised* version which is used in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Both versions are

identical in the design, the only difference is the way in which the questionnaires have been filled in.

The ISRD3 project has two main aims. First, to note and to compare differences, similarities and tendencies in delinquent behaviour and victimisation between countries. Second, to examine and verify theoretical questions related to juvenile delinquency and victimisation while maintaining relevance for needs of policy making. This was one of the reasons why Croatia participated in ISRD3; one of the additional reasons was the lack of research on juvenile delinquency in the country. The further goal for the Croatia research team is to further broaden the knowledge in the field of juvenile delinquency by providing a cross-national comparison in the Balkan region. In order to reach a better understanding and to advance the knowledge about the causation of juvenile delinquency, this regional approach is based in the comparison of countries which show more similarities than differences which can be explained by their similar cultural and historical background. ISRD3 focuses on the empirical integration of Situational Action Theory, Institutional Anomie Theory and Procedural Justice Theory. Further areas of interest are theories of social control, criminal opportunity and social disorganisation.

According to a UNODC report from 2008 the Balkans seems to be the safest region of Europe, which can also be concluded from the first results of the analysis, but much more data analyses need to be done in order to successfully conclude the project.

Further Reading:

Junger-Tas, Josine, et al. (2012): *The Many Faces of Youth Crime. Contrasting Theoretical Perspectives on Juvenile Delinquency across Countries and Cultures*. New York (Springer).
Junger-Tas, Josine, et al. (eds.). (2010): *Juvenile Delinquency in Europe and Beyond: Results of the Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study*. New York (Springer).

Head of Project:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

Researcher:

Reana Bezić

Project Category:

International research project

Organisational Status:

MPPG project

Funding:

MPPG; PFZ; city of Varaždin

Time Frame: 2013–2016

Status: ongoing

Language: English and Croatian

**RESEARCH FOCUS II:
FEELINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF (IN)SECURITY AND CRIME**

Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISR3-Study Findings

Head of Project:

Reana Bezić (under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht and Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac)

Project Category:

Doctoral thesis

Organisational Status:

Individual MPPG research project

Funding:

MPPG funds

Time Frame: 2014–2016

Status: ongoing

Language: English

The focus of this doctoral project is providing a cross-national comparison regarding juvenile delinquency based on the ISR3-study findings. The project will cover all Balkan countries that are participating in the International Self-Report-Delinquency Study (ISR3): Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Kosovo and Turkey. The main idea for this focus was the reason that Balkans lacks basic research on juvenile delinquency. There are not any broad quantitative surveys available that cover several countries from this region. European criminological research, especially quantitative surveys, have so far usually covered only some parts of the region (EU member/candidate states – see the EU ICS 2005 study), creating an ‘empirical black hole’ in the very centre of the Balkans, and making a regional approach far overdue.

Interestingly, already ISR2 has shown that in Eastern Europe, where most of the countries spent years under a totalitarian communist regime, crime rates as well as juvenile delinquency rates are much lower than in Western Europe and other countries with democratic tradition. Due to the extremely repressive state policies and the fear of, one might say, retaliation of the officials whose acts violate basic human rights, crime rates are much lower. Since these societies never reformed completely, neither educationally nor democratically, the behavioural patterns remained almost the same, so that the results gained are very much different from those in democratic societies. Because of the mentioned reasons, there is a big need to explore and compare the situation in Eastern Europe.

In order to reach a better understanding and to advance the knowledge about the causation

of juvenile delinquency, this regional approach is based on the comparison of countries which show more similarities than differences what can be explained by their similar cultural and historical background. This particular setting can help to find factors which have impact on the prevalence of juvenile delinquency.

The Ph.D. project has two levels. The general framework of reference is the informal control theory. It shall be tested on the basis of an analysis of the data of the ISR3 study in more in-depth. In a first step the research seeks to find an answer to the question if and to what extent certain measures in the area of juvenile delinquency are working differently in the countries surveyed. For this purpose, 7 Balkan countries will be compared with the focus on several characteristics. The next step is to find and analyse differences, similarities, and trends in offending between the countries.

The thesis will try to find statistically significant correlation between the offending module, including variables such as assault, robbery and shoplifting, and the background module in order to test informal control theory. With the cross-national comparison, specific problems of juvenile delinquency in the region can be better recognized and more effective solutions can be proposed.

With regard to the still ongoing state building processes in the Balkan region, there is a need for more criminological research, in order to identify and better understand existing problems. The aim is to try to find factors which have impact on the prevalence of juvenile delinquency, as well as to identify the most effective measures of prevention.

Further Reading:

Bezić, Reana (2014): “Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis of the ISR3-Study Findings”. In: Getoš Kalac, Anna-Maria, et al. (eds.), *Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans*. Balkan Criminology Series Volume 1, Berlin (Duncker & Humblot), pp. 429-445.

Bezić, Reana (2015): “Croatia in the Context of the ISR3 surveys in the Balkans”. In: 50. Kolloquium der Südwestdeutschen und Schweizerischen Kriminologischen Institute 2014 (forthcoming).

**RESEARCH FOCUS II:
FEELINGS AND PERCEPTIONS OF (IN)SECURITY AND CRIME**

He has an Ugly Face, Must be a Policeman (UGPOL)

Stereotypes related to the physical appearance of individuals are one of the most common stereotypes among people. In our culture and in other cultures, there are a number of sayings that reflect this stereotype. Thus, for example in the Croatian language culture the saying “ugly as a dog” appears. When it comes to crime, the general stereotype about people who are in conflict with the law as well as those who are not is well known in the saying: “ugly as thieves”. Without entering into the origin and nature of such stereotypes, we are interested to find out whether similar stereotypes can be found among people who have committed crimes and who are on the execution of their sentences in the prison system.

The leading question is whether there exist within the prison population some stereotypes about the outward appearance of representatives of the legal system, or the holders of certain functions in the criminal justice system. For example, are prosecutors in the eyes of prisoners “uglier” than police officers or judges? This could be explained as a pattern of communication that may exist in the population of people who are in prisons about persons who

are responsible for the prosecution and the conviction of prisoners and for the fact that they have been deprived of their liberty.

Methodologically, the experimental design is used (post-test only). As independent variable a set of photographs showing faces of different sexes and different ages will be used. Photo-sets will be disclosed to the prisoners in a very short time interval (about 300 milliseconds) and they will have to rate the appearance of the person on the photo on a scale. The photos will be grouped according to particular roles in the criminal justice system (e.g., police officer, judge, etc.). The prisoners will be divided into categories according to the types of offenses for which they serve their sentences. We will be interested primarily in differences between those groups of prisoners who showed distinct aggressiveness while carrying out their criminal acts and those where this was not the case.

Data will be analysed statistically with the statistical package for social sciences, SPSS. Techniques used will include frequency distribution, measures of central tendency, t-test and ANOVA.

Further Reading:

- Bull, R. (1979): The influence of stereotypes on person identification. In D. P. Farrington, K. Hawkins, & S.M. Lloyd-Bostock (eds.), *Psychology, Law, and Legal Processes*, London (Macmillan Press), pp. 184–194.
- Bull, R. H. C. & Rumsey, N. (1988): *The social psychology of facial appearance*. New York (Springer).
- Flowe, H-D. & Humphries, J.E. (2011): An Examination of Criminal Face Bias in a Random Sample of Police Lineups, *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, Vol. 25, pp. 265–273.
- Yarmey, D. A. (1993): Stereotypes and recognition memory for faces and voiced of good guys and bad guys, *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, Vol. 7, pp. 419–431.

Head of Project:

Prof. Dr. Mladen Knežević

Researchers:

Nika Jurković, Željka Bogović

Project Category:

MPPG project

Organisational Status:

National research project

Funding:

no funding

Time Frame: 2015–2017

Status: ongoing

Language: Croatian, English

RESEARCH FOCUS III: INTERNATIONAL SENTENCING

Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia

Heads of Project:

Filip Vojta (under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Albin Eser, M.C.J., Dr. Michael Kilchling)

Project Category:

Doctoral thesis

Organisational Status:

Individual MPPG research project

Funding:

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)/Open Society Foundations (OSF) doctoral research scholarship

Time Frame: 2012–2016

Status: ongoing

Language: English

The MPPG research project on ‘Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia’ is part of RF III on ‘International Sentencing’. Its focus is placed on empirically investigating the after-trial phase of ICTY’s (International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) procedures, or to be more exact, the enforcement of its sentences – a field of study that has so far not been investigated.

Marking the ‘rebirth’ of international criminal justice in the midst of gross human rights violations in the early 1990s in the Balkans, the ICTY has with its sentencing practice been influencing not only the relations among former conflicting parties in the region, but also the development of international criminal law in general; arguably the most important international reaction to atrocities worldwide. As such, it has introduced a distinctive system for the enforcement of its sentences – also subsequently adopted by other international criminal tribunals – where, in absence of an interna-

tional prison system, international convicts are sent to serve their sentences in national prison systems of various European states.

The nature of such enforcement system brings up questions which challenge the legitimacy of international punishment as an accepted instrument of social control. First and foremost, the research evaluates the adequacy of national prison systems, in terms of conditions, regimes and programs, to purposefully address a distinctive nature of criminality which differentiates most of international prisoners from ordinary prison population. Secondly, considering dispersion of international prisoners among various national states, the research measures the level of standardization of such enforcement, the factor of great influence on the overall perception of ICTY punishments. Consequently, the research evaluates to what extent the enforcement and its outcome purposefully contribute to the overarching principle of international criminal justice, that is, the restoration and maintenance of peace among conflicting parties.



Figure: “The Hague Map of Europe”, dark red indicating the states where the ICTY convicts are serving sentences; light red indicating the states which have agreed to enforce the ICTY sentences, but no convict has so far been sent to.

The systematic empirical inquiry into punitive approaches that have been developed towards the ICTY convicts is heavily based on qualitative methodology, namely, exploratory interviews with imprisoned ICTY convicts, released ex-prisoners, prison staff and ICTY officials. As such, the research project encompasses an extensive, meticulously prepared fieldwork which entails traveling to the enforcing European states as well as the Balkan region. Consequently, the project findings will not only contribute to the exploration and description of the current state of art in the field, thus filling the existing research gap, but also result in a set of recommendations for improved treatment of international prisoners.

Further Reading:

Haveman, Roelof (2006): “Supranational Expectations of a Punitive Approach”, in Haveman, Roelof, Olusanya, Olaoluwa (eds.), *Sentencing and Sanctioning in Supranational Criminal Law*, Antwerp/Oxford (Intersentia Publishers), pp. 145-161; Jäger, Herbert (1989), “Makrokriminalität: Studien zur Kriminologie kollektiver Gewalt”, Frankfurt am Main (Suhrkamp.); Vojta, Filip (2014), “Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia”. In: Getoš Kalac, Anna-Maria, et al. (eds.), *Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans*. Balkan Criminology Series Volume 1, Berlin (Duncker & Humblot), pp. 401-427.

RESEARCH FOCUS III: INTERNATIONAL SENTENCING

Imprisonment in the Balkans

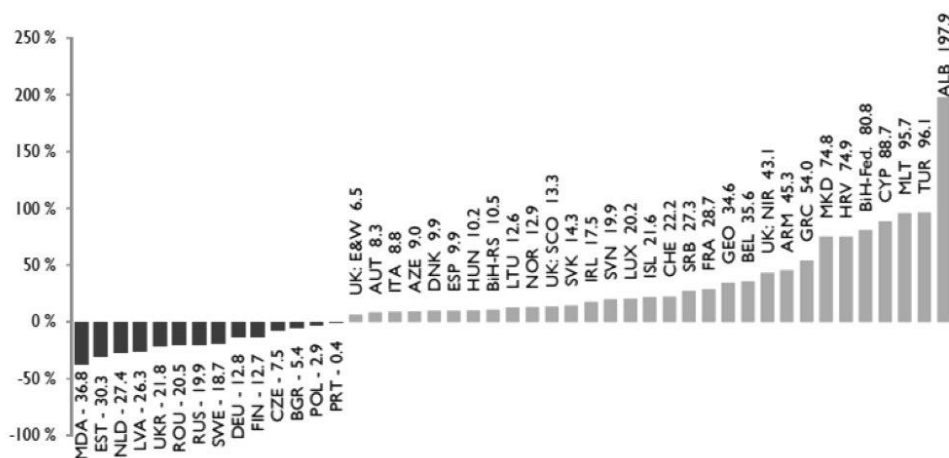
The project aims at analysing the penological landscape of the Balkans and presents the second regional ‘mapping’ study of the MPPG (see project description “Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans” for the first ‘mapping’ study). The idea to focus on imprisonment is based on the finding that in many of the Balkan countries this topic has not yet been researched thoroughly and that there seems to be something Balkan-specific regarding imprisonment. This Balkan-specific feature can be shortly described as a discrepancy between the generally low crime rates (esp. regarding serious and violent crime), but the rather high imprisonment rates in the Balkans. In addition to this, the SPACE statistics show that countries experiencing major upward trends in their prison population rates are mainly located in Southern and South-Eastern Europe (see figure). It should be interesting to see what the reasons for this are, whether these are regional in nature and to what extent they can be traced back to the region’s socialist and communist heritage.

The project will capture the state of art in punishment policies and practices as well as main

features of the prison population in many of the countries of Southeast Europe. This will include the historical development of sentencing policies, relevant legal provisions and imprisonment practices, information on penal institutions, esp. conditions in penal institutions, data about the prison population and an overview of current discussions about prison, imprisonment and sentencing. The study is currently ongoing and the first findings will be presented at the forthcoming MPPG Conference in Sarajevo.

It is foreseen that the project results will be published in the third volume of the MPPG’s Balkan Criminology publication series. This will also include an introductory part with an overall Balkan imprisonment analysis (Getoš Kalac & Maljević), a contribution about ‘Life imprisonment as an alternative to the death penalty in a period of political transition: Choices and consequences’ (van Zyl Smit & Reichstein), a chapter focusing on prison statistics (Aebi, Burkhard, Mesquita & Solca) and an analysis of imprisonment policies (with a special focus on long term imprisonment) in Europe (Kilchling)

Evolution of prison population rates between 2003 and 2013



Source: Aebi, M.F., Delgrande, N. (2015), SPACE I 2013 – Facts & Figures, p. 2.

Further Reading:

SPACE projects, available online: <http://wp.unil.ch/space/>

Head of Project:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

Researchers:

BCNet partners, MPPG members

Project Category:

Regional research project

Organisational Status:

MPPG project

Funding:

MPPG funded with co-financing by PFZ and MPI

Time Frame: 2015–2016

Status: finalised

Language: English

RESEARCH FOCUS III: INTERNATIONAL SENTENCING

Life Imprisonment Worldwide – The Balkan Component

Heads of Project:

Main Project Coordinators: Prof. Dirk van Zyl Smit and Dr. Catherine Appleton from the University of Nottingham; coordinator of the Balkan component: Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

Researcher:

Filip Vojta, BCNet

Project Category:

Regional research project

Organisational Status:

MPPG project

Funding:

**MPPG (Main Project):
Leverhulme Trust)**

Time Frame: 2014–2016

Status: ongoing

Language: English

The international research project “Life Imprisonment Worldwide” gathers an interdisciplinary team of researchers to analyse the practice of life imprisonment around the world in order to understand which crimes attract life sentences, how these sentences are implemented and the conditions under which prisoners serve them. Being the first study of its kind on a global scale, the project aims to provide guidance to policy makers and practitioners on when and how life imprisonment, if used at all, should be imposed and implemented. Basic data for the project is gathered through structured questionnaires which are distributed to research partners.

Opposed to most Western European countries, normative frameworks and practices of life and long-term imprisonment in the Balkans still present a largely unexplored area in terms of a coherent scientific analysis and, as such, are considered a valuable asset of the project. Additional scientific relevance stems from the fact that contemporary historical events, such as dissolution

As one of the partners in the project, the MPPG for Balkan Criminology is tasked with conducting research activities which are comprised within two clusters:

- Implementation of an in-depth theoretical-empirical analysis of rationale and penal practice pertaining to the death penalty policy in the former Yugoslavia (SFRY), as well as of socio-political factors which have induced its subsequent abolition and replacement with life and long-term imprisonment policies in the seven SFRY successor states. Researchers were Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac and Filip Vojta. This part of the study is completed, the results were presented in April 2015 at the “Life Imprisonment and Human Rights” workshop, organised as a meeting of the “Life Imprisonment Worldwide” research partners at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Oñati, Spain, and will be published as a part of the forthcoming book of workshop contributions.
- Collection of the data set on life and long-term imprisonment policies for the core Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) as well as relevant neighbouring Southeast European countries (Croatia, Hungary, Italy and Romania) by means of implementing the research questionnaires. Coordinators of the data collection are Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac and Filip Vojta, researchers are the Balkan Criminology Network partners. Status of this part is ongoing, estimated time for completion of the data collection is autumn 2015.

Country	Life Imprisonment	Long-term Imprisonment Sentencing Range (years)	Parole Eligibility	Eligibility for Punishment of Life/Long-term Imprisonment
Slovenia	+	-	25 years	18 years
Croatia	-	21-40 y.; aggregate sentence of 50 y.	1/2 sentence	18 years
Serbia	-	30-40 y.	2/3 sentence	21 years
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	21-45 y.	3/5 sentence	21 years
A. Federation of the BiH	-	21-45 y.	3/5 sentence	21 years
B. Republika Srpska	-	25-45 y.	3/5 sentence	21 years
C. Brčko District	-	21-45 y.	3/5 sentence	21 years
Montenegro	-	40 y.	2/3 sentence	21 years
Macedonia	+	-	20 years	21 years
Kosovo	+	-	40 years	21 years

Table: Life and long-term imprisonment in the former SFRY countries

of the former Yugoslavia or the Eastern Bloc, have caused an ongoing socio-political transition of the Balkans, which has subsequently been followed by changes in punitive trends and policies among its member countries. The exploration and understanding of underlying factors which have caused the current divergence among once homogenous penal policies provide therefore a valid counterpart for comparative penal analyses with other societies in transition worldwide.

Further Reading:

Appleton, Catherine (2010): “Life after Life Imprisonment”, Oxford/New York (Oxford University Press).
Van Zyl Smit, Dirk, Weatherby, Pete, Creighton, Simon (2014): “Whole Life Sentences and the Tide of the European Human Rights Jurisprudence: What is to be Done?”, *Human Rights Law Review* 14 (1), pp. 59-84.

Vojta, Filip (2015): “Imprisonment in the Balkans: Some Remarks on the Punishment of Life and Long-Term Imprisonment in the Countries of the Former Yugoslavia”, *Balkan Criminology News: Newsletter of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology* 1/2015, pp. 1-5.

RESEARCH FOCUS III: INTERNATIONAL SENTENCING

RJ Croatia – Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level – Supporting and Protecting Victims

The EU funded project “Restorative Justice at Post Sentencing level; Supporting and Protecting Victims” was conducted in the period 2013 to 2014. It aimed at analysing restorative justice (JR) under two relatively new perspectives: first, in a specific setting, i.e. at the post-conviction stage, and second, with a particular focus on its implementation as a victim-oriented instrument. Lead partner was the Schleswig-Holstein Association for Social Responsibility in Criminal Justice, Victim- and Offender Treatment (Germany). 21 government- and non-government organisations from Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the UK participated in the project. In this way a relevant contribution to the implementation of the Victims’ Directive of the European Union (2012/29/EU) was achieved in all these countries.

The 2012 EU directive promotes the establishment of minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. Its article 12 demands the establishment of safeguards and standards to prevent secondary victimisation in the context of penal mediation and other restorative justice services. In order to support the implementation of such safeguards and standards, the project made an inquiry what mechanisms are in place or should be in place to assure that RJ is used in the interest of victims. It was found that there is currently only a limited offer of RJ at post-sentencing level in the countries surveyed. On the other hand, especially victims of more serious crimes are often in need of such an offer that can help to find a closure. Particularly at this stage, victims may have greater trust in the measure than in earlier stages of criminal proceedings as they do not have the feeling that the measure might be misused as a means to reach a mitigation of the sentence. While the focus of the project was on RJ in prison settings, other post-sentencing measures were not excluded.

An action research approach was applied, based on a qualitative methodology, which al-

lowed approaching the field of RJ practices in prison which is still new, for not to say unknown, in some of the countries. Analysis was focusing on dialog and in a process-oriented manner, with close interconnection between theory and practice. Action research methodology allowed creative search for the best possible implementation of RJ in prison settings for a diversity of cases and within different legal and institutional frameworks. Three conferences were held as a methodological means for diagnosis and for generating substantial theoretical knowledge on the status quo as well as on best practices in the partner countries. Study visits allowed direct exchange between practitioners. Different methods and practices applied in prisons include pilot projects of victim offender mediation, conferencing, victim empathy training, victim groups, guided visits for victims in prison, victim-offender dialogues and other methods, or a combination of those. They were qualitatively evaluated through observation and guided interviews with victims, aiming at gaining further in-depth knowledge on their needs and expectations. Through this approach we expect to motivate decision makers and practitioners in providing Restorative Justice to all those affected by a crime.

RJ Croatia was carried out in two prisons in Croatia: in the medium security prison Lipovica, Popovača and in the maximum security prison Zagreb. In Croatia there are no service providers active yet who would deal exclusively with the delivery of RJ. It is likely that at the current stage of its development, due to the extremely difficult economic conditions, implementation of RJ as a separate structure in terms of organisation and equipped with personnel are still not going to happen. However, the Ministry of Justice demonstrates interest for this issue and considers the possibility to introduce RJ within the system of probation that already has a relatively well organised structure.

Further Reading:

Lummer, Ricarda, Hagemann, Otmar & Reis, Sónia (eds.) (2015): “Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level in Europe”, Schriftenreihe Soziale Strafrechtspflege, Kiel.

Head of Project:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

Researchers:

**Prof. Dr. Mladen Knežević,
Reana Bezić**

Project Category:

International research project

Organisational Status:

MPPG project

Funding:

European Commission

Time Frame: 2013–2015

Status: finalised

Language: English

Projects at a Glance

RF	Title (Acronym)	Head(s) of Project(s)	Category
RF I: Violence, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets	Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans	Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	regional
	Balkan Criminology – Focus on Organised Crime and Illegal Markets: Sex, Guns and ‘Balkan Rock ‘n’ Roll’	Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	individual
	Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – A Qualitative Analysis	Mr Ressler	individual
	Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking (TRAFSTAT Croatia)	Prof. Dr. Derenčinović; Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	international
	A Criminological and Criminal Law Analysis of Prostitution in Croatia	Mr Mihaljević	individual
	Economic Espionage in Europe (WISKOS Croatia)	Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Albrecht	international
	Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences	Mr Maršavelski	individual
	Criminal Responsibility for Severe Economic Crimes Committed in Transitional Periods	Dr. Roksandić Vidlička	individual
RF II: Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime	Fear of Crime and Punitivity among University Students in Croatia	Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	national
	International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISR3 Croatia)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	international
	Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISR3-Study Findings	Ms Bezić	individual
	He Has an Ugly Face, Must be a Policeman (UGPOL)	Prof. Dr. Knežević	national
RF III: International Sentencing	Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia	Mr Vojta	individual
	Imprisonment in the Balkans	Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	regional
	Life Imprisonment Worldwide – The Balkan Component	Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	regional
	RJ Croatia – Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level – Supporting and Protecting Victims	Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	international

Researcher(s)	Organisat. Status	Funding	Time-frame	Status	Language
BCNet; Prof. Dr. Bužarovska; Prof. Dr. Ignjatović; Dr. Kambelari; Dr. Karlović; Mr Krasniqi; Prof. Dr. Lambropoulou; Ms Lukić; Assist. Prof. Dr. Maljević; Assoc. Prof. Dr. Margaritova-Vuchkova; Prof. Dr. Muratbegović; Assist. Prof. Dr. Ratković; Dr. Sári; Prof. Dr. Savona; Assist. Prof. Dr. Trandafir; Prof. Dr. Sözüer; Assist. Prof. Dr. Topçuoğlu; Assist. Prof. Dr. Zgaga; MPPG: Ms Bezić; Mr Maršavelski; Mr Ressler; Ms Roksandić Vidlička; Mr Vojta	MPPG	MPPG, MPG, PFZ, MPI	2013-2014	finalised	EN
-/-	MPPG PostDoc	Fulbright Visiting Scholar	2014-2017	postponed	EN
-/-, supervision: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Albrecht; Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	MPPG PhD	MPPG	2014-2016	ongoing	EN
Mr Ressler	PFZ, MPPG	European Commission	2012-2014	finalised	EN
-/-, supervision: Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	PFZ, MPPG PhD	MPPG	2015-2017	ongoing	HR
Dr. Dragičević Prtenjača	MPPG	BMBF	2014-2016	ongoing	EN
-/-, supervision: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Albrecht; Prof. Dr. Derenčinović	joint MPPG PhD	MPI, PFZ, CSF	2013-2015	ongoing	EN
-/-, supervision: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Albrecht; Prof. Dr. Turković	joint MPPG PhD	MPI, PFZ	2013-2015	finalised	EN
Ms Bezić; Mr Ressler; Dr. Ogresta; PFZ student volunteers	MPPG	MPPG, PFZ	2010-2015	ongoing	HR, EN
Ms Bezić; PFZ student volunteers	MPPG	MPPG, PFZ, Varaždin city	2013-2016	ongoing	HR, EN
-/-, supervision: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Albrecht; Assist. Prof. Dr. Getoš Kalac	MPPG PhD	MPPG	2014-2016	ongoing	EN
Ms Jurković; Ms Bogović	MPPG	MPPG	2015-2017	ongoing	HR, EN
-/-, supervision: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Albrecht; Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Eser, M.C.J.; Dr. Kilchling	MPI, MPPG PhD	DAAD, OSF	2012-2016	ongoing	EN
BCNet; MPPG members	MPPG	MPPG, PFZ, MPI	2015-2016	ongoing	EN
Mr Vojta; BCNet	MPPG	MPPG	2014-2016	ongoing	EN
Prof. Dr. Knežević; Ms Bezić	MPPG	European Commission	2013-2015	finalised	EN

6. The Balkan Criminology Network

6. THE BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY NETWORK

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Concept

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Network Partners

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Partner's Impressions about the BCNet:

"An excellent platform for the development of joint research, post-graduate programmes and promotion of criminology as well as evidence based crime policy. The network is also an opportunity for junior scholars to improve their research skills, publish in international publications and learn from experienced scholars."

Concept

Any meaningful research endeavour, aiming to cover a region as large and complex as the Balkans, has to be able to rely on a solid network of relevant professionals and institutions, both from the region as well as from outside it. Considering the leading role and relative stability of universities, esp. their law faculties, throughout the region, and the strong European tradition of institutionalising criminology at, or closely connected to, criminal law sciences at law faculties, it makes sense to focus on exactly these institutions in the creation of a 'Balkan Criminology' Network (BCNet). However, since the majority of Balkan states during communism also closely merged criminology with criminalistics and criminal justice, commonly at faculties for criminalistic sciences, security studies or police academies, the BCNet must include these institutions as well, esp. in light of the marginal position of criminology at law faculties which is further challenged by tendencies of its continuous weakening or even extinction.

The aim of the BCNet is to interconnect the relevant players on a long-term basis, outliving the usual life time of individual research projects

landscape of the Balkans, as a close analysis of the research setting in the Balkans reveals.

Therefore it has been one of the major initial goals of the MPPG to create and host a network of experts in the field of criminology and criminal justice focused on the Balkans. The BCNet should be the basis for regional research endeavours, exchange of experience and knowledge, gathering of regional expertise, and should in the long run also ensure a pool of prospective junior researchers to be hired across the region. In this respect the BCNet held its first meeting at the Zagreb Faculty of Law during the Presentation of the MPPG in 2013. The experts from the region (Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Greece, Albania and Turkey) all agreed on the need to form a lasting network and to strengthen a Balkan-oriented regional approach in criminological research and education. The next step was a regional scientific conference in 2014 where the results of the joint research project on 'Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans' were presented.

Partner's Impressions about the BCNet:

"The impression about the BCNet initiatives, conferences, courses, publication plans, newsletter etc. is really positive. What I appreciate about all these enterprises is the huge possibility to share experiences, strategies and inputs with other people and institutions."

Currently the setting up of the BCNet's legal framework is in its final phase. Most of the BCNet partners have already signed the trilateral cooperation agreements. By the end of 2015 this legal framework should include

and similar short-term collaborations. Regularly an enormous effort is put into the creation and development of such short-term networks, but when the project, resp. its funding runs out, these ad hoc networks simply disappear. The BCNet, on the other hand, should become a recognisable and long-termed network of professionals and institutions, with continuous exchange of knowledge (e.g. through teaching MPPG courses), and expert gatherings (e.g. through thematic MPPG conferences) – this is something still missing in the criminological

all listed BCNet partners and ensure the network's existence and further development in the long-run.

Partner's Impressions about the BCNet:

"By promoting the cooperation in scientific and educational fields, the BCNet has managed to have a noticeable identity in the regional criminological realm."

The contact person for the MPI is Dr. Michael Kilchling, senior researcher at the MPI, who has been involved in the MPPG from its very beginnings and operationally handles the majority of MPPG-MPI activities. The MPPG Head is the contact person for the PFZ.

Partner's Impressions about the BCNet:

"Although most academics in the region are preoccupied in establishing connections with institutions abroad, there is however little concern about the criminological aspects in the region. From this point of view, the BCNet is a unique initiative, while the MPPG activities offer a great perspective over the issues of more similar cultures than it may be imagined."

Country	Partner Institution	Contact Person	Status
Albania	University of Tirana - Faculty of Law	Dr. Evisa Kambellari	formal BCNet partner
Bosnia and Herzegovina	University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies	Assist. Prof. Dr. Almir Maljević	formal BCNet partner
Bulgaria	Burgas Free University – Faculty of Legal Studies / Bulgarian Association of Criminology (BAC)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Svetla Margaritova-Vuchkova	in process
Croatia	University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law (MPPG)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac	formal BCNet partner
Germany	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law	Dr. Michael Kilchling	formal BCNet partner
Greece	Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences – Faculty of Social Sciences and Psychology	Prof. Dr. Effi Lambropoulou	in process
Hungary	National Institute of Criminology	Dr. Eszter Sárík	formal BCNet partner
Italy	Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano – Transcrime Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime of the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano and the Università degli Studi di Trento	Prof. Dr. Ernesto Ugo Savona	in process
Kosovo	Kosovo Judicial Institute	Mr Lavdim Krasniqi	formal BCNet partner
Macedonia	University Ss. Cyril and Methodius – Faculty of Law “Iustinianus Primus”	Prof. Dr. Gordana Bužarovska	formal BCNet partner
Montenegro	University Mediteran – Law Faculty	Prof. Dr. Vesna Ratković	in process
Romania	University of Bucharest – Faculty of Law	Assist. Prof. Dr. Andra-Roxana Trandafir	formal BCNet partner
Serbia	Law Faculty University in Belgrade	Ms Natalija Lukić	in process
Slovenia	University of Maribor – Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security	Prof. Dr. Gorazd Meško	formal BCNet partner
Switzerland	The School of Criminal Sciences, Faculty of Law of the University of Lausanne	Prof. Dr. Marcelo F. Aebi	in process
Turkey	University of Istanbul – Law Faculty	Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba Topçuoğlu	in process

Partner’s Impressions about the BCNet:

“BCNet is a very good endeavour. We can work on various topics in the geographical area but not with a certain uniform identity. The conferences are interesting, well organised and the host country, as well as the Max Planck Society are generous. The support of MPS is immense.”

Partner’s Impressions about the BCNet:

“BCNet is a very productive and ambitious scientific cooperation. The conferences, publications and newsletter show that the Network fulfils the criteria of a modern, European collaboration with initiatives giving added value to the science of criminology and criminal law in the Balkan region.”

Partner’s Impressions about the BCNet:

“BCNet is an excellent initiative for networking scholars from Balkan countries with the same legal tradition and have been facing very similar reforming process in domestic legislations in the last decade. Joint research projects have added value, especially for BCNet partner institutions from countries that are still not EU member states.”

Network Partners

ALBANIA

Institution: University of Tirana – Faculty of Law

About the BCNet partner institution:

The University of Tirana – Faculty of Law is a public higher education institution established in 1954. It is the largest law school in Albania. Currently, about 6,000 students are enrolled in the full-time and part-time degree programmes offered at the Faculty.

About the BCNet member:

Evisa Kambellari is a Lecturer of Criminal Law at the University of Tirana – Faculty of Law. She finished her higher education and doctoral studies at the same Faculty. She obtained her PhD degree with a thesis on “Criminal offences against integrity of computer data and systems”. In addition to teaching, Dr. Kambellari is strongly devoted to comparative research and holds the position of the General Secretary of the Albanian Committee of International Academy of Comparative Law (IACL). She is also a regular member of the organisational committee of scientific conferences in the affiliated institution. Her research interests are focused on the criminal offences against confidentiality and security of electronic communications, the criminal law protection of the right to private life and correspondence, criminal liability of legal persons, corporate and white-collar crime.



Contact person:

Dr. Evisa Kambellari, Lecturer

E-mail address:

evisa.kambellari@fdut.edu.al

Postal address:

Pruga “Mito Tutulani”, University of Tirana, Faculty of Law, 1000 Tirana, Albania

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Institution: University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies

About the BCNet partner institution:

See www.fkn.unsa.ba

About the BCNet member:

Almir Maljević works as an Assistant Professor of Criminal Law at the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies, at the University of Sarajevo. His research interests include juvenile delinquency, organised collective criminality, and corruption. His work has been published in English and German in European and American crime and criminal justice journals. He participated in numerous national and comparative international research projects focusing on crime and criminal justice issues.



Contact person:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Almir Maljević, LL.M., Assistant Professor of Criminal Law

E-mail address:

amaljevic@fkn.unsa.ba

Postal address:

Zmaja od Bosne 8, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Contact person:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Svetla Margaritova-Vuchkova, Associate Professor of Criminology and Member of the Academic Council of the University

E-mail address:

svmargaritova@gmail.com

Postal address:

Burgas Free University, 62 bul. San Stefano, 8000 Burgas, Bulgaria

BULGARIA

Institution: Burgas Free University – Faculty of Legal Studies / Bulgarian Association of Criminology (BAC)

About the BCNet partner institution:

Although Bulgarian Association of Criminology does not conduct criminological research, it has an important role, particularly in the area of criminal justice policy and crime prevention. It satisfies the necessity of regular contacts and joint efforts of the specialists and the teams working in the scientific and the practice-oriented fields of crime prevention and control. A permanent seminar has been created at the Association. The major seminar events during the year are the scientific forums. These include conferences, debates on crime prevention and crime control as well as the discussion of the draft bills. More information can be found on www.criminology.bg.

About the BCNet member:

Svetla Margaritova has over 40 scientific publications in the field of crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, female crime, domestic violence, identity of young offenders, etc. She has participated in the implementation of a number of regional and national criminological research and development programmes for crime prevention. She is the President of the Bulgarian Association of Criminology as well as the Chairman of the Foundation “Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights”.



Contact person:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, LL.M., Assistant Professor at the Chair for Criminal Law and Head of the MPPG

E-mail address:

a.getos@balkan-criminology.eu

Postal address:

Trg m. Tita 14, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

CROATIA

Institution: University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law (MPPG)

About the BCNet partner institution:

The Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb (PFZ), was established in 1776 and while it remains proud of its fine tradition, it seeks to be a modern institution engaged in cutting-edge research and education. The PFZ hosts the MPPG which coordinated the BCNet.

About the BCNet member:

Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac obtained her doctoral degree (Dr. jur.) at the Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg – Faculty of Law in 2010. She joined the PFZ as lecturer in 2006 and was appointed Assistant Professor in 2011. She was appointed head of the MPPG in November 2012. She conducted a variety of national and international research projects and spent several terms as scientific researcher at the MPI. Her list of publications includes authored, co-authored, edited and co-edited books, articles and conference papers in Croatian, English, German, Italian and Spanish. She received several national and international awards and fellowships and is a member of the Croatian Academy for Legal Sciences, the Croatian Society for Criminal Law Sciences and Practice, the Croatian Society of Criminalists and the European Society of Criminology (member of the board since 2014).

GERMANY

Institution: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law – Department of Criminology (MPI)

About the BCNet partner institution:

The MPI is part of the German Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science and belongs to the Society's Human Sciences Section. The research agenda of the Institute is comparative, international, interdisciplinary and empirical in nature and focuses on criminal law, crime, crime control, and crime victims. The comparative law approach involves examining, comparing, and contrasting domestic and foreign legal systems and practices including European and International Criminal Law. The MPI has numerous cooperation arrangements with research institutions both within Germany and internationally. The MPPG is a joint venture of MPI and PFZ.

About the BCNet member:

Michael Kilchling is a senior researcher at the Department of Criminology of the MPI for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg and lecturer at the University of Freiburg where he has also received his doctoral degree (Dr. jur.) with the dissertation "Interests of victims of crime and public prosecution". His main research interests include penal sanctions and sanctioning systems, juvenile justice, victim/offender mediation and other forms of restorative justice, victimology, organised crime, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, confiscation and asset recovery, and procedural measures of investigation. He has been a member of several international expert groups and committees. He is also a course director of the International Spring Course 'Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies' (since 2009) and of MPPG's Intensive Course on Balkan Criminology (since 2014), both held at the Inter University Centre in Dubrovnik (Croatia). His list of publications includes authored, co-authored as well as edited books and articles in German and English, a few of which have been translated into Italian, Turkish and Chinese. He is co-editor of the MPPG's Newsletter "Balkan Criminology News".



Contact person:

Dr. Michael Kilchling

E-mail address:

m.kilchling@mpicc.de

Postal address:

**Günterstalstr. 73, 79100 Freiburg,
Germany**

GREECE

Institution: Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences – Faculty of Social Sciences and Psychology

About the BCNet partner institution:

The Panteios School of Political Sciences, forerunner of the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences of Athens, was founded in 1927, initially for the education and specialisation of civil servants. In 1989, the School became university expanding into two research institutes and nine departments, whereby the Sociology Department has been one of them. In 2013 the University has been restructured into four faculties. It has approximately 15,000 (under)graduate and 1,500 postgraduate students, 250 members of teaching staff and 115 persons as administration personnel.

About the BCNet member:

Effi Lambropoulou is Professor of Criminology at the Sociology Department of Panteion University in Athens, Greece. She earned her PhD degree at the University of Bielefeld and University of Freiburg i.Br./Germany. She has been a visiting Fellow at the University of Cambridge and at the MPI. Her main research, publications and courses cover social control, corrections, police-policing, sociology of criminal law, corruption, illegal markets, and epistemological issues of criminology. She is a member of various ad hoc reform-committees at the Ministries of Justice and Public Order and reviewer of European and international journals.



Contact person:

**Prof. Dr. Effi Lambropoulou, LL.M.,
Professor of Criminology**

E-mail address:

elambro@panteion.gr

Postal address:

**136, Syngrou Ave., 17671 Athens,
Greece**



Contact person:

Dr. Eszter Sárík, Research fellow

E-mail address:

sarik@okri.hu

Postal address:

**Maros u. 6/A, 1122 Budapest,
Hungary**

HUNGARY

Institution: National Institute of Criminology

About the BCNet partner institution:

The research institute of Criminology in Hungary was established in 1960. The changes in the name of the Institute in the course of history indicate changing times and changing perspectives for research. The institute was under the supervision of the chief prosecutor when it was founded and today it works as an academic, research and training organ of the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

About the BCNet member:

Eszter Sárík has worked at the Hungarian National Institute of Criminology since 1999, specialised in juvenile delinquency and crime prevention. She has conducted researches in the topic of trajectories in child and juvenile crime, taken part in ISRD2 and executed an examination in homicide cases. Ms. Sárík was appointed as a prosecutor in 2012. Currently, she is preparing the PhD thesis titled "Religion and Crime Prevention" with a special focus of value-structure among youngsters.



Contact person:

**Prof. Dr. Ernesto Ugo Savona,
Professor and Director of
Transcrime**

E-mail address:

ernesto.savona@unicatt.it

Postal address:

**Largo A. Gemelli, 20123 Milano,
Italy**

ITALY

Institution: Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano – Transcrime Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime of the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano and the Università degli Studi di Trento

About the BCNet partner institution:

Transcrime conducts researches on transnational crime by employing an integrated approach (criminology, law, economics, statistics, sociology, forensic accounting) and performs applied research to analysis of criminal phenomena, evaluation of crime prevention policies, analysis and identification of criminogenic opportunities in legislation, development of risk assessment models and crime prevention strategies.

About the BCNet member:

Ernesto Savona is a professor of Criminology at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Milan and Director of Transcrime. From 2003, he is Editor-in-Chief of the European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research and Springer Brief series in International and Comparative Criminology. He was President of the European Society of Criminology (2003/04). He was the chair of the Global Agenda Council on Organised Crime of the World Economic Forum (2010/11). He is author of many books and articles on organised and economic crime with attention to crime policies and their impact. He has been speaker at many international conferences.

KOSOVO

Institution: Kosovo Judicial Institute

About the BCNet partner institution:

Kosovo Judicial Institute is an independent professional institution established by Law. The mandate of the Institute is to train future and sitting judges and prosecutors as well as judicial administrative staff. This is fulfilled through organisation of initial and continuous training. Also, it is within the Institute's mandate to provide research for the professional development of the judiciary.

About the BCNet member:

Lavdim Krasniqi graduated from the Law Faculty of the University of Pristina (mr.sc.), where he subsequently completed his postgraduate studies. He passed the bar exam and completed a number of trainings. Krasniqi served as a judge for minor offences for more than three years. Since 2006, he has been working at the Kosovo Judicial Institute, initially as Programme Coordinator, and since 2007 as the Director of the Kosovo Judicial Institute. Besides his position of Director, Mr. Krasniqi also serves as an instructor for trainers and is a member of the commission for the entrance examination of candidates for judges and prosecutors. He has also been active as a teacher: since 2010 at the Law Faculty of the University of Prizren, where he currently teaches a course in methodology and legal writing, and since 2011 at the UBT College, where he teaches courses related to criminal law, criminal procedure law, and Moot Court. Mr. Krasniqi further participated at different regional and international conferences, where he presented various topics regarding judicial training.



Contact person:

**Mr Lavdim Krasniqi, Mr.sc.,
Director of the Kosovo Judicial
Institute**

E-mail address:

**lavdim.krasniqi@rks-gov.net;
lavdim_jd@hotmail.com**

Postal address:

**Muharrem Fejza Street,
10000 Prishtina, Kosovo**

MACEDONIA

Institution: University Ss. Cyril and Methodius – Faculty of Law “Iustinianus Primus”

About the BCNet partner institution:

The Iustinus Primus Faculty of Law was established in 1951, as part of the Legal-Economic Faculty of the University of Skopje. Since 1956, the Faculty has operated as the first, independent higher education institution in the area of legal studies in Macedonia. The Iustinus Primus Faculty of Law in Skopje offers three separate study programmes: legal, political and journalism. The programme for legal studies is based on learning a wide range of legal disciplines from a philosophical, economical, sociological and practical aspect. The Faculty has signed over 70 bilateral cooperation agreements as well as agreements with many institutions and private companies in Macedonia, with the purpose of supplying wider possibilities of attaining practical knowledge and know-how to students.

About the BCNet member:

Gordana Bužarovska is working at the Faculty as full time professor, teaching criminal procedure law, criminology and juvenile justice. She had been Vice-dean between 2008 and 2015. Ms. Bužarovska is co-author of several university textbooks, monograph, booklets, manuals for judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers, as well as of compendium of international and domestic instrument regarding mediation and juvenile justice. She is author and co-author of nearly one hundred articles within her field of research in domestic and international journals. She has taken part in almost 30 scientific projects in the country and several implemented abroad. She is a member of Editorial Board at Macedonian Association for Criminal Law and Criminology, European Society of Criminology, Management Board of SEELS and Management Board of FOSM.



Contact person:

**Prof. Dr. Gordana Bužarovska,
Full time professor**

E-mail address:

gordana2206@gmail.com

Postal address:

**Dimitar Blagoev St. 13, 1000 Skopje,
Macedonia**



Contact person:

Prof. Dr. Vesna Ratković

E-mail address:

vesna.ratkovic57@gmail.com

Postal address:

**Moskovska St. 48, Podgorica 81000,
Montenegro**



Contact person:

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Andra-Roxana
Trandafir**

E-mail address:

**andra-roxana.trandafir@drept.
unibuc.ro**

Postal address:

**Bdul. Mihail Kogalniceanu 36-46,
050107 Bucharest, Romania**

MONTENEGRO

Institution: University Mediteran – Law Faculty

About the BCNet partner institution:

Faculty of Law is one of the six organisational units of the first private university in Montenegro – University Mediteran in Podgorica. The University has relevant official accreditation and license. It provides academics degrees in many areas, including law. In line with the Bologna procedure, since 2007 University has been continually working on improving the quality of its work in the following areas: lecturing, students' programmes, appraisal system based on the European system for accumulation and transfer (ECTS), literature, IT systems, scientific and research activities, etc. The Law faculty has an opportunity to provide two programmes – 'Economy and Law', as well as 'Law and Justice'. From 2009-2010 the Faculty also offers 'Law and Policy' postgraduate programme.

About the BCNet member:

Prof. Dr. Vesna Ratković is professor of Criminal Law with 33 years of progressive experience in justice, human rights, public administration and penitentiary system in Montenegro. Ratković had been the Head of Delegation of Montenegro in GRECO (8 years), Head of Delegation UNCAC IRG (8 years), contact person for OECD in Montenegro, Chair person for RAI, member of the national Commission for implementation of the Strategy and AP for the fight against corruption and organised crime, member of National WG on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Human Rights Council, UN, etc. She lectures at Human Resources Management Agency of Montenegro, Centre for Education of Judges and Prosecutors, Police Academy and Regional School for Public Administration. She is author of numerous papers on criminal law, human rights, (anti)corruption and integrity in public administration.

ROMANIA

Institution: University of Bucharest – Faculty of Law

About the BCNet partner institution:

The Faculty of Law is one of the oldest schools of the University of Bucharest, established in 1859. It is now the most reputed school of law in Romania. Its academic staff includes remarkable legal scholars, intellectuals and active politicians. Students are enrolled in various study programmes (BA degree, MA degree, PhD, post graduate studies).

About the BCNet member:

Andra-Roxana Trandafir is Assistant Professor at the University of Bucharest – Faculty of Law, teaching criminology and criminal law. From 2013 to 2015 she was invited professor at the University of Montpellier and the University of Panama. From 2014 to 2015 she pursued postdoctoral studies within the Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest. She is a member of the Romanian Bar and also Secretary General of the Association "Henri Capitant" of the Friends of the French Legal Culture – the Romanian Group. She published two books on Criminal Liability of Legal Persons and more than 40 articles in Romania and abroad. She is editor-in-chief of the MPPG's Newsletter "Balkan Criminology News".

SERBIA

Institution: Law Faculty University in Belgrade

About the BCNet partner institution:

The University of Belgrade – Faculty of Law is one of the top law schools in Southeast Europe. It possesses a record of academic excellence and international scholarly influence. Currently, the University of Belgrade and its Faculty of Law are ranked among the top 500 universities according to the Shanghai Academic Ranking of World Universities.

About the BCNet member:

In 2008 Natalija Lukić graduated at University of Belgrade, Faculty of Law where she completed M.A. studies in 2009 and where she has enrolled as PhD student. In 2012 she received a DAAD scholarship and spent a month at the MPI in Freiburg. In 2014 she published the monograph entitled “Suppression of organised crime – comparative view”. Beside organised crime, areas of scientific interests include corporate and white collar crime, criminal career, and sexual offenders. In 2009 she started working as a teaching assistant at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade.



Contact person:

**Ms Natalija Lukić, LL.M.,
Assistant Lecturer**

E-mail address:

natalija.lukic@ius.bg.ac.rs

Postal address:

**Bulevar kralja Aleksandra 67,
11000 Belgrade, Serbia**

SLOVENIA

Institution: University of Maribor – Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security

About the BCNet partner institution:

The beginnings of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security go back to 1973 when the College of Public Administration in Ljubljana established a department to carry out study programmes in internal affairs. As it developed to meet the growing needs of the state, it soon became clear that an independent school was needed, which necessitated the founding of the School of Internal Affairs in Ljubljana. In 2003, the College became a full member of the University of Maribor. In 2006 it was renamed the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security. The vision of the Faculty is to qualify its graduates to legally, professionally, ethically, and efficiently apply their expertise to ensuring the internal security of the state and its citizens and, hence, contributing to the development of knowledge and science aimed at safeguarding safety and security in a democratic society while protecting human rights and freedoms. More information can be found on: www.fvv.um.si/en

About the BCNet member:

Gorazd Meško has worked at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security since 1992. He teaches criminology, victimology, penology, criminology and crime control policy, and comparative criminology. He has conducted numerous national and international research projects, and organised national and international criminological conferences. He has authored articles published in renowned international journals and is the managing editor of Journal of Criminal Investigation and Criminology. He has edited a variety of books, including: Understanding and Managing Threats to the Environment in Central and Eastern Europe (Springer, 2011), Handbook on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe (Springer, 2013), and Trust and Legitimacy in Criminal Justice – European Perspectives (Springer, 2015). He also served as a guest editor of special issues of international criminology journals, such as Policing – An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management (2009), The Prison Journal (2011) and Crime, Law, and Social Change (2013). His current research interests include policing, local safety/security, factors of crime/criminal behaviour, crime against the environment and legitimacy of criminal justice.



Contact person:

**Prof. Dr. Gorazd Meško, Head of the
Institute of Criminal Justice and
Security Research and Head of
Criminology Department**

E-mail address:

gorazd.mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si

Postal address:

Kotnikova 8, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia



Contact person:

Prof. Dr. Marcelo F. Aebi,
Full Professor

E-mail address:

marcelo.aebi@unil.ch

Postal address:

UNIL – ESC – BCH,
CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

SWITZERLAND

Institution: The School of Criminal Sciences, Faculty of Law of the University of Lausanne

About the BCNet partner institution:

The School of Criminal Sciences, founded in 1909, is part of the University of Lausanne – Faculty of Law. The School specialises in Forensic Sciences and Criminology. The Criminology unit, which currently counts 15 researchers, is involved in several major international projects including the Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE), the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS), and the European Sourcebook of Crime. The School delivers a Master degree and a Ph.D. in criminology.

About the BCNet member:

Marcelo F. Aebi is full professor of criminology and vice-director of the School of Criminal Sciences at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland. He is author or co-author of more than one hundred scientific publications. After his studies at the Universities of Buenos Aires (Argentina) and Lausanne, he was professor of criminology at the University of Seville (Spain). He is also a consultant expert of the Council of Europe, a member of the European Sourcebook Group, the Executive Secretary of the European Society of Criminology, and part-time visiting professor at the Autonomous University of Barcelona.



Contact person:

Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba Topçuoğlu,
Faculty member

E-mail address:

tuba.topcuoglu@gmail.com

Postal address:

Istanbul Universitesi, Hukuk
Fakültesi, 34116 Beyazıt Istanbul

TURKEY

Institution: University of Istanbul – Law Faculty

About the BCNet partner institution:

As the oldest public law school in Turkey, University of Istanbul – Faculty of Law is one of the leading institutions in Turkey. It has a pioneer role in the field of law education, academic studies and codification processes. With about 200 full-time dedicated academic staff and 7,000 distinguished students, Istanbul University Faculty of Law is committed to provide the best possible resources for legal research in Turkey.

About the BCNet member:

Tuba Topçuoğlu is Assistant Professor of Criminology at Istanbul University Law Faculty since 2013. She received her MPhil degree in criminological research in 2006 and her PhD in criminology at Cambridge University in 2011. Before, she had studied economics at University College London and obtained her M.Sc. in 2000. She received her BA in economics at Koç University in 1999. Her main research interests are quantitative research methods in criminology, comparative criminology, juvenile delinquency, crime prevention and violence against women. She currently gives lectures to undergraduate and graduate students (Turkish and English) in several fields of criminology.

7. Events

7. EVENTS

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Annual Scientific Conferences

MPPG Presentation 2013 in Zagreb

The MPPG has been officially presented at the PFZ from 28 to 29 June 2013. The two-day inauguration event was funded by the MPG and the PFZ, and was held under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Croatia and the Zagreb Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Zagreb.

The Presentation was divided into three separate events. Raising awareness among stakeholders and creating funding opportunities was the purpose of the first meeting.

Welcoming addresses were delivered by the Dean of Zagreb Faculty of Law, Prof. Dr. Zoran Parać, and the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Croatia, Mr Hans Peter Annen.

The work of the Max Planck Society and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law was presented by Dr. Claudia Hillinger and Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht respectively. The central part of the event was the presentation of the MPPG by the Head of the Partner Group, Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac.

The Presentation was also used to introduce the newly established MPPG to colleagues active in the field of criminology and criminal justice throughout Southeast Europe. Participants coming from 12 countries of the region were present: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, Romania,

and Turkey. The second event titled “Science and research collaboration in the Balkans” was targeted primarily at these experts from the region. Besides the introduction to the MPPG, it fostered discussion on criminology, crime in the Balkans and future MPPG activities, most of them now already realised.

The official presentation ceremony on the second day of the presentation event in the University Aula was an opportunity to inform the



broader professional public about the establishment of the MPPG as a research group. In a discussion moderated by Prof. Dr. Davor Derenčinović, Head of the Chair for Criminal Law of the

Zagreb Faculty of Law, the participants uniformly commented the establishment of the Group as a useful platform for collaboration between the MPI and the PFZ.



Representatives of the diplomatic corps, the academic community, the prosecutor's office, judges, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs

and criminal law practitioners were present among others.

Part of the Presentation was also a visit to the newly acquired office of the MPPG located on one of the most beautiful squares in central Zagreb, in vicinity of the main building of the PFZ.

1st Annual Conference 2014 in Zagreb

The 1st Annual Conference of the MPPG under the title “Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans” was held at the PFZ from 28 to 30 August 2014. This international conference took place under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Croatia and the Zagreb Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. The organisation of the conference would hardly have been possible without the generous support of the MPG, PFZ and MPI.



Participation and engagement of more than 30 experts from law faculties from all the countries in the region, as well as other parts of Europe and beyond, made this significant and regionally unique scientific gathering possible. Three days of an intensive and productive work during the Conference were used to jointly explore the state of art of criminological research and crime in Southeast Europe, as well as to discuss the proposals for the further development of a sustainable Balkan Criminology Network. Based on the uniform feedback from the participants, it has been a pleasure to see that the Conference accomplished these two objectives.



The opening ceremony started with welcome addresses by Prof. Dr. Aleksa Bjeliš, Rector of the University of Zagreb, and Prof. Dr. Hrvoje Sikirić, Dean of the Zagreb Faculty of Law. This was followed by Mr. Valentin Gescher, Deputy Head of Mission of the German Embassy in Zagreb and Dr. Sebastian Höpfner, Representative of the Max Planck Society, as well as by a video address by Prof. Dr. Ivo Josipović, President of the Republic of Croatia.

Two key plenary speeches of the Conference were delivered immediately after this welcome

part by Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac who spoke about the mutual efforts to map the criminological landscape of the Balkans, and by Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht who discussed a criminological research agenda for the Balkans. He emphasized the importance

of choice of whether to copy from Western Europe or take new, innovative approaches.

Other plenary speakers provided the outside perspective on various crimi-

nological issues and related challenges for the Balkans, such as different standards of Europeanisation in the Balkans and different levels of trust in the police between Eastern and Western Europe. The speakers were distinguished criminologists from Germany, Italy, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Canada, long-time partners of the MPPG, Dr. Michael Kilchling, Prof. Dr. Ernesto U. Savona, Prof. Dr. Marcello F. Aebi, Prof. Dr. Jan van Dijk and Prof. Dr. John Winterdyk.

Criminologists and criminal lawyers from the region delivered overviews of criminology and crime in their countries, as well as an analysis of the general state of art in criminological research and education, which enabled the MPPG to create a comprehensive and wide-ranging scientific map of the criminological landscape of the Balkans.

In the last part of the Conference, doctoral research projects of the MPPG were presented by Filip Vojta, Reana Bezić, Karlo Ressler and Aleksandar Maršavelski.

Besides its scientific and criminological importance, this 1st Annual Conference has been an excellent opportunity to brainstorm, plan and coordinate not only the continuation of cooperation in general, but also the further deepening

of the existing collaboration with the partners from all the countries of the region within the framework of the BCNet. There was decided that the MPPG would prepare and circulate trilateral cooperation agreements for all the BCNet members in order to greatly increase the sustainability of the Network. It was also agreed that setting-up of a Balkan Criminology Newsletter would be a good start to provide a regular platform for sharing research plans, information and ideas, which might evolve into a Balkan Criminology journal once capacities of the BCNet have grown.

Furthermore, the participants of the Conference concluded that it would be beneficial to have a Working Group on Balkan Criminology within the European Society of Criminology,

which was subsequently realised. It was also pointed out that visibility is an important issue which should be addressed by all the members. For example, it was suggested that it would be possible to create institutional and personal pages for all the BCNet partners on MPPG's web site.

On the occasion of 1st Annual Conference, a new MPI series of books "Balkan Criminology" was launched. The title of the first edition has been the same as the Conference's – "Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans" and the Conference structurally followed the concept of the book. This first edition, as well as the book series in general, has an immense significance for the further affirmation of the MPPG in the region and beyond.

2nd Annual Conference 2015 in Sarajevo

Pursuant to the idea that each year another BCNet partner institution should host the annual conference, the 2nd Annual Conference will be held in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Conference will focus on "Imprisonment in the Balkans" and is being hosted by the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies at the University of Sa-

rajevo from 17 to 19 September 2015. Local organiser is Assist. Prof. Dr. Almir Maljević. Similarly as for the 1st Annual Conference, an edition of the Balkan Criminology Series is being prepared. The overall title of this Second Conference Volume, published by the Max Planck Institute in Freiburg, will be "Punishment in the Balkans".

Balkan Criminology Courses

Dubrovnik 2014

The first 'Balkan Criminology' One-Week Intensive Course of the MPPG was held from 1st to 5th of September 2014 at the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik under the title *Crime and Criminology in the Balkans*. The course provided in-depth and up-to-date knowledge about the state of art in crime research in the Balkans, while introducing its participants to the basics of criminological methodology, phenomenology and etiology. It gathered participants from the Balkan region as well as from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Canada.

The course was opened by Michael Kilchling from the MPI and director of the BC Course, who also moderated the whole program of the BC course. As first speaker, Hans-Jörg Albrecht, director at the MPI and director of the BC Course introduced the course program.

John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University, Canada and director of the BC Course gave a presentation on the topic "Promoting the Growth of Comparative Criminology/Criminal Justice Research in the Balkans", emphasising the need for and potential impact of criminological research in the Balkan region. Marcelo F. Aebi, Institut de criminologie et de droit pénal (ICDP), University of Lausanne, Switzerland, delivered a lecture about the basics of criminological research and methods. Almir Maljević, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and director of the BC Course, Andra-Roxana Trandafir, University of Bucharest, Romania, Sabina Zgaga, University of Maribor, Slovenia, and Eszter Katalin Sárik, National Institute of Criminology in Budapest, Hungary, presented introductions into criminology and crime in their countries.



The Course program further included two thematic days. One day was dedicated to victimology with presentations by Michael Kilchling and Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička. The second day was dedicated to juvenile delinquency with presentations by Elmedin Muratbegović, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ivan Georgiev, judge at Regional Court in Sofia, Bulgaria.

Carolin F. Hillemans, MPI, talked about PhD scholarships and opportunities for further funding in Germany. Her presentation gave an instructive overview of the obstacles and opportunities which doctoral research in Germany offers. Students from the Balkan region as well from other parts of Europe had a possibility to present their PhD/Master/Diploma theses

which provided various topics and perspectives and initiated very lively discussions among the participants. In addition, MPPG members Filip Vojta, Karlo Ressler, Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička, Aleksandar Maršavelski and Reana Bezić presented their doctoral research projects.

The informal part of the course was reserved for a variety of sightseeing activities. Besides the traditional Dubrovnik city tour during which participants had an opportunity to visit a lot of attractions of the town that joined the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in 1979, a boat trip to the island of Koločep was offered where participants had intensive discussions while enjoying traditional Croatian specialties.



Dubrovnik 2015

The second 'Balkan Criminology' Intensive Course will be held from the 5th to the 9th of October 2015. It serves as a platform for the dissemination of criminological expertise gathered through the MPPG scientific activities: the MPPG research focuses (Violence, Organised Crime and Illegal Markets; Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime; International Sentencing), as well as the expertise gathered at the annual conferences. This concept of transforming recent research findings and expertise from and for the region into transmittable knowledge for course participants ensures a holistic approach that combines education with science and research. The added value for course participants is, besides the knowledge itself, the networking opportunity with colleagues from the region and the pos-

sibility to present their PhD/Master/Diploma thesis before internationally and regionally renowned experts. The program includes keynote lectures, student presentations, soft skills training, seminars and extensive exchange and discussion. In addition, the traditional Dubrovnik city tour is offered.

The program offers 4 ECTS credits via the attendance certificate issued by the course director and IUC Dubrovnik, which are recognised by the Zagreb Faculty of Law. Precondition is the regular attendance of the course and the deliverance of a participant presentation in oral and written form. This year's special feature is, that the best student paper of the 2015 BC Course will be selected for the publication in the European Journal of Criminology.

ESC Working Group

At the 1st Annual Conference 2014 in Zagreb it was decided that it would be beneficial to have a Working Group on Balkan Criminology within the European Society of Criminology. The ESC Working Group is an initiative of the MPPG that represents a working forum of the Balkan Criminology Network within the framework of the ESC. It aims at gathering experts in the field of criminology and criminal justice focused on the Balkans at the annual symposia of the ESC, as well as at other ESC events. The Working Group is the basis for regional research endeavours, exchange of experience and knowledge, as well as for gathering of regional expertise through the organisational structure of ESC.

The participants found that the creation of an ESC working group would enable the BCNet partners to use the ESC forum at the annual conferences to meet and discuss current Balkan Criminology issues, in addition to the annual Balkan Criminology conferences and the Balkan Criminology course in Dubrovnik. The application for the establishment was submit-

ted following the Conference and it was accepted by the ESC.

The Group is one of the 23 ESC Working Groups that existed at the time of the writing of this text (June 2015). It is chaired by Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, Almir Maljević (Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo) and Andra-Roxana Trandafir (Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest). Members of the Working Group are required to have a membership in the ESC. Currently, 18 researchers and scholars from the region and beyond are full members of the Working Group.

At the ESC Conference in Porto, in September 2015, the Working Group is organising its first official meeting. Introductory presentations will be offered by two of the co-chairs of the Working Group, Dr. Getoš Kalac and Dr. Maljević. After that, the floor will be open for discussion on criminology, criminological research in the region and possibilities for the further development of the fruitful cooperation.

ESC Panels

Bilbao 2012

At the 12th Annual Symposium of the European Society of Criminology “Criminology in the 21st Century: A Necessary Balance between Freedom and Security”, held in Bilbao from 12 to 15 September 2012, the Balkan Criminology concept was presented for the first time before a wider scientific audience. The aim was to discuss the concept among the professional audience and to collect feedback on the notion that regional crime phenomena in the Balkans deserve a regional scientific approach. In absence of Dr. Getoš Kalac, the concept was introduced by Dr. Michael Kilchling. It

raised immediate interest by the audience. The context of the criminological situation in the region was analysed in more in-depth by Prof. Dr. Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Director of the MPI. Prof. Dr. Gorazd Meško (University of Maribor – Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security) gave an overview of the Network of criminological doctoral study programmes in the states of the former Yugoslavia, followed by Prof. Dr. John Winterdyk (Mount Royal University, Calgary AB, Canada) who addressed the possibilities of scientific networking in the region.

Budapest 2013

At the 13th Annual ESC Symposium under the title “Beyond Punitiveness: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in a Comparative Perspective” the panel on Balkan Criminology introduced the meanwhile established MPPG and the BCNet. In his introductory speech, Hans-Jörg Albrecht stressed the significance of the MPPG. He emphasised that the Balkan region is an integral part of Europe with common political, geographical and historical features which provide solid

ground for such an integrative criminological concept. He recalled the recent inauguration of the MPPG in Zagreb and recommended broad participation in the BCNet. Anna-Maria Getoš gave a lecture on criminology and crime in Croatia, reiterating the need for the development of criminological research and education in Croatia. Eszter Katalin Sárík from the National Institute of Criminology in Budapest

discussed the current state of criminology in Hungary. She reminded of the high standards of education in criminological sciences in Hungary at the beginning of 20th Century and their decline after the Second World War. In 1960 the National Institute of Criminology was founded.

Only five years later criminology became a mandatory subject at the Hungarian law faculties, a full master programme in criminology was established several years ago. Andra-Roxana Trandafir from

the Faculty of Law at the University of Bucharest presented an overview of criminology and crime in Romania. It is rare that law faculties include criminology as mandatory subject as most of the programmes focus on criminal law

and not on criminology. The Romanian National Institute of Criminology, founded in 2002 ceased to exist due to the institutional reconstruction. Final speaker was Filip Vojta, MPPG



member. He presented his doctoral research project “Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia”. He analysed the procedures which regulate the after-trial phase of the International

Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Particular attention was given to one of the major problems, i.e., the different approaches, modalities and conditions of the enforcement of the prison sentences enforced in various European countries.

Prague 2014

At the 14th Annual ESC Conference “Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity”, a second MPPG panel session was added to the schedule in order to give as many members who participated at the preceding Zagreb Conference the possibility to present a paper to the ESC audience as well. The two panels formed one logical thematic unit provided for a general introduction into Balkan Criminology. They also introduced the research agenda divided into the three main research focuses of the MPPG and presented the results of the scientific research done within the Group.

Both MPPG panels in Prague were chaired by Hans-Jörg Albrecht, Director of the MPI, who opened the panel with a presentation of the current research agenda of the MPPG and a further, highly related lecture, on Balkan, Crime and Criminology. The lecture discussed the (non-) existence of European criminology. While in the beginning of 1990s non-existence was evident, it is less clear today, Albrecht argued. However, still today he doesn't see a sufficient number of clear factors which would suggest that it is possible to identify 'European' criminology. He also emphasised the need for inclusion of Southeast Europe in large international research projects.

The panel further featured MPPG members' doctoral projects. Filip Vojta clarified his theoretical and empirical research approach focusing on the enforcement of international

sentences (ICTY) and critically analysed the significantly diverse national prison regimes. Reana Bezić explained the MPPG's involvement in the ISRD3 project in Croatia and the use of the study findings for her regional comparative analysis of juvenile delinquency in the Balkans. The presentation by Aleksandar Maršavelski offered answers about questions of the need for, and models and particularities of criminal responsibility of political parties. Discrepancy between two conflicting interests – acting for public benefit and desire for power – seem to be one of the reasons of the criminal activities. Maršavelski also explained his classification of criminal acts of political parties, depending on whether they are committed in times of peace or times of war, and whether a party in power or in opposition. Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička presented her doctoral research project on criminal responsibility for severe economic crimes committed in the transitional periods. She discussed the need for and possible consequences of a qualification of such severe economic offences as crimes under international law. She expressed serious doubts if the goals of transitional justice can be reached without addressing large scale economic crime. The project on trafficking in human beings in and through the Balkans was presented by Karlo Ressler. Using primarily a qualitative research approach, the main aim of the project is to increase the understanding of the phenomenon of human trafficking, especially the social dynamics between traffickers and victims.

Porto 2015

For the 15th Annual Symposium to be held in Porto from 2 to 5 September 2015, the MPPG is organising several panels, meetings and promotional activities. As for the previous ESC conferences, the Group's research agenda and the latest research findings will be presented again in two connected panels with the following composition: Panel 1, chaired by Hans-Jörg Albrecht, will include the following papers: “The Research Agenda of the Max Planck

Partner Group for Balkan Criminology and its Network” (Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac), “Towards a New View on the Rehabilitation of International Criminals: The Case Study of the ICTY” (Filip Vojta), Ms “Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis based on the ISRD3-Study Findings” (Reana Bezić); Panel 2, chaired by Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, will present the following contributions: “Trafficking in Human Beings in and through

the Balkans – A Qualitative Analysis” (Karlo Ressler), “Criminal Responsibility for the Severe Economic Crimes Committed in the Transitional Periods” (Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička), “Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences” (Aleksandar Maršavelski), and “Il-

legal Markets in Croatia” (Marta Dragičević Prtenjača). Marta Dragičević Prtenjača will further introduce the WIKSOS Croatia project within the themed WISKOS panel: “Economic espionage – A European comparison”, chaired by Michael Kilchling.

8. Publications & Lectures

8. PUBLICATIONS & LECTURES

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Publications of the MPPG

A core task of the scientific agenda of the MPPG is the dissemination of its research findings. In addition to the usual ways of submitting papers to the national and international platforms for scientific publication, an own MPPG medium should contribute to its branding as a regional centre of criminological excellence in the Balkans. An initial idea was the launching of a scientific journal: 'Balkan Criminology – Acta Criminologica Balcanica'. However, after careful reconsideration and inquiries into the regional publishing setting it seemed that such a journal would have only limited chances to survive economically in the long run. Therefore it was decided to adjust the publication plans to the current research setting in the Balkans and to disseminate MPPG-related research findings via a specialised 'Balkan Criminology' book series. In addition to these thematic volumes, the Newsletter of the MPPG – the "Balkan Criminology News" has been launched. The book series together with the newsletter enable the MPPG to publish extensively on its research and frequently on all the criminological activities.

Publication Series

In 2014 a new line within the Research Series of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law was launched – the "Publications of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology", edited by Hans-Jörg Albrecht & Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, and published by the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V. & University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law. Publishing house is Duncker & Humblot, Berlin.

The publication series will regularly publish research findings of the MPPG. The topics to be addressed in the books broaden the scope of the research programme of MPI's Department of Criminology, in particular the research focal points III. on 'Homeland Security, Organised Crime, and Terrorism – Societal Perceptions and Reactions' and V. on 'The Development of Criminal Policy and the Rule of Law in Transitional Societies', by combining them with the research focuses of the MPPG. The BC series shall provide an adequate forum for discussing crime and criminal justice issues that can best be captured with the term 'Balkan Criminology'.

Volume BC 1 is titled "Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans. A Survey on Criminology and Crime with an Expedition into the Criminal Landscape of the Balkans". The 'mapping' exercise, aiming at discovering

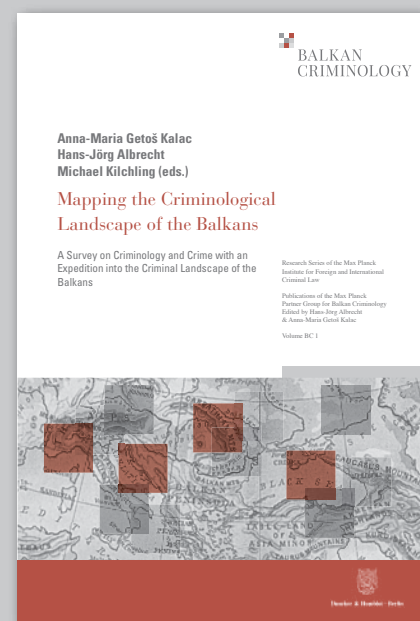
of research it provides a firm point of orientation for further 'Expeditions into the Criminal Landscape of the Balkans'. The volume's first part deals with the Balkans as a European region *sui generis*. The 'Marking of the Territory' sets the stage for the following analyses of criminology and crime in the Balkans. The introductory chapter is opened by Sundhausen who clearly defines the basic terms (e.g. the Balkans, Southeastern Europe, etc.) from a historical perspective, focusing on the Balkans' uniqueness regarding history, geography, religion, legal tradition, and migration. He also critically reviews the image of the Balkans as a 'violence-prone' region. The following contribution by Getoš Kalac concentrates more specifically on the Balkans as a criminological region *sui generis* and in this context presents the concept of a 'Balkan Criminology' together with its regional key players – the MPPG and the Balkan Criminology Network (BCNet). Furthermore, the background, general idea, methodology, and scope of the 'mapping' are presented as well as some of the key findings on the state of criminology and crime across the Balkans. The volume's introduction concludes with an analysis of the Balkan's criminological landscape in terms of networking and capacity building. Winterdyk & Kilchling put emphasis on the significance of – principled – comparative approaches in modern criminology and discuss

"A masterpiece, [...] showing pathways for a solid and fruitful further development of criminology in the Balkans."

Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Kerner, former President of ISC and ESC,
Emeritus Director of the Institute of Criminology,
University of Tübingen

the state of criminology and crime across the region, was a logical first step in introducing the new publication series, whereas in terms

the necessary steps for the development of sustainable research structures. They come to the conclusion that Balkan Criminology has the potential to gain a position within European criminology that can develop to become similar to that of Scandinavia. In chapter II the 'country mappings' are presented. These



capture the current situation in criminological education and research, but also basic crime trends and major criminal justice challenges in a total of 14 Balkan and relevant neighbouring countries. Renown scholars and experts as well as young academics from the region, all involved in the BCNet, joined in a collaborative research effort that provides for a clear picture of the criminological setting in their countries. Chapter II is not just a collection of simple 'country reports'. Each of the 'country mappings' is a unique scientific discovery trip

into the criminological and criminal landscape of the respective country. Therefore the 'country mappings' not only provide for a vivid picture of the Balkans' criminological landscape, but are also essential readings on the specific crime and criminal justice situation in each country. Last but not least, a selection of research projects of the MPPG and first findings are presented in chapter III. Here the members of the MPPG discuss their research questions, explain the designs chosen and present first findings from empirical, literature, and normative research. The wide scope of subjects addressed by MPPG's current Ph.D. projects

covers issues on international sentencing and its enforcement (Vojta), juvenile delinquency (Bezić) and trafficking in human beings in the Balkans (Ressler), economic crime in periods of transition (Roksandić Vidlička) and adequately dealing with criminal offences committed by political parties (Maršavelski).

"This volume marks the beginning of a new publication series of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology. It provides an informative overview of the state of the art of criminology across the Balkan region. [...] The multitude of criminological aspects successfully covered in this first volume cannot help but leave one curious about the scientific papers, research results and meetings yet to come."

Prof. Dr. Helmut Kury, Freiburg i.Br.

For 2015 the publication of BC Volume 2 is planned. It will present the findings of the MPPG PhD project on criminal responsibility for severe economic crimes committed in periods of transition which has been successfully concluded in early 2015. Publication plans for 2016 include another regional 'mapping' themed volume. The BC Volume 3 will address the topic of 'Imprisonment in the Balkans', one of the MPPG's regional research projects (for more details see the project description in Section 5). Several further MPPG PhD projects will also be published in the BC series in 2016 and 2017.

Newsletter

In 2014 the MPPG launched its newsletter – the Balkan Criminology News (BCNews). The editors, Andra-Roxana Trandafir (editor-in-chief), Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac and Michael Kilchling, are organising and compiling the BCNews as a forum for regular exchange of ideas and criminologically relevant information.

BCNews is being published three times a year: in spring, summer and winter. It will spread latest news and point to actual developments. It offers a broad overview of the news from the members of the BCNet about specific issues on crime and criminology in their countries of origin, mostly related to the Research Focuses of the MPPG, as well as information regarding the activities and events of the MPPG. The newsletter has different sections which are recognisable by different

BC corporate colours: BC Research News, News from BC Partners, BC Events (reviews as well as previews), BC Publications, and Discussions. It is provided free of charge in high resolution PDF (ready to print) files on the MPPG website (www.balkan-criminology.eu/en/newsletter).

The first issue, published in winter 2014, features the participation of the BCNet in the International Research Project "Life Imprisonment Worldwide", and provides short reviews of the 1st Annual Conference of the MPPG in Zagreb (August 2014), the 1st One-Week Intensive Course 'Balkan Criminology' at IUC Dubrovnik (September 2014) and the Balkan Criminology Panel at the 14th Annual Conference of the ESC in Prague 2014. The news section from BC partners includes short contributions from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Serbia. A preview on volume BC 1 ("Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans") and on MPPG's



major events of 2015 as well as a short discussion piece about transnational organised crime in the Balkans are completing this pilot issue.

The head article of the spring edition of 2015 highlights the project “Imprisonment in the Balkans” which will also be the thematic focus of the 2nd Annual Balkan Criminology Conference (Sarajevo, 17-19 September 2015) and an integral part of the forthcoming volume BC 3 of the Research Series. The news section provides criminal policy-related information from BC partners from Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, notes on new publications from Serbia and Slovenia, and further contributions from Bosnia and Herzegovina and from Hungary. Two con-

ference reports about the closing conference of the FIGAS project “On the Future of the National Rapporteurs on Human Trafficking in Europe” in Warsaw and the International Scientific Symposium on “Criminal Justice System and the Social Welfare” in Tirana (both in March 2015). The issue further provides previews of the forthcoming volume BC 2 (“Serious (Transitional) Economic Crimes as Crimes Against Humanity – Development of International Criminal Law” by Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička) and the 2nd One-Week Intensive Course ‘Balkan Criminology’ at IUC Dubrovnik (5-9 October 2015). The discussion section, finally, addresses the walkout of foreign investors from Kosovo and juvenile delinquency in the Balkans.

Publications & Lectures of the Research Team

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Maršavelski, Aleksandar

Novoselec, Petar; Roksandić Vidlička Sunčana; Maršavelski, Aleksandar (2015): "Retroactive Prosecution of Transitional Economic Crimes in Croatia. Testing the Legal Principles and Human Rights", in Van Erp, Judith et al. (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of White-Collar and Corporate Crime in Europe*, Routledge, Abingdon/New York, pp. 198-217.

Roksandić Vidlička, Sunčana; Maršavelski, Aleksandar (2015): "Criminal Responsibility of Political Parties for Economic Crimes", in Van Duyne, Petrus C. et al. (eds.), *The Relativity of Wrongdoing: Corruption, Organised Crime, Fraud and Money Laundering in Perspective*, Wolf Legal Publishers, Oisterwijk, pp. 329-346.

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Vuletić, Igor; Mihaljević, Pero (2014): "Fight Against Corruption in Croatia in Times of Global Economic Crisis". *The 1st Sino-Hungarian International Forum*, Nanjing, China, pp. 330-344.

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Ressler, Karlo

Bezić, Reana; Ressler, Karlo (2015): "14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology 'Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity', Prague, September 10-13, 2014" [in Croatian], *Collected Papers of Zagreb Law Faculty* Vol. 65 (1), pp. 167-172.

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Roksandić Vidlička, Sunčana

Roksandić Vidlička, Sunčana (2015): "Serious (Transitional) Economic Crimes as Crimes Against Humanity – Development of International Criminal Law", *Duncker & Humblot, Berlin* (forthcoming).

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Vojta, Filip

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Carl, Sabine; Vojta, Filip (2014): "ESC Working Group Reports: European Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group (EPER)", *Criminology in Europe: Newsletter of the European Society of Criminology* Vol. 13 (3), pp. 13-15.

Vojta, Filip (2014): "Participation of the Balkan Criminology Network in the International Research Project 'Life Imprisonment Worldwide'", *Balkan Criminology News: Newsletter of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology* 1/2014, p. 1.

Vojta, Filip (2014): "Some Observations on the Enforcement of International Sentences in the Case of the ICTY", *Justice Actualités Report (Special International Issue)* Vol. 29 (1), pp. 32-33.

Lectures

Bezić, Reana

06.03.2015

Title: "Reducing Criminal Motivations through Social Welfare Policy"

Presentation at the International Scientific Symposium on "Criminal Justice System and the Social Welfare"

Location: Faculty of Law, University of Tirana, Albania

11.09.2014

Title: "ISDR3 Croatia"

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity", within the panel "First ISRD-3 Results from Selected European Countries"

Location: Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

11.09.2014

Title: "Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis of the ISRD3-Study Findings"

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity", within the panel of the ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology

Location: Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

01.09.2014

Title: "Juvenile Delinquency in the Balkans: A Regional Comparative Analysis of the ISRD3-Study Findings"

Presentation at the "Balkan Criminology: One-Week International Intensive Course – Crime and Criminology in the Balkans"

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

30.08.2014

Title: "Child and Juvenile Delinquency in Croatia"

Presentation at the 1st Annual Conference of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, jointly organized by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law & The Faculty of Law – University of Zagreb

Location: Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

28.06.2014

Title: "Croatia in the Context of the ISRD3 surveys in the Balkans"

Presentation at the "50. Kolloquiums der Südwestdeutschen und Schweizerischen Kriminologischen Institute"

Location: Caritas Tagungszentrum, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

27.05.2014

Title: "Conceptual Considerations on the Added Value of Regional Comparative Quantitative Surveys (ISRD3)"

Presentation at the "Fifth Criminology Summer Course: Security, Perceptions of Security and Security Research", organized by the University of Pecs in cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Location: University of Pecs, Faculty of Law, Pécs, Hungary

15.05.2014

Title: "Restorative Justice at Post-Sentencing Level: Supporting and Protecting Victims"

Presentation at the "XXXth Victimology, Victim Assistance and Criminal Justice" Course

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

27.03.2014

Title: "ISD3 Croatia"

Fieldwork presentation at the ISDR3 meeting

Location: Faculty of Law, University of Tartu, Estonia

29.08.2013

Title: "Progress-Update & Future Activities of the Max Planck Partner Group for "Balkan Criminology" (Prepared by Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, LL.M., Head of the MPPG)

Presentation within the framework of the panel: "New developments in Croatian criminal legislation – joint research programs of MPI and Zagreb Faculty of Law – current research projects of the Croatian research team"

Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

29.08.2013

Title: "International Self-Report Delinquency Project (ISDR3)"

Presentation within the framework of the panel: "New Developments in Croatia criminal legislation – joint research programs of MPI and Zagreb Faculty of Law – current research projects of the Croatian research team"

Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

05.04.2013

Title: "International Self-Report Delinquency Project in Croatia (ISRD3 Croatia)"

Presentation at the ISRD3 meeting

Location: Prague, Czech Republic

28.03.2013

Title: "Representative of a Legal Person"

Presentation at the 5th Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies International Spring Course, which was held under the title: "When Corporation Kills – Multifaceted Perspectives on Faceless Crime"

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

Dragičević Prtenjača, Marta

26.3.2015

Title: "Corruption in National and International Law"

Presentation at the 7th Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies International Spring Course, which was held under the title "National vs. International Criminal Adjudication – Shadow on the Wall?"

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

Getoš Kalac, Anna-Maria (selection)

28.8.2014

Title: "Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans"
 Presentation at the 1st Annual Conference of the MPPG
 Location: University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law

29.8.2014

Title: "State of Art in Criminology and Crime in Croatia"
 Presentation at the 1st Annual Conference of the MPPG
 Location: University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law

28.6.2014

Title: "Vorstellung der Max-Planck-Partnergruppe für 'Balkan Criminology'"
 Presentation held at the 50. Kolloquium der Südwest-deutschen und Schweizerischen Kriminologischen Institute
 Location: Caritas Tagungszentrum, Freiburg i. Br.,

20.6.2014

Title: "Trafficking Statistics and their Alternatives"
 Presentation held at the 2nd Croatian-German Colloquium on "Current Issues in Human Trafficking"
 Location: MPI Freiburg

27.4.2013

Title: "Crime Trends in Croatia from 1992 to 2012 – Focus on Violent Crime and Corruption" Presentation held at the 2nd Croatia-Turkey Jurists' Day
 Location: Dubrovnik

11.6.2013

Title: "Theory of Cruelty in the Context of the Death Penalty as a Cruel and Inhumane Punishment"
 Presentation held at the Preparatory Conference for the 5th World Congress against the Death Penalty
 Location: Royal Academy of Fine Arts "San Fernando", Madrid/Spain

26.4.2013

Title: "Criminological Research and Education in Croatia"
 Presentation held at the 1st Turkey – Croatia Jurist Day
 Location: Istanbul University Faculty of Law

5.9.2013

Title: "Balkan Criminology"
 Presentation held at the XIII. Annual Conference of the ESC
 Location: Budapest/Hungary

5.9.2013

Title: "Criminology and Crime in Croatia"
 Presentation held at the XIII. Annual Conference of the ESC
 Location: Budapest/Hungary

6.9.2013

Title: "Sexual Offender Treatment in Croatia – Legal and Criminological Issues"
 Presentation held at the XIII. Annual Conference of the ESC
 Location: Budapest/Hungary

Maršavelski, Aleksandar

27.03.2015

Title: "Course Conclusions: National vs. International Criminal Adjudication - Shadow on the Wall?"
 Presentation at the 7th Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies International Spring Course, which was held under the title: "National vs. International Criminal Adjudication - Shadow on the Wall?"
 Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

07.11.2014

Title: "Regional Experiences in Codifications of Criminal Law"
 Presentation at Round Table on "Codification of Criminal Legislation", organized by Association for Criminal Law and Criminology of Macedonia & OSCE Mission to Skopje
 Location: TCC Grand Plaza Hotel, Skopje, Macedonia
 11.09.2014

Title: "Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences"

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity", within the panel of the ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology
 Location: Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

30.08.2014

Title: "Responsibility of Political Parties for Criminal Offences: Preliminary Observations, Challenges and Controversies"
 Presentation at the 1st Annual Conference of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, jointly organized by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law & The Faculty of Law – University of Zagreb
 Location: Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

20.06.2014

Title: "Child Soldiers: Trafficking of Children as a War Crime"
 Presentation at the "Second Croatian-German Workshop on Current Issues in Human Trafficking", joint workshop series of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and the University of Zagreb
 Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

26.05.2014

Title: "Criminal Responsibility of Political Parties for Economic Crimes – Democracy on Test" (with Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička)
 Presentation at the "15th Cross-Border Crime Colloquium: Corruption, Organised Crime and Criminal Finances in Europe"
 Location: Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

28.03.2014

Title: "Course Conclusions: 2014 – A Year of Critical Issues and Challenges for International Criminal Justice"
 Presentation at the 6th "Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies" International Spring Course, which was held under the title: "2014: A Year of Critical Issues and Challenges for International Criminal Justice"
 Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

15.09.2013

Title: "Children as Perpetrators of Criminal Offences in Croatia"
 Presentation at the 3rd International Crime and Punishment Film Festival: "Juvenile Justice"
 Location: Istanbul University, Faculty of Law, Istanbul, Turkey

Ressler, Karlo

12.9.2014

Title: "A Qualitative Study of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Balkans"
 Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity", within the panel on Comparative Research on Human Trafficking
 Location: Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

11.9.2014

Title: "Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – a Qualitative Analysis"
 Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity", within the panel of the ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology
 Location: Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

01.09.2014

Title: "Qualitative Approach in Researching Trafficking"

Presentation at the "Balkan Criminology: One-Week International Intensive Course – Crime and Criminology in the Balkans"

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

30.8.2014

Title: "Trafficking in Human Beings in and through the Balkans – Introduction to a Qualitative Approach"

Presentation at the 1st Annual Conference of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology

Location: Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

20.6.2014

Title: "Human Trafficking in and through the Balkans"

Presentation at the "Second Croatian-German Workshop on Current Issues in Human Trafficking", joint workshop series of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and the University of Zagreb

Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany

27.05.2014

Title: "Trafficking in Human Beings in the Balkans – Qualitative vs. Quantitative Approach"

Presentation at the "Fifth Criminology Summer Course: Security, Perceptions of Security and Security Research", organized by the University of Pecs in cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Location: University of Pecs, Faculty of Law, Pecs, Hungary

26.3.2014

Title: "Initial Reflections on Human Trafficking Research"

Presentation at the 6th "Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies" International Spring Course, under the title: "2014: A Year of Critical Issues and Challenges for International Criminal Justice"

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

Roksandić Vidlička, Sunčana

24.03.2015

Title: "The Current Challenges of the International Criminal Court"

Presentation at the 7th Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies International Spring Course, which was held under the title "National vs. International Criminal Adjudication - Shadow on the Wall?"

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

28.11.2014

Title: "Victims of Sexual Violence in War and Restorative Justice: The Experience of Croatia"

Presentation at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia: "Victims' protection: International law, national legislations and practice"

Location: Victimology Society of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

14.11.2014

Title: "Money Laundering as Criminal Offence"

Presentation at the Annual Conference on Money Laundering and Prevention of Terrorism

Location: Croatian Chamber of Economy, Zagreb, Croatia

12.09.2014

Title: "Transitional Justice Cases and European Court of Human Rights: Evidence of International Custom"

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity", within the panel of the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice, held under the title: "International, Regional, National and Local Mechanisms of Transitional Justice: Conflict or Added Value?"

Location: Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

11.09.2014

Title: "International Criminal Responsibility for Severe Economic Crimes Committed in Transitional Period"

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: "Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity", within the panel of the ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology

Location: Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

03.09.2014

Title: "Transitional Economic Crimes as Crimes under International Law"

Presentation at the "Balkan Criminology: One-Week International Intensive Course – Crime and Criminology in the Balkans"

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

26.05.2014

Title: "Criminal Responsibility of Political Parties for Economic Crimes – Democracy on Test" (with Aleksandar Maršavelski)

Presentation at the "15th Cross-Border Crime Colloquium: Corruption, Organised Crime and Criminal Finances in Europe"

Location: Faculty of Criminal Justice Sciences, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

23.04.2014

Title: "Victims of Wartime Related Sexual Violence and the Right to Remedy and Reparation (from EU and Croatian Perspective)" (with Maja Munivrana Vajda)

Presentation at EU Substantive Criminal Law and Protection of Victims, International Spring Course

Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

02.-05.04.2014

Title: "Draft Law on Reparation to Victims of Wartime Sexual Violence in Croatia" (with Davor Derenčinović and Maja Munivrana Vajda)

Presentation at "2nd Croatia – Turkey Jurists Days"

Location: Faculty of Law, Zagreb & Dubrovnik, Croatia

20.06.2014

Title: "National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and its Importance in Combating Human Trafficking"

Presentation at the "Second Croatian-German Workshop on Current Issues in Human Trafficking", joint workshop series of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law and the University of Zagreb

Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

28.01.2014

Title: "Establishing (Transitional) Economic Offence as the Crime under International Law – Utopia or Reality"

Guest Lecture

Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

22.01.2014

Title: "European Court of Human Rights and Transitional Jurisprudence"

Presentation at "Regional Human Rights Institutions and Transitional Justice" Workshop

Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

07.09.2014

Title: "Securing Justice and Reparations to Victims of Wartime Sexual Violence in Croatia" (with Davor Derenčinović and Maja Munivrana Vajda)

Presentation at the Eurocrim 2013; 13th Annual Conference of the ESC: "Beyond Punitiveness: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in a Comparative Perspective"

Location: ELTE (Eötvös Loránd University) Faculty of Law, Budapest, Hungary

29.08.2013

Title: "Croatian Legal Approach toward Defining and Prosecuting Transitional Economic Crimes: No Statute of Limitation and Retroactive Prosecution"

Presentation within the framework of the panel: "New developments in Croatian criminal legislation – joint research programs of MPI and Zagreb Faculty of Law – current re-

search projects of the Croatian research team”
Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

Vojta, Filip

16.04.2015

Title: “Life and Long-Term Imprisonment in the Countries of the Former Yugoslavia”

Presentation at “Life Imprisonment and Human Rights” workshop, organized by Prof. Dirk van Zyl Smit and Dr. Catherine Appleton from the University of Nottingham.

Location: International Institute for the Sociology of Law (IISL), Oñati, Spain

12.12.2014

Title: “Implementing Punishment for Atrocities: Towards a New View on the Rehabilitation of Hostis Humani Generis”

Presentation at ‘Surviving Genocide: On What Remains and the Possibility of Representation’ International Conference
Location: Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle (Saale), Germany

12.09.2014

Title: “Sentencing and Transitional Justice: The Balkans Perspective”

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: “Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity”, within the panel of the European Criminology Group on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice, held under the title: “International, Regional, National and Local Mechanisms of Transitional Justice: Conflict or Added Value?”

Location: Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

12.09.2014

Title: “Researching International Criminal Justice: Practical Aspects of Qualitative Approach”

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: “Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity”, within the panel of the ESC Postgraduate and Early Stage Researchers Working Group, held under the title: “Entering the Field of Criminological Research”
Location: Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

11.09.2014

Title: “International Penology under Scrutiny: The Enforcement of the ICTY Sentences”

Presentation at the ESC Eurocrim 2014, 14th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: “Criminology of Europe: Inspiration by Diversity”, within the panel of the ESC Working Group on Balkan Criminology
Location: Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

01.09.2014

Title: “Balkan Criminology: International Sentencing”

Presentation at the “Balkan Criminology: One-Week International Intensive Course – Crime and Criminology in the Balkans”
Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

30.08.2014

Title: “Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia”

Presentation at the 1st Annual Conference of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, jointly organized by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law & The Faculty of Law – University of Zagreb

Location: Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia

01.07.2014

Title: “Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia”

Presentation at the International Max Planck Research School for Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP) “Summer University 2014”

Location: Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle (Saale), Germany

27.05.2014

Title: “International Penology under Scrutiny: The Enforcement of the ICTY Sentences”

Presentation at the “Fifth Criminology Summer Course: Security, Perceptions of Security and Security Research”, organized by the University of Pecs in cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law
Location: University of Pecs, Faculty of Law, Pecs, Hungary

27.03.2014

Title: “International Penology under Scrutiny”

Presentation at the 6th “Crime Prevention through Criminal Law and Security Studies” International Spring Course, which was held under the title: “2014: A Year of Critical Issues and Challenges for International Criminal Justice”
Location: Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik, Croatia

06.09.2013

Title: “Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia”

Presentation at the Eurocrim 2013; 13th Annual Conference of the ESC: “Beyond Punitiveness: Crime and Crime Control in Europe in a Comparative Perspective”

Location: ELTE (Eötvös Loránd University) Faculty of Law, Budapest, Hungary

29.08.2013

Title: “Balkan Criminology: International Sentencing”

Presentation within the framework of the panel: “New developments in Croatian criminal legislation – joint research programs of MPI and Zagreb Faculty of Law – current research projects of the Croatian research team”

Location: Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg i. Br., Germany

26.02.2013

Title: “Punishment and Sentence Enforcement for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Former Yugoslavia”

Presentation at the International Max Planck Research School for Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment (IMPRS REMEP) “Winter University 2013”

Location: Hotel Am Bruchsee, Heppenheim, Germany

9. Research Plans & Outlook

9. RESEARCH PLANS & OUTLOOK

<u>99</u>	Research Plans
<u>100</u>	Personnel Planning
<u>101</u>	Budgetary Development
<u>102</u>	Organisational Development

The MPPG became operative in spring, 2013. It is therefore still in an early stage of capacity building. Many activities have been successfully initiated so far in terms of research, networking, publications and scientific events, and a considerable number of it have already been accomplished. Yet crucial areas necessary to develop the MPPG into a sustainable regional centre of criminological excellence still need to be addressed. This applies esp. for personnel, budget and organisation. Since MPPGs are by definition set up only for a maximum duration of five years it is necessary to already now start thinking and planning ahead in order to ensure that the MPPG's accomplishments do not simply vanish at the beginning of 2018. It is our aim to reach that the Group, together with the BCNet, can be transformed into a permanent centre or a similar organisational structure.

Research Plans

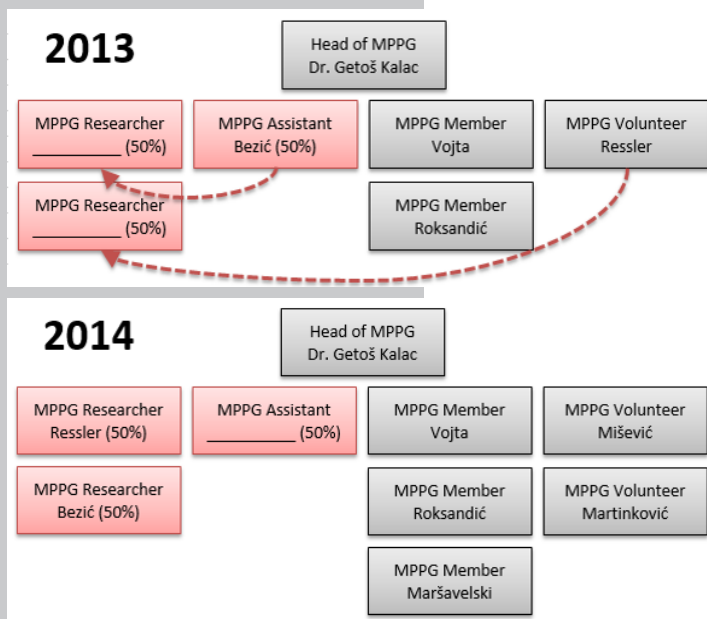
In addition to the individual research plans of all the MPPG members (see Section 3) the MPPG will continue to focus its research on Balkan relevant issues as envisaged by its Research Focuses. As explained earlier (see Section 4), these will remain flexible and adaptable in order to ensure that further research topics might be included as needed.

Regarding strategically important research plans, the regional MPPG projects play a prominent role. After having 'mapped' the *criminological* and *penological* landscape of the Balkans, a next logical step would be to explore its *victimological* landscape. Besides the expertise in victim-related research and policies which traditionally has been rather strong in Croatia and Serbia for a long time, other parts of the region are less active. Thus the ICVS has so far managed to cover only some of the Balkan countries and most of these still rely exclusively on official crime statistics when it comes to assessing crime risks and creating criminal policy. Because of that it would be very important to conduct a proper victimisation survey in the Balkans. The vast majority of BCNet partners in their criminological country 'mappings' also pointed out this lack of relevant victimisation studies which leads to a 'blind' reliance on official crime statistics with all their shortcomings. The MPPG is willing to take the initiative to coordinate such a project and potentially even generate basic funding for the field work. The necessary methodological support would be provided by the MPI.

Another promising area of research is the creation of a 'Periodical Security Report for the Balkans' which as a role model could use the German "Periodischer Sicherheitsbericht". It should be possible to generate basic funding for such a security report, esp. by including national policing and security agencies throughout the Balkans, as well as relevant EU institutions focusing on the region in terms of security and stability. Here again the BCNet partners could profit by strengthening their lead positions in the respective countries. If such a project would be successful it should not only ensure a permanent commission for the MPPG and the BCNet, but also facilitate the inclusion of relevant government institutions and perhaps even raise the chances of developing an evidence-based crime policy approach in the Balkans.

In addition, it has to be noted that since its setting-up the MPPG is constantly receiving invitations for research collaborations and joint applications to EU funded programs. So for example, negotiations with the French national Supervisory body on crime and punishment regarding the MPPG's participation in the World Homicide Survey are currently in process. If successful the MPPG would manage the survey's Balkan component. This regional MPPG research project could become the fourth of its kind, leading to a comprehensive 'mapping' of the Balkans, including its *criminological*, *penological* and *victimological*, but also *violent* landscape.

Personnel Planning



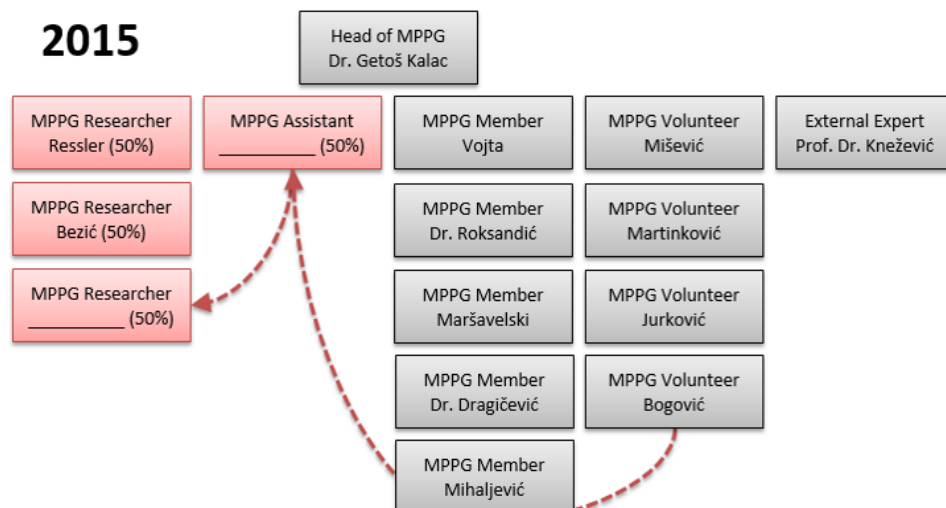
The MPPG started off end of January 2013 with 3 people: Head and two PhD candidates as MPPG

members. Since then the MPPG has continuously grown and currently consists of 13 people: Head, two research staff, five members, four student volunteers and an external expert. Particular attention was given to an equal gender balance.

A major component of the MPPG personnel planning is the consistent further development of its personnel capacities, which includes maintaining the current and opening new MPPG research staff positions. The basic model for the

volunteers in their final phase of studies. For the PhD candidates this provides excellent possibilities not only in terms of research, but also funding through PhD scholarships (e.g. DAAD, MPG etc.). The MPPG in turn profits from their research projects and involvement in MPPG activities. The student volunteers on the other hand usually combine their diploma thesis with their MPPG work and focus on Balkan relevant topics. Thus they assist in all MPPG activities and take part in the MPPG events. Depending on funds and shown potential they are offered a position as MPPG assistant, who is then considered for a research staff position, usually funded out of MPPG projects and combined with matching PhD topics or the basic MPPG budget (MPPG funded positions are highlighted in red in the graphics).

MPPG personnel enlargement foresees that PFZ and MPI PhD candidates (and in the future PhD candidates from BCNet partner institutions) get involved in the MPPG's research in an early phase of their studies, or as student



The next level of MPPG personnel enlargement is planned for 2016/2017 and strongly relies on the MPPG members and their ability to successfully apply for research funds which should cover their own PostDoc positions and research. Depending on its future organisational status the MPPG should secure at least two PostDoc and two research staff positions on a permanent basis in order to continue its work after 2018. Additional positions should be funded out of MPPG research projects (e.g. as it was the case with the RJ Croatia project –

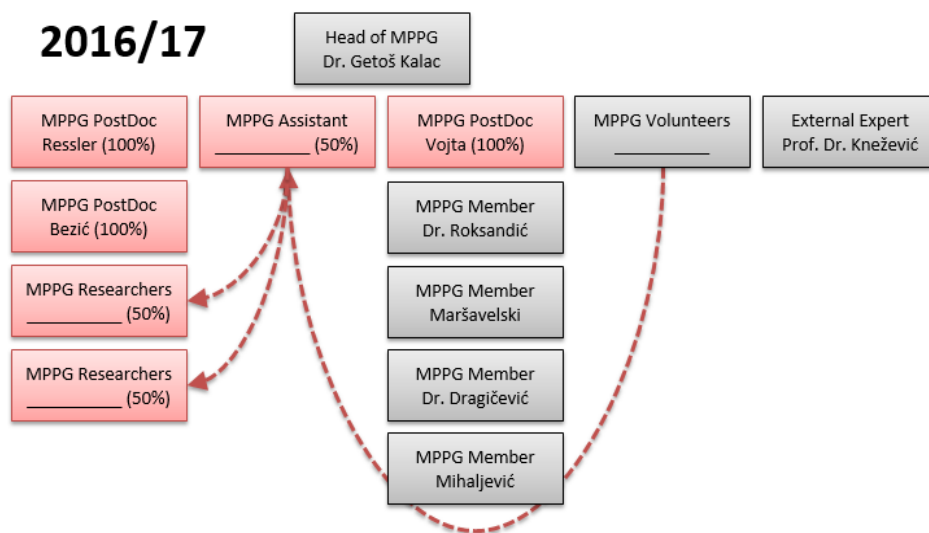
see Section 3). Several funding applications are currently being under review and future submissions in preparation. Additional project ideas already exist; they will be further developed once appropriate calls come up under which such possible projects would fit.

The MPPG members will after successful completion of their studies also become valuable regional assets for universities and research institutions, where criminology in most of the countries has just started to take-off. This will

also broaden the MPPG members' possibilities for future employment, which naturally is not only restricted to the academia or even the Balkans, but also includes the whole criminal justice sector throughout the region and research or faculty positions worldwide.

Obviously the MPPG has already managed to attract the interest of prospective junior researchers and seems to provide a promising framework for their research, even without

major funding for their work. The MPPG's personnel plans will in the coming years mainly depend on its budgetary and organisational future. In order to continue providing a platform for aspiring young researchers from Croatia and the region the MPPG's top priority in terms of scientific management in the next two and a half years will be to further develop its personnel capacities, but even more to secure a permanent budget and a sustainable organisational framework.



Budgetary Development

The MPPG is continuously working on its budgetary development. So far priority has been given to acquiring additional funds through co-financing by the PFZ and MPG, since the respective application procedures were relatively manageable and with good chances of approval. Due to the numerous activities, initiatives, and events, as well as research projects that had to be launched in the first two years out of nothing, and bearing in mind that the MPPG still consists predominantly of early stage researchers with modest experience in fundraising, only limited personnel and time resources were available for third party funding applications. This has now started to change with the various MPPG activities becoming 'daily business', the employment and training of MPPG research staff, and the growth of the MPPG team, both in terms of numbers as well as experience. Therefor the MPPG will in the next two and a half years focus much stronger on EU funds for research and has already started to get more involved in relevant consortia applying for research grants. In this respect the MPPG pro-

motional activities, as well as its growing regional and European visibility and recognition as a reliable partner have now started to pay off by generating regular research cooperation inquiries.

However, and regardless of this EU project contracting and related ad hoc budgeting, in Southeastern Europe there currently are no reliable instruments for the advancement of science and research, which could provide a budgetary prospect for the MPPG in terms of developing into a sustainable research centre. It will be difficult for the MPPG to develop its full potential based exclusively on ad hoc project contracting and without at least a minimal basic budget provided for a longer period of time. Depending on its future organisational status the MPPG could however try to mobilise permanent basic funds on the national level (Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, University of Zagreb and/or PFZ), as well as on the international level (primarily MPG, but perhaps even EU).

Organisational Development

A last issue to be briefly addressed concerns the future of the MPPG's organisational status. For now two main possibilities for the organisational development of the MPPG seem realistic, whereas a third option could serve as a backup if the other two should not be achieved.

First, the MPPG could potentially grow into a Max Planck Centre (MPC). When looking at the aim of establishing MPCs and their goals, as well as the activities they should cover, then the MPPG has already established solid grounds for such an evolution. This line of future organisational development would come most naturally to the MPPG and ensure the maintenance and further strengthening of the MPI-PFZ cooperation, while multiplexing its effects into the whole region via the BCNet. Developing the MPPG into a MPC would thus be in line with all involved institutions' and the MPPG Head's vision of creating a sustainable regional centre of criminological excellence, which would continue to stimulate, conduct, co-ordinate, facilitate, support, promote, and disseminate criminological research in and on the Balkan region.

Second, the MPPG could become a permanent PFZ research division or institute that would, besides conducting research, also provide a university educational program in criminology and professional training courses for criminal justice practitioners. Depending on PFZ Faculty Council decision, which is rather difficult to predict, and in light of criminology being a non-normative discipline, the chances of such an organisational development are moderate, esp.

if no additional funding is provided. Alternatively such a research division could be set up as an international research centre of the University of Zagreb or potentially even become an independent research institute funded by the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education, and Sports. Although these two alternatives at first look might seem to provide for a better organisational setup and perhaps even more funding, they would naturally result in losing the MPI-PFZ connection, which without any doubt is a strategic goal of the MPPG that should remain in its focus.

The third option of organisational development for the MPPG could be to transform into a 'Balkan Criminology Society' with own legal status, but still hosted at the PFZ and closely connected to the MPI. Although this would limit the continuation of the MPPG's research activities, it could ensure its operation up to a point where one of the previous possibilities might be achieved. Such a 'Balkan Criminology Society' could continue with some of the MPPG's activities (publications, events etc.) and thus for example apply for organising future ESC annual conferences throughout the region. This could in turn generate some funding for personnel and potentially even research and would also ensure that the BCNet does not dissolve if the MPPG should cease to exist in organisational terms.

Finally, a strategic decision-making process will be needed in order to find the best option that will create a sustainable structure for the future and provide the most added value for all institutions involved.

Appendix

Letter of Appointment

Selection of Corporate Visual Identity Items

Appendix

Letter of Appointment



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT

THE PRESIDENT

Letter of Appointment

It is with great pleasure that I herewith appoint

Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš


Head of the Partner Group of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Zagreb. The scientific work of Dr. Getoš has already gained international recognition and Dr. Getoš shall continue on this successful path as Head of the Max Planck Partner Group.

The Max Planck Society and especially the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law will continually support Dr. Getoš in developing the Max Planck Partner Group into an active research group of the Croatian and international scientific communities.

Munich, November 2012

Professor Dr. Peter Gruss
President

Selection of Visual Corporate Identity Items





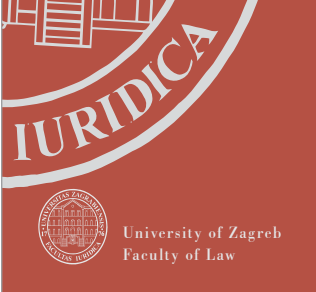

BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY


www.balkan-criminology.eu


PRESENTATION


of the Max Planck Partner Group for
"Balkan Criminology" jointly established by the
Zagreb Faculty of Law and the Max Planck Institute
for Foreign and International Criminal Law

28th and 29th June 2013, Zagreb/Croatia



 University of Zagreb
Faculty of Law

 Max Planck Society

 Max Planck Institute
for Foreign and
International Criminal Law



BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

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Mapping the Criminological Landscape of the Balkans

1ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology
jointly organised by the Max Planck Institute
for Foreign and International Criminal Law &
the Faculty of Law - University of Zagreb

28th – 30th August 2014, Zagreb, Croatia



University of Zagreb
Faculty of Law



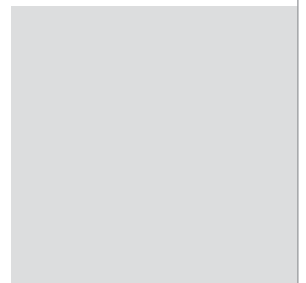
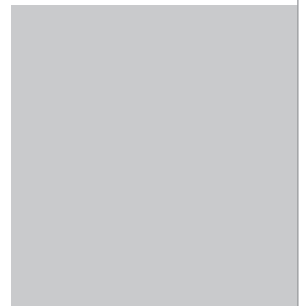
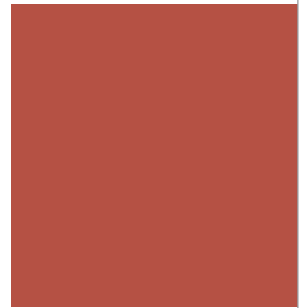
Max Planck Society



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Zagreb



BALKAN
CRIMINOLOGY



THE MAX PLANCK PARTNER GROUP FOR BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY PRESENTS

Crime and Criminology in the Balkans

One-Week International Intensive Course, Dubrovnik/Croatia, 5-9 October 2015

The course, held at the Inter University Centre since 2014, provides participants with in-depth and up-to-date knowledge about the state of crime research in the Balkans. The main focus is on criminological methodology, phenomenology, and etiology. In addition, participants can take advantage of excellent networking opportunities with colleagues from the region and beyond. They will also have the possibility to present their Ph.D./Master/Diploma thesis before internationally renowned experts.



The course is organized by the

MAX PLANCK PARTNER GROUP FOR BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

It is accredited by the Zagreb Faculty of Law and offers 4 ECTS credits. Completion requires regular attendance and the delivery of a participant presentation in oral and written form. The program includes keynote lectures, student presentations, soft skills training, and extensive exchange and discussion. In addition, a Dubrovnik city tour is offered.

For the program and further information please visit www.balkan-criminology.eu or contact the course manager Ms. Reana Bezić at: r.bezic@balkan-criminology.eu.

The course fee is **150 €**. It includes enrolment, participation in the lectures and student materials. For early registration by 15 June, a reduced **early bird fee of 100 €** is available.

Participants are expected to make their own travel and accommodation arrangements and to cover these costs by themselves. Non-financial assistance in this regard will of course be provided. In addition to the course fee, all participants are required to pay a separate 40 € fee to the IUC Dubrovnik upon arrival.



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BALKAN CRIMINOLOGY

■ One-Week International Intensive Course Dubrovnik / Croatia, 05-09 October 2015

Crime and Criminology in the Balkans

The 'Balkan Criminology' One-Week Intensive Course provides in-depth and up-to-date knowledge about the state of art in crime research in the Balkans, while introducing its participants to the basics of criminological methodology, phenomenology and etiology. It is part of the overall scientific programme of the Max Planck Partner Group for 'Balkan Criminology' - MPPG (www.balkan-criminology.eu) which is jointly established between the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg/Germany (www.mpicc.de) and the Faculty of Law - University of Zagreb/Croatia (www.pravo.hr) and funded by Germany's leading research foundation - the Max Planck Society (www.mpg.de). The course serves as a platform for the dissemination of criminological expertise gathered through the MPPG scientific activities: The MPPG research focuses (Violence, Organized Crime and Illegal Markets; Feelings and Perceptions of (In)Security and Crime; International Sentencing), as well as the expertise gathered at the annual conferences. This concept of transforming newest research findings and expertise from and for the region into transmittable knowledge for course participants ensures a holistic approach that combines education with science and research. The added value for course participants is, besides the knowledge itself, the networking opportunity with colleagues from the region and the possibility to present their PhD/Master/Diploma thesis before internationally and regionally renowned experts.

For further information please visit

balkan-criminology.eu/en/events

or contact our course manager

Ms. Reana Bezić at r.bezic@balkan-criminology.eu



University of Zagreb
Faculty of Law



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Max Planck Institute for
Foreign and International
Criminal Law



**BALKAN
CRIMINOLOGY**

**Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac
Hans-Jörg Albrecht
Michael Kilchling (eds.)**

**Mapping the Criminological
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A Survey on Criminology and Crime with an Expedition into the Criminal Landscape of the Balkans

Research Series of the Max Planck
Institute for Foreign and International
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Publications of the Max Planck
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Edited by Hans-Jörg Albrecht
& Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

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for Balkan Criminology
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hans-Jörg Albrecht
Assist. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac
Günterstalstraße 73
D-79100 Freiburg

Tel.: +49 (0)761-7081-0
Fax: +49 (0)761-7081-294

E-Mail: info@mpicc.de | info@balkan-criminology.eu
Internet: www.mpicc.de | www.balkan-criminology.eu

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