

BC RESEARCH NEWS

Security in Southeast Europe: Tackling “bitnost” as a Precondition for Security and Stability

2018 Southeast Europe Regional Alumni Outreach Networking Event of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac

The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies hosted its 2018 Southeast Europe Regional Alumni Outreach Networking Event (SEE Alumni ONE) in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, from 18–22 June 2018. The gathering provided an excellent setting to look back over the last 25 years of the Marshall Center’s alumni activities in the region and take stock of how the Marshall Center’s alumni can be agents of change, working together to resolve contemporary security challenges. In this regard, the meeting served as an opportunity to think collectively about what are the most pressing security issues in the region and to discuss and design specific proposals for Marshall

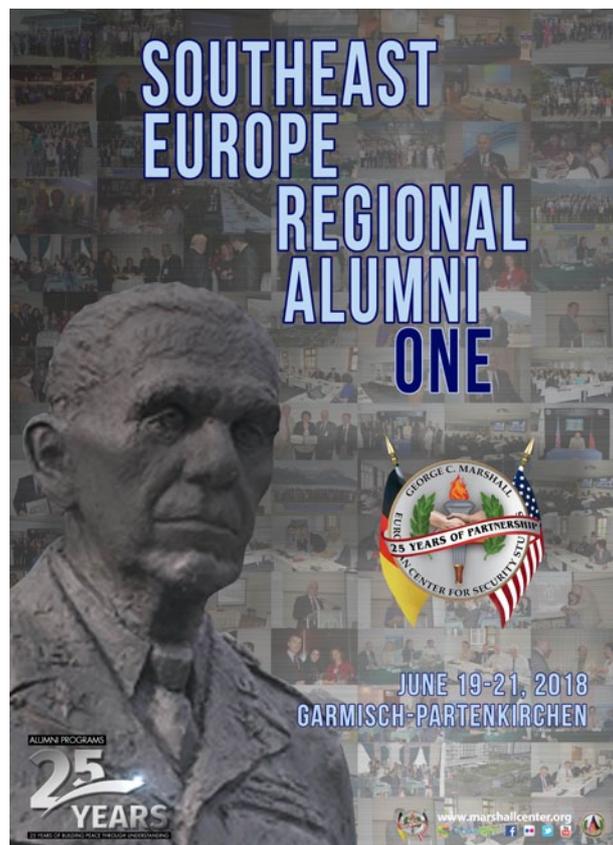
Center alumni to undertake, both at the national and regional level. Out of 141 applications from eight countries, 40 alumni were selected to participate in the event. Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, Head of the Max Planck Partner Group for Balkan Criminology, was among the 13 participants to present their ideas and initiatives for enhancing security in SEE.

Welcome Remarks & Keynote Address

Dr. Andrew Michta, Dean of the College of International and Security Studies, George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, opened the event. Thereafter, Ms. Dean Reed, Director of Alumni Programs, Dr. Matthew Rhodes, Program Director for Central and Southeast Europe, and Ambassador Darko Angelov, Macedonian Ambassador to Greece, provided insights into “The Current State of Affairs in Southeast Europe”.

Panels, Discussion Groups & Workshops

This opening session was followed by five consecutive panels: “International Engagement in the Region: Euro-Atlantic Integration”, “External Actors in Southeast Europe”, “Governance Issues and Trends: Implications for National and Regional Security”, “Social and Economic Issues and Trends: Implications for National and Regional Security”, and “What is a network?: A Marshall Center Alumni Network



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with Influence and Impact”. A workshop on “Effective National and Regional Communication Strategies for Marshall Center Alumni Associations” also took place. In addition, highly efficient discussions in smaller working groups occurred.

The Region’s Key Security Challenge: Corruption & Organised Crime

A survey among SEE Alumni ONE participants conducted prior to the gathering found that the vast majority of the regional experts clearly identified “corruption & organised crime” as the region’s key security challenge. In light of this, Professor Getoš Kalac’s talk about “Tackling ‘Bitnost’ in Southeast Europe as a Precondition for Security and Stability” was an excellent fit for the 3rd Panel on “Governance Issues and Trends: Implications for National and Regional Security”, moderated by Dr. Sebastian von Münchow, Lecturer of Security Studies and International/European Law.

Tackling “bitnost” as a Precondition for Security and Stability

Professor Getoš Kalac argued that the ongoing “democracy-building” in Southeast Europe, as a fundamental precondition for maintaining and enhancing national and regional security, is proceeding at a suboptimal pace. This is due to efforts to eradicate corruption: a problem that is not, however, the core obstacle to consolidating democratic institutions in this region. A far more pressing issue in this regard is to tackle the Balkan phenomenon of “bitnost”. The closest English translation for “bitnost”, a term universally understood throughout the region, might be “importance”, but with a negative connotation; it is phenomenologically as well as etiologically com-

pletely different from “corruption”, “nepotism”, “clientelism”, or “favouritism”. It is a phenomenon inherent to transitional societies with a standing tradition of informal settling of affairs outside the framework of state institutions and procedures. It builds upon the necessity to get oneself into a position of “bitnost” (importance) in order to be able to collect and spend “bitnost points”. It is a system where the currency is not money but “bitnost” (which can be bought with money but is not its equivalent). Finally, “bitnost” is cross-sectoral and “bitnost points” can be transferred to different spheres of social interaction. For instance, the head of a prison who is “bitan” (important) due to his/her professional position in the penal system collects “bitnost points” (most frequently not money!) for preferential treatment of inmates, can spend these “bitnost points” in any other given social interactions, ranging from employing relatives to such banal things as free meals in restaurants. In a system of “bitnost”, no sector is taboo, whereas particularly “bitni” are positions in the security and intelligence sector.

The problem with “bitnost” is its endemic scope and contagiousness: nothing can be achieved without spending “bitnost points”. Consequently, everyone needs to be or become “bitan” in order to earn “bitnost points” that are essential for everyday life, ranging from a city clerk or a head of a kindergarten up to security personnel and high-level government officials. Compared to “bitnost”, corruption, as prohibited by criminal law throughout the region, is a sporadic and greatly overestimated problem. While corruption and white-collar crime are undoubtedly a serious criminal phenomenon in Southeast Europe, the social phenomenon of “bitnost” has created a parallel system that mimics all aspects of government institutions and undermines the very core of the rule of law. Obviously, the concept of “bitnost” needs to be conceptually and theoretically framed as well as empirically investigated before final conclusions and recommendations might be reached. First feedback from SEE Alumni ONE participants and faculty members clearly demonstrate the practical appeal of the “bitnost” thesis and, for the first time, have managed to create a first conceptual framework for a wide-spread social phenomenon in Southeast Europe.

Conclusion

The SEE Alumni ONE showed that there is a considerable group of security, intelligence, and policy



experts present in the region (1,700 Marshall Center alumni). These experts might potentially be interested in (or at least open to) security and crime related research, as conducted through our Balkan Criminology Network. These expert practitioners are not only well embedded in their relevant agencies but, due to their attendance of various Marshall Center programs and courses, far more likely to be approached from academia and actively engaged in application-oriented research undertakings. Therefore, it might be useful for BCNet members, as well as researchers throughout the region and beyond, to establish contact and proactively inquire about cooperation possibilities with the Marshall Center's national alumni associations (www.marshallcenter.org/mcpublicweb/en/nav-main-alumni-associations-en.html).

*Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac
Head of the Max Planck Partner Group
for Balkan Criminology*



NEWS FROM BC PARTNERS

Comparison of Self-legitimacy of Prison Staff and Prisoner's Perceptions of Prison Staff Legitimacy

Rok Hacin

Introduction

The presence of legitimacy in the prison environment is not only complex but also important: it represents an alternative path for maintaining order and greatly impacts everyday prison life and the work of prison staff. The dual nature of legitimacy in prison consists of prisoners' perceptions of prison workers (recognition of prison workers as eligible power-holders) and self-legitimacy of prison staff (prison workers' sense of self-confidence and the belief that power entrusted in them is in accordance with fundamental moral and societal norms).

Methods and Sample

A mixed method approach (qualitative and quantitative) was used to improve the validity and the reliability of the results. In the period from October 2015 to March 2016, structured interviews with 344

prisoners were conducted, prison workers, and senior managers. Furthermore, from October 2016 to December 2016, 571 prisoners and prison workers were surveyed in all Slovenian prisons and a correctional home.

Results

The results reveal that prisoners' perceptions of legitimacy are influenced by: 1) distributive justice, 2) obligation to obey, 3) relations with prisoners, 4) relations with prison staff, 5) procedural justice, 6) age, 7) effectiveness of the prison staff, 8) the prison regime, and 9) trust in authority. Conversely, perceptions of self-legitimacy among prison staff are influenced by: 1) education, 2) relations with colleagues, 3) relations with prisoners, 4) supervisors' procedural justice, 5) age, 6) subculture of the prison staff, 7) satisfaction with salary, and 8) audience (prisoners) legitimacy.

Conclusion

The findings on the dual model of legitimacy confirm the connection between prisoners and prison workers in Slovenian prisons. Moreover, the results show

that alternative paths can explain prison legitimacy in different cultural environments of post-socialist societies.

*Asst. Rok Hacin, PhD, University of Maribor,
Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security*

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10th Biennial International Conference of the European Forum for Restorative Justice, Tirana 2018

Evisa Kambellari

The 10th Biennial International Conference of the European Forum for Restorative Justice (EFRJ) "Expanding the restorative imagination: Restorative justice between realities and visions in Europe and beyond" took place in Tirana, Albania, from 14–16 June 2018. The event was organized by the EFRJ, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Albania, and the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution. It brought together over 300 experts from 50 countries to explore the realities and visions of restorative justice in the European penal and social landscapes. The three core themes were: (1) Restorative intersections with the criminal justice system; (2) Restorative juvenile justice realities and visions; (3) Reimagining restorative justice as a social movement. Distinguished scholars, young researchers, justice professionals, and activists were provided a forum to present their research topics and come up with innovative ideas and solutions.

Present at the meeting, the Albanian Minister of Justice, Ms. Etilda Gjonaj, noted that Albania started its reform on restorative justice with the entry into force of the Code of Criminal Justice for Juveniles on 1 January 2018, which foresees the obligation of Albanian institutions to enforce measures of restorative justice as a first option when dealing with juvenile

offenders. Ms. Gjonaj noted: "The Juvenile Justice Code provides for juveniles in conflict with the law to understand the responsibility and redress the consequences of a criminal offence, compensate damage and/or reconcile with the victim, usually with the assistance of an independent third party." She went on to introduce a project that will be implemented in close cooperation with the Tirana Municipality for the establishment of five juvenile centres that will provide special rehabilitation programs for the treatment of juvenile offenders.

Ms. Vasilika Hysi, the Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Albania and Chairwomen of the Parliamentary Subcommittee for Human Rights, focused on the major justice reform that the Albanian Parliament has been undertaking since 2014 on the establishment of an independent, professional and effective justice system that protects the rights of the parties in the process. She noted that criminal justice and restorative justice are central pillars of this reform. The position of the victim in the criminal process, the adoption of the Juvenile Justice Code and improvements to the mediation law are some of the novelties of the judicial reform. However, Ms. Hysi argued that having good laws is not of itself sufficient, and that effective implementation requires other issues be addressed:

“How and to what extent is the justice reform understood by related professionals and practitioners? Do the institutions enable a fairer implementation of punishment, criminal policy and of restorative justice? How and to what extent is restorative justice known by the public?” These were some of the key questions raised in her plenary speech.

In her keynote address, Ms. Claudia Mazzucato, Professor at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Milan, provided insights to reconcile the inherent rigidity of the rule of (criminal) law (particularly when based on the principle of legality), with the flexibility and the circular shape of (restorative) justice, in which human beings face each others. She emphasized the intimate, democratic relationship (that should be present) between the criminal norm – or rule of conduct – and restorative justice: each needs the other, each controls and curbs the other, each enriches the other.



Further keynote speakers drew attention to specific topics of their research in the area of restorative justice. These included (1) the adoption of a needs-rights model on child victims and restorative justice to map the interests of children and youths who are victimizers as well (Prof. Tali Gal, University of Haifa), (2) the shift within European juvenile justice systems from traditional protectionist and welfare oriented approaches towards a ‘hybrid’ model (one that combines rehabilitative, punitive, rights-based and restorative elements in dealing with youth delinquency (Prof. Stefaan Pleysier, KU Leuven), (3) reflections on political violence such as systemic violence, institutional violence, group violence, armed struggles, terrorism, war and the potential of restorative justice to contribute to their reduction (Prof. Vincenzo Ruggiero, Middlesex University).

A special panel discussion was dedicated to international policy developments and the role international instruments play in the development of restorative justice. Participating panelists presented reflections on the Council of Europe Recommendation on Restorative Justice in Criminal Matters, on the new changes in the United Nations’ Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters, and discussed the place of restorative justice in the EU Directive on the rights of victims of crime.

Over the two day conference, the participants were able to present their work and hold discussions in several parallel workshops on a variety of topics related to restorative justice (RJ). The list included: RJ at different stages of criminal proceedings; diversity of RJ models and practices in Europe; children’s rights; needs, obligations and safeguards in RJ; the use of RJ to address social harm, state crime, corporate crimes, etc. Besides discussions on consolidated concepts and theories, a range of new concepts and problems were presented, such as trauma-healing and trauma-informed care as key factors in RJ strategies to reduce crime and recidivism (C. Christen-Schneider, Swiss Forum for RJ); new (digital) approaches to understand and optimize victim-offender mediation; and restorative policing as a new mode to govern crime and as a framework to increase effective multi-agency partnerships.

*Dr. Evisa Kambellari
Professor at the Faculty of Law,
University of Tirana, Albania*

Criminological Characteristics of Crime against the Environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sandra Kobajica

Environmental crimes and their harms are largely neglected in contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). Efficient and effective environmental protection is hindered by poor (empirical) knowledge about the phenomenology and aetiology of these crimes and the lack of formal reaction mechanisms. The author's PhD research project explores the main characteristics of environmental crime in BiH through the lens of a relatively new branch of criminology – "green criminology".

A comprehensive review of the state of environmental crime and an empirical study will:

- Determine the extent and distribution of environmental crimes;
- Identify causes and conditions that favour their development;
- Improve effectiveness of existing environmental protection policies, and
- Enhance public awareness about environmental issues in BiH.

The research project follows a triangulation design. A range of qualitative and quantitative research methods are applied, including an analysis of official statistics and court decisions, as well as semi-structured interviews and internet based surveys.

Note

- 1 The situation is similar elsewhere in the region. For more information, see: Eman, K, Meško, G., Dobovšek, B. & Sotlar, A. (2013), Environmental crime and green criminology in South Eastern Europe – practice and research, *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 59(3), pp. 341–358, and Meško, G., Dimitrijević, D., & Fields, C.B. (eds.) (2011), *Understanding and Managing Threats to the Environment in South Eastern Europe*, Dordrecht: Springer.

A literature review revealed that there is a lack of green criminology in BiH, including a dearth of knowledge and awareness about environmental crime.¹ Preliminary analyses of official statistics for the last decade show that the number of reported, accused, and convicted persons for environment crimes comprised about 10 percent of all criminal offenses in BiH. Forest theft and the devastation of forests, torture and killing of wildlife, and illegal hunting and fishing are the most common environmental crimes the courts in BiH deal with. In the past five years, criminal punishment for environmental crimes appears to be rare and lenient. The most commonly imposed sanctions were imprisonment (under or close to the special minimum), suspended sentences, and fines.

Bearing in mind the environmental, social, and economic impact of environmental crime, the current state of the ecological system and its poor standard of protection in BiH, this important empirical PhD project is scientifically and socially important. Hopefully it will also induce further research.

Sandra Kobajica, MA
Teaching Assistant and PhD Candidate,
Department of Criminology, Faculty of Criminal Justice,
Criminology and Security Studies,
University of Sarajevo

Romanian Approaches to Reduce Prison Overcrowding

Andra Roxana Trandafir

On 31 March 2017, there were 27,237 persons imprisoned in Romania, meaning roughly 138 persons per 100,000 inhabitants.¹ In recent years, the space deficit in Romanian prisons significantly decreased, from 14,391 missing places (2013), 11,241 (2014), 9,541 (2015) to 8,348 (2016). One of the main expla-

nations for this improvement is the entry into force of a new Criminal Code on 1 February 2014. However, continuous overcrowding in cells, inadequate sanitary facilities, poor hygiene, mediocre food, dilapidated equipment, and the presence of rats and insects in the cells remain a problem in many facilities.

Following numerous earlier convictions against Romania, on 25 April 2017 the European Court of Human Rights issued the pilot judgment in *Rezmives and others v. Romania*. In this case, the Court held that there had been a violation of Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment) of the Convention, finding that the conditions of the applicants' detention (also taking into account the length of their incarceration) had subjected them to hardship beyond the unavoidable level of suffering inherent in detention. The Court noted that the applicants' situation was part of a general problem originating in a structural dysfunction specific to the Romanian prison system; this state of affairs had persisted despite having been identified by the Court in 2012 (in *Iacov Stanciu v. Romania* of 24 July 2012).

To remedy the situation, the Court held that Romania had to implement:

- (1) measures to reduce overcrowding and improve the material conditions of detention; and
- (2) a remedy scheme which provides both, a preventive type of remedy, and a specific compensatory remedy.²

To comply with this decision, the Romanian Parliament adopted Law no. 169/2017, which entered into force on 19 October 2017. The Law provides that detention time served under improper conditions counts in a specific way in the procedure for conditional release. When calculating the actual time served, the release commission has to add 6 days for each 30 days served in such conditions.³ It means that, for example, for each year, a prisoner would "earn" 72 days of detention time for

earlier release. In the first two months following the entry into force of the Law, 833 persons were released and 2,297 were conditionally released.⁴ By the end of 2017, 3,630 detainees were released, which led to a reduction by almost a half of the deficit of spaces (4,335).

But the consequences were not only positive. Law no. 169/2017 received major media criticism pretending that it led to higher recidivism rates following the "compensatory recourse" (as the measures are usually called).⁵ Official data clearly contradict this presumption, showing that less than 1% of the persons released committed other criminal offences.⁶ However, courts have to deal with problems related to the application of some provisions of the Law. Inter alia, a mandatory decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice was issued which is related to persons already conditionally released at the date when the Law entered into force.

The other measures envisaged by the Romanian Government following the *Rezmives* judgment include the building of new penitentiary facilities and the modernization of existing ones, as well as the modification of food allowances for detainees.⁷ Laws on grace and amnesty have also been discussed.

It remains debatable whether the measures taken by the Romanian authorities (i.e., the building of new penitentiary facilities) remain the best solution to solve overcrowding or whether further debate should better focus on prevention and the use of electronic monitoring.⁸

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Andra-Roxana Trandafir
Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest

Notes

- 1 See official data available on the website of the National Administration of Penitentiaries: <http://anp.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/SITUA%C5%A2IA-LUNAR%C4%82-martie-2017-cu-CE-si-CD.pdf>.
- 2 See ECtHR's Factsheet of September 2018 – Detention conditions and treatment of prisoners: www.echr.coe.int/Documents/FS_Detention_conditions_ENG.pdf.
- 3 It should be stated that, according to the law, *improper conditions* can refer to spaces inferior to 4 m² per detainee, lack of access to fresh air, lack of natural light, poor ventilation, improper air temperature in rooms, lack of private toilets, improper hygiene, mold etc.
- 4 See www.anp.gov.ro.
- 5 See, for example: <https://b1.ro/stiri/eveniment/eliberata-recent-pe-legea-lui-tudorel-toder-o-femeie-condamnata-pentru-omor-a-recidivat-si-a-injunghiat-in-spate-un-barbat-210466.html>.
- 6 See Press Release issued by the National Administration of Penitentiaries, 30 January 2018 (www.anp.gov.ro).
- 7 See the measures published by the Ministry of Justice in this respect – *Calendarul de măsuri 2018-2024 pentru soluționarea supra-aglomerării carcerale și a condițiilor de detenție, în executarea hotărârii-pilot Rezmiveș și alții împotriva României, pronunțată de CEDO la 25 aprilie 2017* (www.just.ro).
- 8 While legally regulated in Romania since 2014 (to be imposed as a duty that can be combined with other precautionary measures), electronic monitoring has never been used yet.

Bulgarian Research Project on Social Deviance in the Context of Intensified Migration

Lyuba Spasova

Data and findings from the representative national empirical study “Social Aspects of the Contemporary Migration Processes” were presented at the Bulgarian Criminological Association’s permanent seminar on 31 May 2018. Key issues discussed by the presenters were the perceptions and attitudes of Bulgarians towards migrants and refugees and the related risks, such as radicalization, hate crimes, social tension, riots, different types of deviant acts and crimes, etc.

The study is part of the larger interdisciplinary research project “Social Context and Deviations: Persistent Dependencies and Situational Influences (Social Deviations in the Light of Contemporary Migration Processes)”. Supported by the Bulgarian National Science Fund, the project is implemented by a distinguished research team of social scientists from the Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge and the Institute for Legal Studies of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Data from the study shows a significant change in the perceptions, attitudes, and social distance towards

immigrants and refugees; a change in the very meaning of the concepts of “immigrants” and “refugees” can also be seen. Although there is no evidence about a categorical and unidirectional impact of demographic characteristics, close intercultural contacts, e.g., living in a multiethnic or multifaith community, can affect “social distance” and hospitality significantly. Spatial and psychological proximity, i.e., living near or far from refugee accommodation centers, can also determine perceptions of problems as well as attitudes and expectations concerning future difficulties and risks. In line with previous research, perceptions of risks associated with the presence of immigrants and refugees, both symbolic and materialistic, are the strongest determinant for attitudes and social distance.

Research is ongoing: the most recent publications and data are accessible at the project’s website: <http://migration-deviance.eu>.

Lyuba Spasova, PhD, senior assistant researcher at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and member of the Bulgarian Criminological Association

BC EVENTS

Urban Crime – Development and Policies of Crime Prevention in Albania

Alma Bela

Modern cities promise economic dynamism and access to public services. Urbanization is a transformative process of modernization and development. However, while rapid urbanization can lead to increased development and prosperity, it has also a dark side which is characterized by urban poverty, violence, and insecurity. People who do not find success in modern cities are often denied their right to live comfortably and securely and are highly susceptible to victimization. It is therefore considered necessary to study this situation in more detail. One way to do this is to obtain information from those who have been victimized and persecuted. Such information, including individuals as well as businesses, can help to develop instruments for forecast and prevention of such crimes.

In Albania, rapid urbanization is associated with a significant increase of crime, particularly in the country’s capital city, Tirana, and the other major towns. Crime is far more prevalent in urban areas than in rural ones. Data is available about the types of crimes conducted in the main Albanian cities, including the number of cases tried.

While different views about urban crime exist, it is clear that Albanian cities are facing new forms of crime that significantly affect public safety and perceptions and fear of crime. The high number of crimes against life and property and the continuing violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms dictates the necessity for reforms to restore

security and guarantee public order. Strengthening the rule of law is the most fundamental condition for the consolidation of democracy and sustainable political, economic, and social development in the country.

It is worth mentioning the so-called “crime coefficient”¹ from 2014–2015. According to data from the Ministry of Justice, an increase in this coefficient can be seen. Based on the total number of completed criminal cases (crimes and criminal offenses as a whole), in 2014 there were 134 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.² In 2015, there were 156 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.³ This is an increase of 14 %. From 2010 to 2014, crime rates fluctuated.

The extent of crime as mirrored by the crime coefficient divides the territory of Albania into three main groups:

GROUP I: High crime areas – crime higher than the average (156–200 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants):

the districts Durres, Kukes, Tirana, and Vlore;

GROUP II: Average crime areas – crime that is roughly equal to the country’s average (100–156 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants):

the districts of Berat, Debar, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokastra, Korca, Kruja, Kurbin, Lezha, Puka, Saranda, and Shkodra;

GROUP III: Low crime areas – crime below the country’s average (50–99 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants):

the districts Kavaja, Lushnje, Përmet, Pogradec, and Tropoja.

Rapid urbanization, unemployment, and poverty are the main causes that push individuals into a situation which makes them inclined to undertake “activities” that help them to ensure the minimum living conditions, “activities” that are not always in line with the law, sometimes even serious crimes. The Albanian government and State Police have reacted to this situation in their annual analysis for 2015 and initiated policies to fight crime, in particular organized crime and corruption, to increase public security, to uphold the rights and freedoms of citizens, to protect private and public property, and to actively prevent domestic violence – to be implemented with priority, and involving also prosecution, local government bodies, etc.⁴

While such policies are certainly worthy of support, as the German famous and influential legal scholar



Abridged version of a paper presented during the Balkan Criminology Panel II at the 2017 ESC Symposium in Cardiff, Wales.

The author received an ESC Fellowship in 2017.

Franz von Liszt noted, “The best crime policy is a good social policy”.⁵ Indeed, crime can be prevented (or at least countered) by good social policy, in addition to other crime-fighting policies. Knowledge about the crime curve (as provided by the Ministry of Justice data) and the analysis of behavioral incentives and other criminogenic factors will lead to better preventive policy concepts.

In addition to the aforementioned crime policies, Albania has also reformed its Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. These reforms were driven by the recommendations of the European Union.

With the adoption of the Criminal Code amendments, a range of new statutory offences were introduced and statutory sanctions revised. The reform packages are also designed to improve the efficiency and objectivity of the Albanian criminal justice system. This will enable closer cooperation between state institutions to prevent and fight crime. The Council of Europe, the European Union (including Europol, Eurojust, and the European Judicial Network) have drafted strategies and recommendations for better operational conditions to best combat crime. The Network’s website contains a rich database on national initiatives and projects undertaken in various areas of crime such as theft, business crime, community/neighborhood policing, school violence, and various categories of organized crime.⁶ The United Nations is also involved in the protection of human rights, in-

cluding victim rights. It encourages international co-operation to push for the ratification of conventions in this field as well as for the exchange of crime data.

required: this will help harmonize policies between state institutions as well as between individuals and the state.

Finally, in order to lower crime rates and improve prevention efforts, a properly functioning society is

*Alma Bela, legal specialist,
Legal Department, "Aleksandër Moisiu" University,
Durrës, Albania*

Notes

- 1 Crime rate according to completed criminal cases – *Koefiçienti i kriminalitetit është një parametër që mat kriminalitetin në një mjedis të caktuar në raport me popullsinë e atij mjedisi, pra tregon shkallën e konsumimit të veprave penale (krimeve ose kundërvajtjeve), duke e vendosur këtë të dhënë përballë numrit të personave. Si rregull ai shpreh numrin e krimeve për 100.000 banorë.*
- 2 Vjetari Statistikor, 2014, Ministria e Drejtësisë, p. 78.
- 3 Vjetari Statistikor, 2015, Ministria e Drejtësisë, p. 105.
- 4 Annual Police Analysis 2015 / Analiza vjetore e Policisë së Shtetit 2015, www.asp.gov.al.
- 5 Franz von Liszt (1851–1919), professor of Criminology, Criminal Law and International Criminal Law at the Humboldt University of Berlin.
- 6 http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/crime-prevention/index_en.htm.

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Contact: andra-roxana.trandafir@drept.unibuc.ro

To subscribe or unsubscribe: info@balkan-criminology.eu

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