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EDITORIAL

On behalf of the editorial NBP team, I would like to welcome you to this second issue of the Journal for 2021, featuring the work of researchers from various areas. We are in the middle of a very memorable year with this issue, in which the University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies celebrates its centennial anniversary and the Journal, its silver jubilee. These anniversaries are a retrospective of previous achievements and consideration of current problems and challenges facing security agencies. In that context, in November 2021 the University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies organized the XI International scientific conference “Archibald Reiss Days” (<http://eskup.kpu.edu.rs/dar>), and the papers presented dealt with various topics of criminal justice, police organization, crime, as well as forensic engineering, informatics, and security sciences. The five selected articles should give light on the breadth and character of both long-standing and fresh issues that we believe may be of interest to readers.

The first article by the German duo examined views on the usage of terminology in police learning environments involving physical conflict management. The authors identify functional, dysfunctional, and annoying features of specific phrases employed based on autoethnographic data collected in various conflict management training contexts. They advocate a pragmatic approach to terminology selection based on one’s understanding of the professional practice. The next two articles deal with issues of interest for the European Court of Human Rights. In the second article, the author emphasizes the critical nature of protecting one’s right to life. This feature is conspicuously lacking from explicit declarations of the right to life. However, it is interpreted differently by some international and national authorities. Several of these situations are also discussed in this study. It was found that general commentary is not a legally enforceable document but rather a tool for analyzing a specific right. The third article deals with the disinformation problem that technology has worsened. The author introduced two key elements of disinformation that could be distinguished. Fear of sharing false information should not result in restrictive and ambiguous legislation with harsh penalties that fail to protect free expression. The term of disinformation can have value in policymaking directed at raising the credibility of information in general. The fourth article investigated the communication interception as a powerful tool in the fight against organized crime and threats to public and national security. But if not executed properly, they may endanger people’s privacy.



The Macedonian scenario analysis reveals a solid foundation for controlling and supervising communications interception techniques. The actual use of control and monitoring techniques has various flaws, omissions, and drawbacks. Nevertheless, a particular agency would uphold the rule of law and strengthen professional competency and public confidence in the security system's organs, bodies, and people. In the fifth and last article in this issue, a team from Indonesia aimed to observe the rehabilitation and reintegration of young crime victims. The findings indicated that the legal framework concerning the social rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims is governed by international treaties and integrated into national child protection legislation and the juvenile justice system. The cost-benefit analysis of child victim rehabilitation and reintegration is used to quantify and classify the penalty. The categorization is separated into harsh penalties with low arrest likelihood and light penalties with high arrest possibility.

We sincerely hope that you will enjoy this issue as much as we have enjoyed compiling it.

Editor-in-Chief
Nenad I. Koropanovski
University of Criminal Investigation and Police Studies

