

Osma godišnja konferencija
Viktimološkog društva Srbije



Eight Annual Conference of the
Victimology Society of Serbia

Victims between security, human rights and justice: local and global context

Book of abstracts

Victimology Society of Serbia

011/63 03 022

011/22 88 040

065/5486421

vdsrbija@gmail.com

www.vds.org.rs

Belgrade, 30th November and 1st December 2017

Eighth Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia



***Victims between security, human rights and
justice: local and global context***

Book of abstracts

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VIII Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia
Victims between security, human rights and justice: Local and global context
Belgrade, 30th November and 1st December 2017

PROGRAM

I day (30th November 2017)

09.30 – 10.00 **Participants' registration**

10.00 – 11.30 **Plenary session 1: Twenty years of standing up of the Victimology Society of Serbia for the rights of all victims in Serbia: Social context, challenges, results and a view into the future**

Moderator: prof. dr Slobodan Savić

- Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Victimology and the victims' right movement in Serbia and the place and role of the Victimology Society of Serbia in their development*
- Dr Sanja Čopić, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Improvement of the position of victims in Serbia: Evidence-based advocacy of the Victimology Society of Serbia for reforms of legislation and practice*
- Jasmina Nikolić, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Advocacy for raising awareness on victim's rights and needs: Development of the VDS info and victim support service*
- Aleksandra Ivanković, Victim Support Europe, Belgium: *The future of victim support in Serbia: Towards compliance with the EU Victims' Rights Directive*

11.30 – 12.00 **Coffee break and poster presentations**

12.00 – 14.00 **Plenary session 2: Victims between security, human rights and justice**

Moderator: prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

- Prof. dr Marc Groenhuijsen, Law Faculty, University of Tilburg, The Netherlands: *The connection between the concepts of security, human rights, and justice: Victimology in a rapidly changing environment*
- Prof. dr Katja Franko, Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo, Norway: *Global (in)security and victim inequality*
- Prof. dr Stephan Parmentier, Faculty of Law, Catholic University Leuven, Belgium: *Reparations for victims after violent conflict: How to take them seriously?*

- Prof. dr Vasiliki Artinopoulou, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences in Athens, Greece: *Training police on the needs of the gender-based violence victims - The PROTASIS project*

14.00 – 15.00 **Lunch break**
 15.00 – 16.30 **Thematic sessions**

Thematic session 1: Assistance, support and protection of victims

Moderator: dr Sanja Čopić

- Dr Abulafia Judith, Ashkelon Academic College, Ashkelon and Be'er Ya'akov Center for Mental Health, Israel: *Therapists' perception of sexually abused adult males*
- Prof. dr Mally Shechory Bitton, Department of Criminology, Ariel University, Israel: *A glimpse into the world of battered ultra Orthodox Jewish women in who resided in a shelter*
- Dr Beatrice Coscas-Williams, Faculty of Law, Bar-Ilan University, Israel: *The role of victim in criminal mediation in Israel: Comparative aspects*

Thematic session 2: Implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in Serbia

Moderator: Jasmina Nikolić

- Gorjana Mirčić-Čaluković, Deputy Prosecutor referred to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia, Serbia: *Public prosecutor and protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Serbia*
- Stana Pantelić, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, General Police Directorate, Serbia: *Police and protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Serbia*
- Maja Branković-Đundić, United Nations Development Programme, Serbia: *Multi-sectoral protection of victims from domestic violence through the implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence*
- Tanja Ignjatović, Autonomous Women's Centre, Belgrade, Serbia, Vanja Macanović, Autonomous Women's Centre, Belgrade, Serbia: *Challenges in the implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Serbia*

16.30 – 17.00 **Coffee break and poster presentations**
 17.00 – 18.30 **Thematic sessions**

Thematic session 3: Victimization, Internet, fear of crime and protection of children in judicial proceedings

Moderator: Bejan Šaćiri

Alma.Taso-Deljkovic@sudbih.gov.ba

Vasiljević-Prodanović Danica
vp.danica@gmail.com

Vilić Vida
vila979@gmail.com

Watkins Jelena
jelena.watkins@gmail.com

Mihić Svetlana
svetlanamihić@vojvodina.gov.rs

Milosavljević-Đukić Ivana
ivana.djukic@czodo.rs

Mirčić-Čaluković Gorjana
gogamc@yahoo.com

Mršević Zorica
zorica.mrsevic@gmail.com

Nikolić Jasmina
vdsrbija@gmail.com

Nikolić-Ristanović Vesna
vnikolicristanovic@gmail.com

Normil-Skakavac Nadjhia
nnormil@vsu.edu

Pantelić Stana
jasmina.puhaca@mup.gov.rs

Papamichail Stella
stypapa@yahoo.gr

Paraušić Ana
parausicana@gmail.com

Parmentier Stephan
Stephan.Parmentier@law.kuleuven.be

Paunović Nikola
dzoni925@gmail.com

Peovska Nataša
natasa.akademija@yahoo.com

Peskova Martina

MPeskova@iksp.justice.cz

Petrevska Ivana
ipetrevska@yahoo.com

Petrevska Ljupka
ljupka.petrevska@fpasp.edu.rs

Radetić-Lovrić Sanja
sanja.radetic-lovric@gmail.com

Radović Ivana
ir@astra.rs

Reiter Axelle
Axelle.Reiter@eui.eu

Šaćiri Bejan
bejansaciri@yahoo.com

Savić Neda
neda.savic.8@gmail.com

Shechory Bitton Mally
mally@bezeqint.net

Stanković Vladan
vladan.stankovic@fpasp.edu.rs

Stevković Ljiljana
stevkoviclj@gmail.com

Šugman Stubbs Katja
katja.sugman@pf.uni-lj.si

Tankosić Bojana
bojanatankosic@yahoo.com

Tankosić Tanja
Tanja.Tankosic@sudbih.gov.ba

Taso Deljković Alma

- Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia, Bejan Šaćiri, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Correlation between mindfulness and fear of crime among the students of the University of Belgrade*
- Prof. dr Natalija Žunić, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Serbia, Dr Vida Vilić, Clinic of Dentistry Niš, Serbia: *Internet and female victimization*
- Dr Ivana Milosavljević-Đukić, Shelter for Emergency Protection of Abused Children at the Center for the Protection of Infants, Children and Youth in Belgrade and High School of Social Work in Belgrade, Serbia, Bojana Tankosić, Children and Youth Foundation Children's Village "Dr Milorad Pavlović" in Sremska Kamenica, Serbia: *The psychological aspects of child development which are important for judicial proceedings*
- Prof. dr Sanja Radetić-Lovrić, Faculty of Philosophy, University in Banjaluka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Olga Lola Ninković, District Court of Banja Luka, Department for witness support, Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Strengthening of professional capacities for advancement of psycho-social support for children in criminal proceedings in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Example of good practice*

Thematic session 4: Victim support services

Moderator: Jasmina Nikolić

- Mr Alma Taso Deljković, UNDP BiH, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sabina Hidanović, UNDP BiH, Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Analysis of application of victim/witness support mechanism in BiH*
- Tanja Tankosić, Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Department for witness support, Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Perspective of future researches and studies on transgenerational trauma*
- Dr Sanja Čopić, Victimology Society of Serbia and Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Serbia, Jasmina Nikolić, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Victim support services in Serbia: The research results*

Poster presentations:

- Željko Matić, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Prevalence and types of cyberbullying among high-school population in Serbia: Results of pilot research*
- Martina Peskova, Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention and Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic: *Crime Victim's Right Act- 3 years in action*

II day (1st December 2017)

09.30 – 11.00 Plenary session 3: Victims, human rights and global insecurity

Moderator: dr Sanja Čopić

- Prof. dr Girja Shankar Bajpai, National Law University Delhi, India: *Victim justice - An emerging dimension in the criminal justice system*
- Dr Axelle Reiter, European University Institute, Italy: *Victims of terror and victims of anti-terrorism: Protection of the human rights of victims in the context of global insecurity and terrorism*
- Doc. dr Nadjhia Normil-Skakavac, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Virginia State University, USA: *A Theoretical Perspective of Crimmigration Laws in the United States*
- Prof. dr Kimberly McCabe, Department of Criminology, Lynchburg College, Virginia, USA: *Internet crimes against children: Exploring the social context of victimization*

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee break and poster presentations

11.30 – 13.00 Plenary session 4: Forgotten and invisible victims

Moderator: Jasmina Nikolić

- Prof. dr Matjaž Jager, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, prof. dr Katja Šugman Stubbs, Faculty of Law and Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia: *Inner emigrant as a victim?*
- Dr Vasja Badalič, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia: *Indiscriminate killings: Shifting boundaries in the definitions of civilians and combatants in US drone strikes*
- Dr Stella Papamichail, Hellenic Open University and Athens University of Applied Sciences, Greece: *Forgotten victims: The abuse and neglect of elderly people*
- Jelena Watkins, ASSIST Trauma Care, United Kingdom: *Addressing victims' needs after multiple major incidents: Recent UK experiences*

13.00 – 14.00 Lunch break

14.00 – 15.30 Thematic sessions

Thematic session 5: Security, victimization and human rights

Moderator: prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović

List of participants

Adžajlić-Dedović Azra
aadzajlic@fkn.unsa.ba

Artinopoulou Vasiliki
vasiliki.artinopoulou@panteion.gr

Baćanović Oliver
bačanovicoliver@gmail.com

Badalič Vasja
vasja.badalic@gmail.com

Bajpai Girja Shankar
registrar@nludelhi.ac.in

Batrićević Ana
a.batricevic@yahoo.com

Bobić Aco
acobbcc@gmail.com

Branković Đundić Maja
maja.djundic@undp.org

Bulatović Aleksandra
abulatovic@sezampro.rs

Bulatović Marija
mmbulatovic@gmail.com

Buljević Jadranka
jadranka.buljevic@ns.os.sud.rs

Čopić Sanja
sanja.copic011@gmail.com

Coscas-Williams Beatrice
law@beacw.com

Dokmanović Mirjana

mirjana.dok@gmail.com
Đurić Slađana
djuricsladja@gmail.com

Franko Katja
katja.franko@jus.uio.no

Gerginova Tatjana
tanjagerginova@gmail.com

Groenhuijsen Marc
M.S.Groenhuijsen@uvt.nl

Hidanović Sabina
sabina.hidanovic@undp.org

Ignjatović Tanja
tanja@azc.org.rs

Ivanković Aleksandra
a.ivankovic@victimsupporteurope.eu

Jager Matjaž
matjaz.jager@pf.uni-lj.si

Judith Abulafia
abulafiajudith@gmail.com

Lola Ninković Olga
olgalola.ninkovic@pravosudje.ba

Macanović Vanja
vanja@azc.org.rs

Matić Željko
zmatic03@gmail.com

McCabe Kimberly
mccabe@lynchburg.edu

In 2013, the Crime Victims' Rights Act (hereinafter referred to as "Act") was passed in the Czech Republic, granting crime victims various rights (both newly formed and extensions of already existent rights), and providing standing for individual victims to assert those rights in court. Herewith, the Czech Republic became a member of states providing advanced victim's protection enshrined in the law. One of the fundamental rights was the right to obtain professional help free of charge for all victims of crime provided by multiple organizations which were listed as executors of this right by the Ministry of Justice. In my qualitative study, I tried to examine how was the Act adopted in practice of these organizations. The goal was to highlight deficiencies in implementation and suggest room for improvement as well as to share the practice within the community of help providers for victims of crime. The poster reflects the key findings of the qualitative study which consisted of 30 interviews with organizations which actively use the Victim Act in their everyday practice. The study served as a first rough evaluation of the Act implementation.

- Prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia: *Victims of human rights violations between the hyperproduction of human rights norms and justice: Global and local context*
- Prof. dr Slađana Đurić, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia, Ana Paraušić, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia: *Global patterns of contemporary terrorism: Scope, victimization and tactics*
- Dr Aleksandra Bulatović, Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia: *Security as a social benefit*
- Prof. dr Tatjana Gerginova, Faculty of Security, Skoplje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia: *Protection of crime victims: The right of victims of human trafficking to compensation*

Thematic session 6: Different forms of victimization

Moderator: dr Zorica Mršević

- Dr Zorica Mršević, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia: *Is there a non-partner femicide in Serbia?*
- Dr Azra Adžajlić-Dedović, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Samir Rizvo, Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, BiH: *Women, peace and security*
- Mr Ljiljana Stevković, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *The use of alcohol and victimization of juveniles*
- Ivana Radović, Astra, Belgrade, Serbia: *Access to compensation for victims of human trafficking*

15.30 – 15.45 **Coffee break and poster presentations**

15.45 – 17.15 **Thematic sessions**

Thematic session 7: Victims of domestic violence and women as victims of violence: support and protection

Moderator: prof. dr Oliver Bačanović

- Prof. dr Oliver Bačanović, Faculty of Security, Skoplje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia, doc. dr Nataša Peovska, Faculty of Security, Skoplje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia: *The role of the police in protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Macedonia- Legal aspects*
- Prof. dr Aco Bobić, Ministry of Justice, Novi Sad District Prison, Serbia, Prof. dr Svetlana Mihić, Provincial Secretariat for Higher Education and Scientific Research, Novi Sad, Serbia: *Assistance to victims of family violence*

- Doc. dr Ljupka Petrevska, Faculty of Business Studies and Law, University Union-Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia, Marija Bulatović, Institute of Public Health of Serbia „Dr Milan Jovanović Batut“, Serbia, Ivana Petrevska, Preschool Teacher Training and Business Informatics College of Applied Studies-Sirmium, Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia, Vladan Stanković, Faculty of Business Studies and Law, University Union-Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia: *Protection of women victims of domestic and intimate partner violence in Serbia*
- Jadranka Buljević, Basic Court in Novi Sad, Serbia: *Women as victims and perpetrators of violence*

Thematic session 8: Victimological aspects of ecological crime

Moderator: dr Ana Batrićević

- Dr Ana Batrićević, Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia, Nikola Paunović, Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia: *Environmental terrorism – victimological aspects and preventive mechanisms*
- Doc. dr Danica Vasiljević-Prodanović, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Serbia: *Who are the victims of environmental victimization?*
- Neda Savić, Phd student at the Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Serbia: *Green victimology: an ecofeminist view*

17.15 – 17.30 **Closing of the conference**

Prevalence and structure of cyber bullying among high-school population in Serbia: Results of the pilot research

Željko Matić

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

During the last few decades we are witnessing the rapid development of digital technology. Today, having in mind all the advantages that Internet offers, it is clear why it has become an unavoidable aspect of our everyday life. However, there are some potential risks, such as cyber bullying, to which adolescents are mostly exposed to. Cyber bullying represents a specific form of violence, which is conducted through the computer or cell phones with the purpose of intentional intimidation, humiliation, insult and/or verbal hurting of another person. The significance of this issue is witnessed by numerous domestic and international researches that have shown increase of this type of violence, especially among teenagers, who present the largest percentage of Internet users. The results imply that due to its specific features, such as greater victim availability, the number of persons included and anonymity, cyber bullying enables long-lasting maltreatment, which can cause numerous psychological disorders, such as stronger inclination towards depression and suicidal attempts. There are also gender differences in cyber bullying: girls are more frequently the victims of this form of victimization. Having these results in mind, the aim of the pilot research was to determinate the presence and the scope of cyber bullying among high-school students and to find out if there are age and gender differences in being exposed to this form of violence. The pilot survey was conducted on October 2017 on a sample of 121 students from first to fourth year of high-school “Branko Radicevic” in Stara Pazova. The results show that the girls are more exposed to cyber bullying, which is done mainly by boys. It turned out that both genders tend to ignore the issue, but girls are twice more willing to open up and try to find a solution, whereas the boys tend to stay quiet and fight back. Also, it is revealed that the increasing frequency of harassment is highly present among the younger respondents, whereas among the older generations is decreasing. Finally, the results show that there are also differences in the continuance of the harassment. With all this being said, it is clear that cyber bullying is present and that the further effort should be directed towards prevention.

Crime Victim's Right Act-3 Years in Action

Martina Peskova

Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention and Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

**Program Advisory Committee of the VIII Annual Conference of the
Victimology Society of Serbia**

1. Prof. dr Robert Peacock, Professor and Head of the Department of Criminology, University of the Free State, South Africa
2. Prof. dr Natti Ronel, Professor at the Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University, Israel
3. Prof. dr Nina Peršak, Professor at the Faculty of Law, Ghent University, Belgium
4. Dr Chadley James, Assistant Professor at the Department of Criminology, California State University (SAC), member of the Executive Board of the World Society of Victimology, co-director of the Postgraduate Course in Victimology, Victim Assistance and Criminal Justice, Inter-University Center, Croatia
5. Dr Sanja Milivojević, Senior Lecturer at the La Trobe University, College of Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce, Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Social Inquiry, Australia
6. Prof. dr Oliver Bačanović, Full Professor at the Faculty of Security, Skoplje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia
7. Dr Uglješa Zvekić, Principal Research Fellow, Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law, University in Belgrade, Faculty of Law, University Roma Tre in Rome, Free International University for Social Studies, Rome, Senior advisor, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Geneva
8. Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Full Professor at the Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Director of the Victimology Society of Serbia, member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Former President of the European Society of Criminology
9. Prof. dr Slobodanka Konstantinović-Vilić, Retired Full Professor of the Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Serbia
10. Dr Zorica Mršević, Principal Research Fellow at the Institute of Social Sciences, Serbia
11. Prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović, Institute of Social Sciences, Serbia
12. Dr Sanja Čopić, Senior Research Associate at the Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research in Belgrade and president of the Executive Board of the Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Organizing Committee of the VIII Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia

- Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Full Professor at the Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Director of the Victimology Society of Serbia, member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Former President of the European Society of Criminology
- Dr Sanja Čopić, Senior Research Associate at the Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research in Belgrade and president of the Executive Board of the Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia
- Jasmina Nikolić, Manager of the victim support service *VDS info and victim support* in the Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia
- Bejan Šaćiri, Researcher and Coordinator in the Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

with the issue of environmental victimization in order to point out the significance of systematic study of this problem, as well as the need to support victims of environmental victimization. The questions of environmental victimization, as well as the development of mechanisms for the protection of victim's rights, should certainly be one of the subjects of victimology, or as some authors suggest, the subject of "green victimology" as a special branch developing within victimology.

Green victimology: an ecofeminist view

Neda Savić

Phd student at the Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Serbia

Ecofeminism, as a social and political movement, i.e. ideology, emphasizes the conceptual connections that exist between oppression against woman and oppression against nature. Green victimology, on the other hand, as a special victimology branch, deals with green crime victims. This relatively new victimology itself originates from green criminology – a criminology branch whose subject matter is green crime. Green crime, furthermore, consists in every injury, injustice, crime or delict, which results in harm towards a wide scope of victims somehow related to ecology and environment. As green crime victims mostly appear to be women, nature/ecosystems, animals, and poor/vulnerable collectives or states, therefore ecofeminism serves as the most important, if not the only relevant fundamental theory in exposing the androcentric context behind the green victimization. Green criminology and, accordingly, green victimology as well, have established new conceptualizations and categorizations in both criminology and victimology. These will be presented in the paper, with the main focus on victimology issues viewed from an ecofeminist perspective. It will be shown that this specific theory may justifiably find its purpose within green victimology, particularly with regard to exposing the roots of ecological victimization as well as to the recognition, prevention and assistance to victims.

examining current mechanisms for the prevention of victimisation from environmental terrorism and the protection of its victims' rights on international and national level. Moreover, the authors seek to contribute to the improvement of the quality of tracking and to the efficiency of prevention of victimization from environmental terrorism in Serbia by suggesting its incrimination as an independent criminal offence.

Who are the victims of environmental victimization?

Doc. dr Danica Vasiljević-Prodanović

Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Serbia

The environment may be defined as a surrounding of human being, whether it is matter or wave, including all biological beings, air, water, land, natural and artificial radiation. Preserving the environment is a prerequisite for the life and development of man, but also for the survival of the human race as a whole. As a public good, the environment is protected by the laws and regulations of each state. The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia guarantees the right to a healthy environment and obliges all, especially state authorities, to protect and improve the environment. In order to protect the environment, the Criminal Code prescribes sanctions for environmental crimes. Those are the crimes related to doing harm to, or putting the environment in danger. However, the fact is that serious environmental harm is also caused by the activities of entities that do not break laws and regulations. The factories emit hazardous substances in permissible limits, agricultural land is permanently contaminated with permitted chemicals, waste is managed in accordance with the possibilities, and hazardous plants are built near the settlement and watercourses. The Law on Environmental Protection has established an integral protection system that ensures "a balanced relationship of economic development and the environment". This formulation leaves enough space to justify damage to the environment for political and economic reasons, in the "interests of citizens". Critical victimology has its interests beyond the limits of criminal victimization. Therefore, we can talk about environmental harm as a wider concept, which also includes those practices that cause harm to the environment, and which are not defined by law as criminal offenses. The question is who the victims of environmental victimization are. Linking the consequences of environmental crime with direct or indirect injuries to individuals or groups of victims is a very complicated task. It is even more difficult to prove that people's health is impaired by environmental pollution if there is no responsibility for environmental harm. If there is no crime - there are no casualties. Victims certainly exist, in the present and in the future. Environmental victimization is a topic that is unjustifiably neglected in victimological literature. This paper deals

Environmental terrorism – victimological aspects and preventive mechanisms

Dr Ana Batrićević

Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia

Nikola Paunović

Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia

Defined extensively as committing ecological criminal offences with the intention to achieve political goals, environmental terrorism represents a global threat to environment, human life, safety and health, as well as to the survival of flora and fauna. Environmental terrorism contains the elements of environmental crime and the elements of terrorism, which makes the position of its victims particularly complex. The subject of this paper includes defining environmental terrorism, analysing its phenomenology and pointing out the differences between environmental and other forms of terrorism as well as between environmental terrorism and classical ecological criminality. Since this form of crime simultaneously harms and endangers environment, material goods, human life, safety and health, flora and fauna, the subject comprises the study of the specific position of its victims. It is emphasised that long-lasting and extensive consequences of ecological criminal offences make it difficult to determine promptly primary and secondary victims of this form of crime, as well as that its victims are victimised twice: due to terrorist attack and due to negative consequences of ecological criminal offences (such as severe health damage) often emerging after several years or decades. The subject covers the analysis of current international legal mechanisms for prevention and protection of environmental terrorism victims' rights, including those dealing with terrorism in general, as well as those relevant to the protection of environment from negative anthropogenic factors. Finally, the subject contains a critical analysis of legislative framework of the Republic of Serbia pertinent to the prevention and sanctioning of environmental terrorism, with focus on the provisions of current Criminal Code prescribing ecological criminal offences, terrorism and related crimes. In order to achieve more precise tracking of the scope and dynamics of environmental terrorism and more adequate sanctioning compatible with its social hazard, the authors propose its incrimination as an independent criminal offence against humanity and other values protected by international law. The purpose of this paper is to define environmental terrorism, analyse its forms and differentiate it from other types of terrorism on one hand and environmental crime on the other. Its purpose also includes

PLENARY SESSIONS

Women as victims and perpetrators of violence

Jadranka Buljević

Basic Court in Novi Sad, Serbia

The aim of this paper is to foster broader discussion about the question why do women victims of violence become perpetrators, what is their position in the criminal proceedings and to what extent would society turn a blind eye on this phenomenon, i.e. on a vicious circle in which the abused becomes an abuser. In legal practice women who have murdered their abusers are treated as offenders who commit some of the most serious criminal offences. They are accused, charged and convicted to a long-term imprisonment. It is true that life is the most important protective object in criminal legislation (and not only from legal point of view, but also from moral and social points of view), which is properly sanctioned by the legislator. However, in above mentioned cases, both legislator and the institutions publically admit that the victim is actually a violent person, i.e. the abuser who has been committing criminal offences for, very often, longer period of time, even for years or decades. Nevertheless, that kind of a perpetrator has not been prosecuted, while that form of criminal offence is overlooked, and if his victim in her suffering crosses the line of tolerance and reacts in a way that opposes her abuser, instead of a victim, she becomes a perpetrator of the criminal offence by killing her abuser, and abuser gets the status of a victim. One may say that the woman had been guaranteed protection in the form of criminal offence “domestic violence” whilst being abused, but it is rather disputable if and to what extent this protection is effective and efficient. In addition, abusers do not act in public; therefore, it is very difficult to prove their behaviour which as a consequence has a fact that a woman in a courtroom stays alone, without support and protection. In case that some other citizens notice that criminal offence is in progress, they do not want to interfere because of their fear from abuser’s reprisal. Only after the woman murders her abuser, unable to face with humiliations, physical, psychological and sexual terror any more, institutions are included: the trial starts, everything comes to the surface, but it is too late for her at that point. If the authorized institutions were involved in resolving this problem more seriously and systematically, the extent of crime rate as well as the extent of human suffering would definitely be by far lesser. Therefore, this problem will be elaborated in the paper on the basis of the court cases of women who, defending themselves from violence committed a crime and became offenders.

Plenary session 1: Twenty years of standing up of the Victimology Society of Serbia for the rights of all victims in Serbia: social context, challenges, results and a view into the future

Victimology and the victims’ right movement in Serbia and the place and role of the Victimology Society of Serbia in their development

Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

The paper aims at presenting historical development of victimology and the victims’ rights movement in Serbia, as well as the place and role of the Victimology Society of Serbia-VDS in this development, which will be considered in the context of broader social and legal reforms in Serbia and on the global level.

Development of victimology and the victims’ rights movement are analysed through four periods: 1. Period from the beginning of 1980s until 1992 (until the beginning of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and imposing sanctions towards Serbia); 2. Period from 1995 to 2000; 3. Period of political changes in Serbia and its opening towards the world in 2000, until 2012 when Serbia became a candidate country for the EU accession, and 4. Period after 2012.

Initial phase in development of victimology in Serbia took place in the context of broader, Yugoslav, social and academic context and openness towards the world. At that time, first systematized scientific papers and empirical research in the field of victimology, as well as first initiatives for the improvement of the position of victims occurred. During the 1990s development of women and anti-war movement intensified, which had an impact on broader and more systematic campaigns and developments of concrete forms of assistance for victims, in particular for women and child victims of domestic violence and for victims of war and human rights’ violations. The attention of researchers predominantly tuned towards these groups of victims, too. After establishment of the Victimology Society of Serbia in 1997 initiatives relevant for the improvement of the position of all victims were launched, and one of them was initiating the first academic journal on victimization, human rights and gender *Temida*. In addition, in 1996 the first international crime victims survey was conducted.

The third period was characterized by first results of advocacy of the Victimology Society of Serbia and other civil society organizations, which were unsuccessful in the previous period, and which related to a great extent to the changes of the state’s relationship toward victims’ issues. Apart from democratic reforms, Serbia’s accession to the Council of Europe and the

processes linked to its accession to the EU contributed to these changes. Main changes achieved in this period include the following: enhancement of legislation on victims, in particular legislation related to domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking; intensifying campaigns for raising public awareness about victims' rights and advocacy for changes of practice; establishment of the first general victim support service within the VDS; intensifying establishment of victim support services by civil society organizations and establishment of first state services; conducting a series of victimological research, primarily in regard victims of gender based violence and children; including data on victims in the official judiciary statistics; including victimology as a separate subject into the curriculum on faculties in Serbia, development and licensing of practical trainings for professionals of different background and publishing first readers and manuals; initiating regular annual (international) conferences of the Victimology Society of Serbia about victims' rights.

The fourth period is characterized by intensifying activities of the civil society, but also of the state and the international community, which was directed towards providing conditions for better legal protection of women and child victims of violence, particularly in the context of harmonisation of legislation and practice with the Istanbul Convention. Additionally, of pivotal importance is the beginning of efforts aimed at establishing conditions for improvement of the position of all victims of crime and development of the system of victim support in Serbia in the context of the EU accession process and harmonization of Serbian legislation with the EU Victims' Directive. Important steps oriented towards establishment of a holistic approach to the rights of all victims and their support and assistance have been made (research on the level of compliance of Serbian legislation with the EU Victim's Directive, research into the victim support services in other countries as possible models for Serbia, campaign for raising awareness about all victims, activities oriented towards sustainable up-dating of the database of victim support services,, establishment of a network of victim support services and its coordination, etc.). VDS was actively involved in all these activities, including participation in activities of the civil society on monitoring the process of harmonization of Serbian legislation with the EU law.

It can be concluded that a lot has been done in Serbia, on both academic and practical level, and that the VDS contributed significantly to this development with its activities. A continuity of the VDS's advocacy for the rights of all victims, regardless of their personal features, but with taking care about particularly vulnerable categories of victims could be noticed. Nevertheless, hardship in making this approach socially visible and acknowledged has been noticed as well. Finally, favourable climate for the development of such an approach to victims' rights in Serbia created during last

Domestic and intimate partner violence represents a very complex issue which needs to be approached from various aspects - criminological, victimological, sociological, and above all criminal justice. The frequency of this type of violence, which leaves severe consequences to direct victims, but also to indirect victims, has become a reality in all countries, regardless of the level of their development. This fact which is confirmed in numerous researches, demands prompt actions of the society in general, with the aim to protect victims of domestic and intimate partner violence, as well as to strengthen prevention and suppress this type of violence. Even though a victim of domestic and intimate partner violence could be anyone, traditionally, women are most often victimized. They suffer from physical, sexual, and psychological violence, while a combination of these forms of violence often results in a victim's death. This fact is a call for comprehensive action at a state level, and the activation of all possible ways of protecting women who are victims of domestic and intimate partner violence. Legal protection, which is provided through adequate and extensive regulations, is the first and basic manner of protecting women who are victims of domestic and intimate partner violence. The aim of this paper is to analyse chosen legal documents, both domestic and international, in order to examine possibilities which they provide for the protection of women who are victims of domestic and intimate partner violence. For this purpose the Family Law and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, as well as the most important legal documents of the United Nations and the Council of Europe will be analyzed, particularly focusing on the United Nation's Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Since domestic and intimate partner violence cannot be understood as a personal matter of the individual, but as a matter which can threaten the society as a whole, the analysis will be directed towards recognizing mechanisms which Serbian legislator has introduced with the aim to combat against this type of violence. Serbia has seriously approached this matter, which can be seen through the legally established solution which implies that for all forms of domestic violence criminal prosecution is undertaken *ex officio*. Legal mechanisms include protection measures from domestic violence, which have been stipulated by norms of civil legislation, as well as repressive system of victim protection established by the norms of the criminal legislation. The paper particularly focuses on examining possibilities of useful solutions, which can be found in the international legal provisions, and which are implemented in the national legal framework, with the aim of achieving a higher degree of prevention from intimate partner and domestic violence, and greater protection of women that are victims of domestic violence in Serbia.

protection is providing victims of violence safe shelters until finding another adequate solution. In order to gain the sense of security, victims of domestic violence should be informed about their rights, it is necessary to develop an individual support plan and help the victim through the empowerment stage until becoming independent. In particular, it should be pointed out that victim needs psychological support, as he/she survives various forms of psychological torture during violent acts. Protection measures imposed by the court or the police in order to prevent violence against a person include: restraining order, eviction from the apartment, home or other residential area, monitoring of the victim, medical treatment of alcohol and psychotropic substances abuse, objects confiscation, protection of property and protection surveillance measure for perpetrators. The security measures for the protection of victims of domestic violence are aimed at stopping violence, preventing it from repeating and absolutely protecting victim's rights and thus helping a victim to continue with normal living in the community. The subject of this paper is the elaboration of all forms of assistance and support provided to women victims of domestic violence by the Gender Equality Agency, Centre for Social Work, Ombudsman, Victims' Representatives, District Legal Aid Office, Hospital and School in the city of Novi Sad. The aim of this paper is to examine the results of assistance and support received by women victims of domestic violence from those who are involved in assistance and support programs: police, prosecutors, courts, and other state and civil organizations dealing with their protection.

Protection of women victims of domestic and intimate partner violence in Serbia

Doc. dr Ljupka Petrevska

Faculty of Business Studies and Law, University Union-Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia,

Marija Bulatović

Institute of Public Health of Serbia „Dr Milan Jovanović Batut“, Serbia,

Ivana Petrevska

Preschool Teacher Training and Business Informatics College of Applied Studies-Sirmium, Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia,

Vladan Stanković

Faculty of Business Studies and Law, University Union-Nikola Tesla, Belgrade, Serbia

years under the influence of the global factors in general, and international law, institutions and organizations (primarily the EU) in particular has been also noticed.

Improvement of the position of victims in Serbia: Evidence-based advocacy of the Victimology Society of Serbia for reforms of legislation and practice

Dr Sanja Čopić

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

This paper aims at presenting three important parts of the activities and results of the Victimology Society of Serbia-VDS oriented towards improvement of the position of victims in Serbia: advocacy for legal and practice reforms, victimological research and development of programs of education for working with victims.

Advocacy for changes of legislation and practice in order to improve position of victims has been one of the main activities of the VDS since its establishment. This activity includes the following: proposing and drafting legal changes and advocacy for their implementation, advocacy for human rights of women in the criminal procedure, in custody and in prison; advocacy for development of victim support services and the system of victim support in Serbia, advocacy for broader implementation of community sanctions and restorative approaches, for changing practice in recording data about victims and including victimology as a separate subject into the curriculum at faculties in Serbia.

Advocacy for legal reforms was primarily oriented towards reforms of the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Family Code, Law on Civil Procedure, Law on Weapons and Munitions, Law on Misdemeanours and the Law on Movement and Residence of Foreign Nationals. The aim was to ensure better legal protection from domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking, as well as protection of victims from secondary victimization. As a result of advocacy, legal provisions on victims in Serbia are to a great extent in compliance with international standards.

Important part of advocacy activities relates to monitoring the implementation of legal provisions in practice, which is done through monitoring trials, addressing courts in the capacity of *amicus curiae* and monitoring position of women in prison and in custody, including monitoring of conditions in institutions for the execution of custody and prison sentence, as well as through the work of the VDS's victim support service *VDS info and victim support*.

Advocacy for reforms of legislation, policy and practice is based on the research (evidence-based advocacy), in particular on the qualitative and

quantitative researches conducted within the VDS. After establishment of the VDS, victimological research has intensified in Serbia. During twenty years of its existence, VDS conducted 31 researches, out of which 14 are international. VDS's researches are action- and policy-oriented researches, mainly based on feminist methodology, as well as on holistic approach to victimization and victim's rights.

VDS uses its research as a basis for developing different forms of education. In the VDS, 17 programs of education aimed at professionals and NGO activists who come or are likely to come into contact with victims in general, and victims of violence, gender based violence, human trafficking and work-related violence in particular, have been developed so far. Three programs of education have been licensed by the Republic Secretariat for Social Protection, and they aim at gaining theoretical knowledge and practical skills for adequate implementation of existing mechanisms for implementing victims' rights in practice. Programs for female prisoners, oriented towards preparing them for the release, have been developed and piloted as well. Additionally, VDS is a scientific base for certain faculties and vocational schools in Serbia, which contributes to development of victimological offspring and to institutionalizing practical training that students can get in different ways.

Advocacy for raising awareness on victim's rights and needs: Development of the VDS info and victim support service

Jasmina Nikolić

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Individual support to victims of crime is an important part of the VDS's work, which is implemented through a separate organizational unit *VDS info and victim support*. *VDS info and victim support* is a service for victims of crime, which was established in 2003. It is still an only generic victim support service in Serbia, which offers assistance and support to victims of crime regardless of their gender, age, form of victimization or any other personal features. Since 2005, 2578 persons have received assistance and support, and more than 6000 addressing of those who were exposed to some harmful events have been recorded. The most frequent reasons for contacting the Service were domestic violence (for which around 1100 persons addressed the Service) and work-related violence (for which around 600 persons addressed the Service). Therefore, the aim of the paper is to present the work of the Service with particular focus on its development over previous 14 years.

Additionally, since establishment of the VDS, 288 women were assisted during their stay in the Correctional Institution for Women in Pozarevac (the only prison for female offenders in Serbia) and/or after release. Given the fact

respond to victims and measures they undertake or are proposing for protection of victims. Of particular importance is cooperation of police officers with other institutions and organizations in responding to cases of domestic violence. The analysis of legal provisions indicates that the police in the Republic of Macedonia have significant and extended authority regarding cases of domestic violence. Particularly important is the new Law for Prevention, Combating and Protection from Domestic Violence, which regulates the police function in this field. It is important that a police officer is obliged to propose protection measures (restraining orders) - removing the perpetrator from home and keep a distance from home, informing the victim about certain legal issues, and also referring him/her to certain institutions and organizations that can provide proper assistance and services. The police also play an important role in creating a security plan, which is developed by a multi-sector expert team composed of representatives of the Centre for Social Work, police, healthcare institutions and organizations dealing with assistance and support to victims of domestic violence. Based on the legal analysis, it can be also noted that the legislation in the Republic of Macedonia is in compliance with international legal framework and standards. However, there are certain disadvantages in treatment, responding of police officers towards victims of domestic violence and in the proposing, pronouncing and implementing temporary protection measures. In addition to the fact that the Protocol for Acting on Domestic Violence Cases and Referral has been adopted, it is necessary to evaluate the procedure itself and to find appropriate quality indicators in relation to given assistance or services to victims of domestic violence. We may argue that this could contribute to improving reaction and treatment of all institutions, including the police, in order to reduce secondary victimization, and enable protection and faster recovery of victims of domestic violence.

Assistance to women victims of family violence

Prof. dr Aco Bobić

Ministry of Justice, Novi Sad District Prison, Serbia

Prof. dr Svetlana Mihić

Provincial Secretariat for Higher Education and Scientific Research, Serbia

Victim of domestic violence are exposed to physical, psychological, economic, sexual and other forms of violence, and they need adequate assistance. In order to avoid secondary victimization, it is necessary to include all public services - police, prosecutors' offices, courts, social welfare centres and other relevant institutions, as well as the entire community. Banning perpetrator's access to the victim is only the first step in assisting a victim. Also, one of the forms of

legislation provides for a possibility to decide on victims' compensation claim in criminal proceedings, in practice courts always refer the victim to civil proceedings. Civil proceedings are lengthy, expensive and do not contain protection possibilities available in criminal proceedings. Further, in case that the victim is awarded positive court decision, it is uncertain whether such decision will be enforced because traffickers rarely have assets on their own name, Serbian enforcement system is not sufficiently functional, while state compensation fund still does not exist. For this reason, the majority of victims do not even decide to claim compensation through litigation, while those who do it, often withdraw at some point. Trafficking in human beings in Serbia was criminalized in 2003. Out of around 1000 victims identified to date, only one has managed to obtain compensation; this happens after seven years of criminal and civil proceedings. Presentation of the compensation procedure from the point of view of a participating trafficking victim is based on the insight into all compensation proceedings in which trafficking victims in Serbia have participated to date (2P 851/11, P 4554/15 Higher Court Belgrade, P599/10 Basic Court Novi Sad, P1351/05 Municipal Court Pančevo).

Thematic session 7: Victims of domestic violence and women as victims of violence: support and protection

The role of the police in protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Macedonia- Legal aspects

Prof. dr Oliver Bačanović

Faculty of Security, Skoplje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia

Doc. dr Nataša Peovska

Faculty of Security, Skoplje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia

Domestic violence is an issue that is very actual in the last two decades in the Republic of Macedonia. Based on the increased awareness about consequences of this phenomenon, the Republic of Macedonia has improved the legal framework for the protection of victims of domestic violence, by adopting new, as well as by changing existing legislation. In the system of institutions that take measures to help and protect victims of domestic violence, the police are obliged to take urgent and necessary measures of assistance and protection. In this regard, the subject of this paper are legal aspects of the role of the police in Macedonia regarding protection of victims of domestic violence, including the following questions: the authority of police officers, the way police officers

that women in prison are one of the target groups of the Service, particular attention will be given to presenting assistance and support provided to them in different periods of time.

Finally, one of the activities that has marked the work of the VDS since its establishment is advocacy for victims' rights and increasing visibility of victim support in general and the *VDS info and victim support service* in particular. In this part of the presentation activities in regard marking 22 February - European Victim's Day, 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women and the campaign against gun violence will be presented.

The future of victim support in Serbia: Towards compliance with the EU Victims' Rights Directive

Aleksandra Ivanković

Victim Support Europe, Belgium

The Stabilisation and Accession Agreement (SAA) between the European Union (EU) and Serbia, and with it the obligation to implement the EU Directive on establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (Victims' Rights Directive), entered into force more than four years ago. What does this obligation mean for Serbia and what needs to be done to get there? The 2012 Victims' Rights Directive builds upon the 2001 Framework Decision on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings and the 2004 Directive relating to compensation to crime victims. All three instruments introduce a set of obligations for the EU Member States regarding providing support and services to victims of crime. The main aim of the Victims' Rights Directive is to ensure that all victims of all crimes, regardless of the type of crime or the personal characteristics of victims, receive generic and specialist support regardless of who they are or where they might be on the territory of an EU Member State.

Victim Support Europe (VSE), together with its Serbian member Victimology Society of Serbia-VDS, and with the generous support from the Multi Donor Trust Fund of the World Bank, has been working since 2015 to provide support to the Serbian Government, judiciary and the civil society, towards achieving this main goal from the Directive. As a result of this work, we have analysed victims' rights and services in Serbia and their alignment with the Victims' Rights Directive, as well as legislation, policy documents and practice guidelines relevant to the responsibilities of Serbian police when dealing with victims of crime. Moreover, we created an interactive map of available victim support services across Serbia, found out that there is a general consensus amongst the victim support professionals that a country wide victim support service is needed and established their willingness to contribute to its

creation. We also have an indication where funding for those services might come from.

Nevertheless, there still is a long way ahead. Legislation will need to be changed, policies adopted, infrastructure put into place, cost determined and budget secured. However, it is all necessary to put Serbia on the path of compliance with the conditions from the SAA, and, more importantly, to ensure that victims of crime accepted and provided as a service that will be necessary for as long as there is crime in society. VSE and VDS are dedicated to achieving this goal, and we hope that other stakeholders in Serbia, regardless of whether they represent civil service, judiciary or civil society, join us on this path.

Plenary session 2: Victims between security, human rights and justice

The connection between the concepts of security, human rights, and justice: Victimology in a rapidly changing environment

Prof. dr Marc Groenhuijsen

Law Faculty, University of Tilburg, Netherlands

In this presentation, an attempt is made to rethink some of the fundamentals of victimology. Of course victimology is, amongst others, still about measuring the incidence of crime, the impact of crime and about how to minimize adverse effects of crime. However, things have changed over the past decades. Victims' rights have been improved in many countries. Special policies have been developed in order to reform the criminal justice system on behalf of the victims. And yes, conditions have improved substantially. So now we are entering a new stage in this area of research. New questions are emerging. If the latest generation of victims' rights turns out not to be effective, how can we make the law work according to our hopes and aspirations? Are victims rights to be considered as human rights? Why is this question a relevant one? Does the label of 'human right' automatically render more protection to crime victims? Does it lead to a higher level of justice? Or is the key factor more likely to be found in creating a higher degree of enforcement by introducing hard and fast remedies in cases of violations of victims' rights? Can protection and individual security really be improved without paying more attention to the abysmal state of affairs concerning the persistent lack of access to justice for large groups of victims? These questions can only be addressed in a fruitful way if we dare to challenge some fundamental assumptions underlying the current state of the art in victimology. Until today, we have consistently argued for more victims' rights and stiffer policies supporting them. Have we perhaps reached a point where we have overstated our case? Are there unintended negative side effect connected to the approach we have taken thus far? Did we alienate some of our

and comparing findings of the third International Self-Report Delinquency Study related to the relationship between the use of alcohol and victimization of juveniles from Serbia and countries from the territory of the former Yugoslavia: Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and the territory of Kosovo. Using self-report survey the research was conducted during 2013 and 2014 on a sample of 1.344 students of primary and secondary schools in Belgrade and Novi Sad. First, findings related to the prevalence of alcohol use by juveniles (during the lifetime and the last 30 days preceding the research) and the prevalence of their victimization with various harmful behaviours will be presented. This will be followed with presenting findings related to the contribution of alcohol use to victimization of juveniles, and vice versa, the contribution of victimization of juveniles to the use of alcohol. In the final part, key conclusions regarding the relationship between the use of alcohol and the victimization of juveniles will be presented, with particular emphasis to the similarities and differences between juveniles in Serbia, on one side, and juveniles in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo, on the other.

Access to compensation for victims of human trafficking

Ivana Radović

Astra, Belgrade, Serbia

This paper seeks to show a gap between legal framework and practice in access to compensation for victims of human trafficking. Based on case studies, it will demonstrate how current regulations and the practice of courts effectively prevent victims to enjoy this right. Numerous international instruments regulate the issue of compensation for victims of violent crimes or specifically victims of human trafficking that the Republic of Serbia has signed or whose values it claims to uphold in the process of EU integrations, e.g.: Council of Europe Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes, Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, EU Victims' Directive 2012/29/EU, EU Directive 2004/2004/80/EC relating to compensation to crime victims. All of them recognize right to compensation as one of the key elements in general access to justice for victims. National legislation also contains provisions which regulate compensation from the perpetrator. Nevertheless, access to compensation is assessed as the weakest point when it comes to access to justice for victims of human trafficking. This is not only because the existing regulations leave the room for secondary victimization and discrimination, but also because possibilities provided by the law, which may ensure better protection and respect for standards set by ratified international instruments, are rarely used in practice. Although criminal

The paper contains an analysis of non-partner femicide based on cases in Serbia that happened in the three-year period - 2014, 2015, and 2016. Victims of non-partner femicide were women from few categories who are found to be at increased risk of gender-based violence and murder: the elderly women who live alone, girls, waitresses, journalists, café singers, sex workers, students, nurses. Most of them did not have any prior relationship with their killers, except the fewer ones who had been subjected to maltreatment by their killers before the murder. The aim of the paper is to point out the existence of a non-partner femicide in a situation in which almost exclusively partner femicide is present in the public discourse of Serbia. This analysis of the non-partner femicide pointed out the fact that it is not ethical neither professional to differentiate between femicide victims by paying attention only to a partner femicide, while neglecting almost one-third of femicides whose victims were not partners of their killers. It is necessary to pay attention to the most helpless and the weakest victims of femicide, especially the elderly women, who are rarely in the focus of the media and institutions. This analysis provides the complete phenomenological analysis of all femicides in the way of identifying and profiling all femicides' victims. The paper will also analyze the conceptual design and the emergence of the term 'non-partner' femicide, cases of non-partner femicide in the three-year period, 2014, 2015 and 2016, hegemonic masculinity as the cause of femicide of all kinds, the problem of lack of official number of femicides in Serbia as well as the possibility of prevention of non-partner femicide in accordance with the Istanbul Convention. From the methodological point of view, professional literature in the field, studies and articles, as well as media reports (in particular, press clipping on gender-based violence), web presentations, Internet sources, laws and social policy documents were used. The mentioned sources are local, regional and international.

The use of alcohol and victimization of juveniles

Ljiljana Stevković, Msc

Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

In the literature, the use of alcohol is mostly considered as a factor of criminalization of adults and juveniles. Criminogenic influence of alcohol is especially present in some types of violent crime (such as domestic violence, sexual violence), traffic delinquency and juvenile delinquency. However, along with contribution to criminalization, the use of alcohol can also increase the risk of victimization by various harmful behaviours. The subject of this paper is the use of alcohol as a factor of victimization of juveniles in Serbia and former Yugoslav republics and territories. Accordingly, the paper aims at presenting

'natural friends and allies' during our crusade on behalf of the victims? All of these questions should be considered in an environment which is decidedly different from the one we lived in a quarter century ago. More empirical evidence has become available. Theories have become more sophisticated. Concepts such as empowerment and human security have to some extent been replaced by new notions such as 'agency' and 'communion'. Phenomena like cybercrime and the ascent of big data science have created new challenges for victimology. So there is much food for thought for contemporary victimologists.

Global (in)security and victim inequality

Prof. dr Katja Franko

Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo, Norway

Ideals of universalism, and the idea that all lives are equally valuable, and should be equally worthy of protection, form a standard narrative for international human rights regimes. However, realities on the ground are marked by social arrangements where lives are de facto unequally protected. There are wide differences between states. While many countries in the global North have been experiencing a decrease in levels of violent crime, several South American countries have seen a dramatic rise in drug related violence. Citizens of these regions therefore have markedly different experiences of everyday protection from victimization. Moreover, state fragility and the demise of state power greatly affect their ability to provide security for their citizens. In order to address these imbalances, the paper will develop the concept of global security inequality. While social inequality has recently been an intensely academically debated subject, as well as being an explicit target of EU policies, security inequality has received far less attention, particularly within criminology. My objective is to address the underlying processes of social stratification which shape decisions about protection of human life globally i.e. who gets to be protected, and by what means. What happens to individuals when the state is not there to protect them?

Reparations for Victims after Violent Conflict: how to take them seriously?

Prof. dr Stephan Parmentier

Faculty of Law, Catholic University Leuven, Belgium

Nearly two decades after the beginning of the disintegration of Yugoslavia and of the conflicts that ravaged the whole region but most intensely Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Kosovo, each of the countries is still struggling to find suitable way(s) to address the atrocities of the past and their consequences

and to rebuild trust among its citizens. The debate on how to deal with the past in ex-Yugoslavia is an ongoing one. The international community has put major emphasis on the criminal prosecution and conviction of the persons mostly responsible for the war crimes in the region. Since 1993 the International Criminal Tribunal for ex-Yugoslavia has indicted 161 persons, of which many have been tried (November 2017) of international crimes in the territories of the region. Also in some countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, new local criminal justice mechanisms have been created. Other transitional justice approaches, such as a truth commission and reparation programmes, continue to be discussed. The debate about dealing with the international crimes of the past thus remains of high relevance to the people, organisations and institutions of the region. In this context, however, it may be called surprising that the debate about reparations for victims of the violent conflicts in the region has not attracted more attention. More than ten years after the adoption of the Basic Principles and Guidelines on Reparations, many of its provisions remain an empty shell in the context of the region. This presentation will focus on the question how to take victim reparations after violent conflict seriously, and therefore addresses three major points: (a) the various components of the right to reparation; (b) the needs of victims for reparations; and (c) some institutional dimensions of victim reparations. Its overall argument is that all three aspects are essential in the endeavour to 'take victim reparations seriously' in post-conflict situations, including the ones in ex-Yugoslavia.

Training police on the needs of the gender-based violence victims - The PROTASIS project

Prof. dr Vasiliki Artinopoulou

Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences in Athens, Greece

Victimization can have a great impact and varied effects on victims who, at the same time, face the reaction of the social environment. The examination of the practical implementation of the Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (Victims' Directive) on Member State level reveals that the most significant challenge remains the obligation to safeguard that all victims have access to victim support based on their specific needs. Police officers are most often the first point of contact that a victim has with the authorities. In this context, police staff is expected to demonstrate certain skills when interacting with victims, especially those with special needs due to personal or situational characteristics, such as victims of gender-based violence and child victims. PROTASIS (funded under the EC Grant Agreement JUST/2015/RDAP/AG/VICT/9318) has been designed based on an advanced, comprehensive, evidence-based, and most importantly victim-led methodology. The project's scientific and practical

which would be sufficiently effective in reducing organized crime, while at the same time avoiding drastic threats to traditionally conceived human and civil rights.

Protection of crime victims: The right of victims of human trafficking to compensation

Prof. dr Tatjana Gerginova

Faculty of Security, Skoplje, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bitola, Republic of Macedonia

Adoption of international documents over the past several decades is a clear indication of the international community's activities to enhance mechanisms for protecting victims' rights. The United Nations Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985) proclaims ten basic principles that States should govern in relation to victims. These principles are also included in the European Union Framework Decision on the Status of Victims in Criminal Proceedings (2001), as well as in the European Union Directive on the establishment of minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (2012). The right to compensation for damages is, as foreseen by all the above documents, one of the basic rights of victims of crime. This right is a key element of access to justice and is very important for improving procedural position of victims and for creating procedures in which victims could effectively realize this right in practice. The subject of this paper is an analysis of the legal position of victims of crime, with special emphasis on the victim's right to compensation, in general and in the case of victims of human trafficking in particular. The aim of the paper is to determine, through the analysis of the right of victims of human trafficking to compensation, the obligation of each state to provide protection to its citizens, alleviate the consequences of the crime, understand the problem and sufferings of the victim, and enable the exercise of their rights. In the final part of the paper, ten points that can provide an effective approach to the right to compensation for victims of trafficking are emphasized.

Thematic session 6: Different forms of victimization

Is there a non-partner femicide in Serbia?

Dr Zorica Mršević

Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

world. More than 50% of all terrorist attacks occurred in two world regions: Latin America and Western Europe. Most of the victims were in Latin America, South Asia and Africa. It is interesting to note that, although all of the terrorist attacks in Western Europe are significant, this region is still fifth by the number of victims. The next set of findings indicates that the tactics and goals of terrorist attacks have changed since the 1970s. During the past five years, the number of bombings has increased significantly, while primary targets have become civilians. In the majority of terrorist attacks, up to 10 people were killed. Although the findings provide insights into global trends, we believe they could be used as a framework for further mapping of victimization caused by terrorist attacks. This could be the basis for adequate policy planning and treatment of victims.

Security as a social benefit

Dr Aleksandra Bulatović

Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia

The paper discusses organized crime in its profound influence on the social fabric and the quality of social life overall. Today's predominant strategies of fighting organized crime cause serious concerns over the traditional understanding of human rights in a democratic society. The anti-organized crime policies tend to increasingly focus on a narrow spectrum of repressive responses to perceived threats, failing to frame anti-organized crime policy within the wider concept of social well-being. Thus, anti-organized crime policy often, rather than reducing threats, facilitates further victimization of the society at large. Due to the exceptionally high level of perceptions of threat from organized crime in most developed countries today, the public tolerance of repressive methods as a way to address the rise of organized crime is increasing. This increase in tolerance of state intrusion is potentially dangerous for the quality of democracy and for the level of protection of individual rights in society. The goal of the article is to discuss the need for proportionality between the threat posed by organized crime, on the one hand, and the potential threat to human rights which is posed by the use of repressive methods, on the other. The author initially discusses the market basis for the emergence of organized crime, namely, dysfunctional public institutions. In societies where the state is effective in providing services such as debt collection, security of the general public and small businesses from violence and especially robbery or arson, provision of effective and protected transactions in money and goods, the maneuvering room for the market placement of organized crime 'services' is greatly diminished. The author considers the potential for reaching a balance of such repressive and non-repressive approaches to anti-organized crime policy,

activities are built on existing knowledge and research from previous EU funded projects, as well as the identification and exchange of good practices, aiming to transfer and develop efficient working methods for police officers in Europe. The PROTASIS project is implemented by a consortium of six organizations, led by the international organization European Public Law Organization (EPLO), and supported by three Associate Partners. The main objective of the PROTASIS project is to contribute to the development of a victim-friendly environment during the victims' contact with the police, by ensuring that victims are treated in a respectful and sensitive manner through the improvement and strengthening of police officers' communication skills and knowledge on how to interact with victims. Furthermore, the project aims to produce scientific and practical results, which will contribute to efficient implementation and practical application of the Victims' Directive, and further facilitate the implementation of Protection Measures on national and European level (i.e. Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters, Directive 2011/99/EU on the European Protection Order). We present the PROTASIS training module as a good practice that aims to efficiently highlight and address the needs of both victims and professionals and have a significant effect in bridging the existing gap of the uneven treatment of victims and the implementation of the Victims' Directive across Europe.

Plenary session 3: Victims, human rights and global insecurity

Victim justice - An emerging dimension in the criminal justice system

Prof. dr Girja Shankar Bajpai

National Law University Delhi, India

The activism with respect to crime victims have passed through various stages like welfare, rights and assistance. However, the issue relating to making victims integral to the criminal process is still deficient in many jurisdictions. Victim participation in Criminal Justice System is highly crucial as it allows the victims to influence the decision making at various stages of criminal trial. The remarkable developments in this regard have taken place globally enabling the victim to take part in the criminal process. It includes the involvements of victim at the stages of framing of charges, guilty plea, cross-examination, evidence appreciation, bail hearing, probation, sentence hearing etc. The system in India has recently brought about certain changes in this direction and the victim now can have some involvement at various stages. The significant among them is the victim's right to appeal and the involvement of victim at the stage of bail hearing and so on. Despite some of these developments the

system in India continues to be less responsive to the needs, rights and participation of crime victims in the trial process. The paper underlines a generic discussion around these themes discussing the international developments while critiquing the domestic laws and legal system on the account of victim participation in Criminal Justice System. The paper also highlights the prospects and possibility of bringing the victim to the core of Criminal Justice System especially in the light of some landmark judicial decisions made by the Supreme Court of India.

Victims of terror and victims of anti-terrorism: Protection of the human rights of victims in the context of global insecurity and terrorism

Dr Axelle Reiter

European University Institute, Italy

The contemporary evolution of the notion of legitimate state powers is the result of a process of internationalisation of sovereignty and normalisation of exceptional situations. Since September 11, governments have implemented counter-terrorism laws and policies, born from reinterpreting domestic and international norms, including the law of armed conflict and the balance between human rights and national security. This phenomenon is grounded in the idea that the uniqueness of contemporary terrorism, the ensuing perils and the responses of numerous national authorities justify a thorough transformation of the global system in the areas of justice, freedom and security. The anti-terrorist assault on human rights and on the prevalence of international norms takes its roots in the contention that, in times of emergency, a new balance needs to be struck between liberty and security, which grants people more security and less liberty. The normalisation of rules of exception and their subsequent banalisation is grounded in the construction of a collective right to security that state authorities ought to guarantee to their citizens. In this framework, the traditional rights discourse is exploited for opposite purposes. States' positive obligation "to take preventive operational measures to protect an individual whose life is at risk from the criminal acts of another individual" is invoked to found an alleged duty of public officials to restrict fundamental rights of suspected terrorists, so that the right to security of the whole population obtains. It is assumed to be a question of cost-benefit analysis and all members of society are presumed to benefit from the trade-off, as long as they are not guilty. The article critically examines this judicial and doctrinal revolution. It analyses the dangers that the 'war' on terror paradigm creates for individual victims, the societal structures of affected countries and the international legal order (by entrenching inside the law a practice of illegality likely to outgrow its original anti-terrorist purpose), as well as the opposition

functioning of the human rights system cannot be correctly estimated and promoted without looking at the social and economic context in which the human rights norms and standards have been "produced" and implemented. The paper indicates the need of shifting the focus from promoting *the form* (norms) to promoting *the substance* (ethics, justice and equity).

Global patterns of contemporary terrorism: Scope, victimization and tactics

Prof. dr Slađana Đurić

Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Ana Paraušić, MsC

Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Despite significant academic concerns about terrorism, until recently, very little was known about worldwide risk patterns of terrorist attacks. Traditional sources of crime data, namely official police records and victimization surveys, typically exclude data on terrorist attacks and victims of terrorism. However, evolution of comprehensive and specialized online databases enable researchers a deep insight into the global trends of this complex phenomenon. Some patterns of terrorist attacks and victimization will be presented in the paper. We report on one of the most comprehensive and cited databases – The Global Terrorism Database. We analyzed 169,459 incidents in 205 countries and territories from 1970 to 2016. The findings obtained, with a comparative view of the existing research generalization, provided us with an overview of the following set of questions: What are the trends of terrorist attacks and number of victims? Are there geographical differences in prevalence of terrorist attacks and its victims? What are the patterns of change in the way terrorist attacks occur during the investigated period? In general, it can be concluded that the number of terrorist attacks in the observed period has been significantly increased. Total number of terrorist attacks, as well as victims, increased in the mid to late 1970s, remained fairly stable throughout the 1980s, and increased again in the early 1990s. In the late 1990s, there was a decrease in the volume of terrorist activity, but a new growth happened at the beginning of the new millennium. Despite the widely accepted claim of the escalation of terrorist violence following the 9/11 terrorist attack, data show that a significant increase was recorded in the period from 2010 to 2014. Our following finding suggests that the risk patterns of terrorist attacks vary considerably in different countries and regions. Terrorist attacks are concentrated in a small number of countries: almost 40% of all terrorist attacks occurred in only ten countries, while more than three-quarters of all attacks occurred in around 30 countries around the

Victims of human rights violations between the hyperproduction of human rights norms and justice: Global and local context

Prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović

Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia

Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, protection and promotion of human rights have been in the focus of international organisations (UN, MOR), regional (Council of Europe) and supranational organisations (European Union) and states. Consequently, generations of human rights have been developed, and a wide range of international and regional norms and standards has been set up in all spheres of public life, including those related to eliminating and preventing discrimination and violence against women. Notwithstanding, the hyperproduction of human rights norms, transposed into the hyperproduction of national legal norms, has not in the expected and proportionate way contributed to the protection and welfare of the beneficiaries of these rights. On the contrary, they have often been victims of violations of their basic rights. Instead of prosperity and wellbeing, the world of today is characterised by mass violation of human rights in the form of increasing poverty, armed conflicts, terrorism, discrimination of women, gender pay gap, increasing precarity, destruction of natural resources, and pollution of food, water and the environment. The subject of the paper is the analysis of the correlation of these negative trends with the hyperproduction of international and regional human rights norms. The starting point is in the stance that the principles of equality, non-discrimination and equity cannot function in the superstructure if they do not function, and they are not respected in the basic economic relations. The main questions are: who benefits the most from the production of inflation of human rights norms, and whether a state can respect and implement these norms if it favours and nourishes a neoliberal economic context. The paper also explores to what extent can a state protect and realize human rights in the conditions of usurping national sovereignty by the global corporate establishment. The new neoliberal human rights paradigm is based on promoting and protecting the collective rights of global capital for the sake of corporate welfare that sets it above the welfare of individuals and local communities. Therefore, mainly those human rights norms that match the interests of the global capital have been implemented and protected consistently. The state of play and trends in the Republic of Serbia will be presented as an example of a local context of the above described tendencies. The paper's objective is to point at the necessity of a holistic and interdisciplinary approach in monitoring and evaluating human rights situations and the position of victims of the violations of human rights. It underlines that

that this trend has met in international forums. It argues that an effective response to the abuses witnessed calls for a stricter adherence to the rule of law than is generally put forward, including respect for the integrity and prevalence of core individual rights. The fact that terrorism might strike anywhere and at any time cannot legitimise the implementation of extraordinary regimes. Besides, there is no place for a balancing between legal rights and consequentialist considerations since law itself is the balance.

A Theoretical Perspective of Crimmigration Laws in the United States

Doc. dr Nadjhia Normil-Skakavac

Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Virginia State University, USA

Although several studies have confirmed that immigrants are less likely to commit crime than their native-born counterparts, the crimmigration apparatus or the criminalization of immigration laws in the United States continue to reflect the intersectionality of race, ethnicity and the labels associated with immigrants. As such, many U.S. policy makers succumb to their prejudice and stereotypes on the ground of country of origin as influential factors to set apart the unwanted immigrants from the more desirable ones and consequently create, then label the “criminal aliens”. Using the labeling theory, this article employs a heuristic approach to examine the historical underpinning of different immigration laws and factors associated with the dismissal of asylum seekers. The purpose of this study is twofold. First, it examines a typology of laws and socio-political events geared towards the “Haitian Boat People” and the “Mexican Wetbacks”—two immigrant groups that, undeniably, are perceived as threats. Second, it introduces the concept of hypocritical rationalization as it relates to ethnocentrism and the discriminatory nature of immigration laws in the United States.

Internet crimes against children: Exploring the social context of victimization

Prof. dr Kimberly McCabe

Department of Criminology, Lynchburg College, Virginia, USA

Over the last 25 years, the victimization of children through the use of the online community has become a focus for law enforcement and the justice system throughout the world. In the United States, the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA) was established in 2000 in an attempt to limit a child's exposure to pornography and explicit content; however, the CIPA does not prohibit the child from initiating contact with individuals interested in their

abuse. Therefore, many doubt its utility in preventing child abuse. This project explores Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) as related to victim precipitation and participation as reported to police in the United States and as applicable to other countries such as Serbia. The subjects of this research were the child victims. The methodology involved a cross-sectional design to examine case characteristics and underlying dynamics. In particular, this study explored ICAC to identify gender-specific case characteristics as related to case dynamics with this research serving as a foundation for those individuals who work with child victims – in particular, victim of non-familiar exploitation. In this study, case files for the years of 2014, 2015, and 2016, which involved Internet crimes against children, were provided to the researcher by a law enforcement agency in the State of Virginia (USA). Results of this research identify many common elements in cases of ICAC and significant gender-related aspects of ICAC. Hence, the impact of the Internet and the contemporary social context of the online community is explored as related to child victimization and the possibility of preventing these victimizations.

Plenary session 4: Forgotten and invisible victims

Inner emigrant as a victim?

Prof. dr Matjaž Jager

Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Prof. dr Katja Šugman Stubbs

Faculty of Law and Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

The paper aims to examine the notion of the „inner emigrant“ and elaborates on his or her guilt or even a potential victim status that arguably could be attached to it. Traditionally understood an inner emigrant is someone who opposes the (repressive) political regime in his country but does not choose to emigrate abroad, nor does he actively rebel against the regime. Instead, he chooses to „retreat into his inner exile“. We begin by addressing the evocation of the „inner emigrant“ idea in a literary controversy elicited from Thomas Mann's condemnation of German writers that remained in Germany and published during the Nazi time. In an attempt to maintain their self-esteem some of them rejected Mann by claiming the inner emigrant status for themselves. After this particular historical evocation of this notion, we sketch the analytical elements of the pure „inner emigrant“ and its more real life variations and compare it to other similar stances with regard to a repressive political power. We conclude by pointing out some legal and psychological aspects and costs of the inner

Victimology Society of Serbia and Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Serbia

Jasmina Nikolić

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

The aim of the paper is to present the findings of the research of existing victim support services in Serbia, which was conducted by the Victimology Society of Serbia in cooperation with the Victim Support Europe in February and March 2017, and to open the floor for a dialogue about possible model of a national system of victim support in Serbia. The research was a part of the broader project *Strengthening Victim Support Services in Serbia*, which was implemented by the World Bank and the Multi Donor Trust Fund for Justice Sector Support, in partnership with Victim Support Europe. The aim of the project was to assist the Serbian Government within the accession process to develop a national system of victim support services which comply with the *EU Directive on establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime*, and contribute to enhancement of services for victims in Serbia. The subject of the research was the existing victim support services in Serbia. The aim was to map all victim support services in Serbia, provided by both state and non-state actors, and to determine if there are any significant gaps in services in order to examine what needs to be done to ensure that all victims in the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia can access such services. The research also had a practical aim: it resulted in a full and comprehensive database of available services, which has been converted into an interactive map (<https://victimservices.eu/>) that is available to victims and those who are likely to come into contact with victims to help them identify assistance and support. The data on existing victim support services was collected in two ways: through the survey by means of an on-line questionnaire, and through in-person consultations by means of a workshop with a sample of respondents, who were asked to verify and supplement the findings and suggest improvements and ways forward. The survey was implemented on a sample of 78 services, out of which 73 (93.6%) offer assistance and support to victims. The paper will start with a brief overview of the research methodology. This will be followed with presenting main survey findings, particularly focusing on the data on service providers, their target groups, forms of assistance and support and the way they are offered, as well as on the capacities of the existing services for providing victim support. In the final part we will present main conclusions and recommendations, which should serve as a basis for further work on establishing national victim support system in Serbia.

Thematic session 5: Security, victimization and human rights

years of work with victims/witnesses in the judiciary in this analysis, which could be useful for all those actively involved in this process.

Perspective of future researches and studies on transgenerational trauma

Tanja Tankosić

Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Department for witness support, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The subject of the paper is a comparative study on Transgenerational trauma researches that had been conducted on variety of population and over significant period of time. Researches have been conducted as early as late 1800s and are still very much in a focus of interest of today studies. The aim of this paper is to present and open a discussion on perspective of future researches and studies on Transgenerational trauma. The paper will present the most relevant studies and its results. These studies have been conducted on different levels: individual, family, community and national level. Also the events that have induced the original trauma within individuals, families, communities and nations are different and may be: war/genocide, slavery, colonial suppression, political totalitarian control, terror attack, civil unrests, domestic violence, sexual abuse, extreme poverty and hunger, and natural disasters. The results vary from population to population, but involve variety of psychological, emotional, medical and social symptoms that appear on all levels mentioned above. Some researches and their findings provoked a shift of perspective in medical establishment and foster states to react on the basis of these findings. Some of the programmes and projects that emerged from the research of Transgenerational trauma would be briefly mentioned as good examples. These researches and findings have multiple importance and meanings for the entire region. The war on the territory of the former Yugoslavia has had an effect on most of the population. Almost every individual has personal experience that has been transferred to family level, influencing family dynamics. Similar as individual level, most communities that were affected by war transfer negative experiences such as psychological and physical trauma and personal loss to the nation/national level. Oversaturation with trauma, grief, loss generates second and third generation with symptoms of a complex posttraumatic stress disorder. This impact is visible on all levels: individual, family, community and national and is shading all aspects of human existence.

Victim support services in Serbia: The research results

Dr Sanja Čopić

emigrant status in particular in light of the cognitive dissonance theory and findings of obedience and conformity experiments.

Indiscriminate killings: Shifting boundaries in the definitions of civilians and combatants in US drone strikes

Dr Vasja Badalič

Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

The overall objective of this paper is to analyze how the boundary between civilians and legitimate military targets is being blurred in the US drone campaign, which causes indiscriminate strikes killing and maiming civilians. The paper examines how the new criteria for determining drone targets, adopted by the US military in the post-9/11 era, blurred the line between combatants and civilians, thus creating the circumstances for inherently imprecise drone strikes. The first criterion used by the US military is based on the idea that all adult males in proximity of a known combatant are combatants; the second criterion implies that first responders who rush to the site of a drone strike are combatants; and the third criterion presupposes that surveilled individuals are combatants if they regularly communicate through mobile phones with known combatants. On the basis of a detailed analysis of all three criteria, backed by examples of US drone strikes in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the paper shows how all these criteria ignore the principle of distinction between combatants and civilians, a key principle in international humanitarian law. The principle of distinction states that all belligerent parties involved in an armed conflict have to distinguish, at all times, between the civilian population and combatants, and that only military objectives are legitimate military targets. A state party at war with a non-state armed group is permitted to target only two categories of individuals – i.e. permanent members of a non-state armed group who continuously participate in hostilities and civilians who temporarily directly participate in hostilities. The paper shows how the US military, which treats physical proximity to combatants and frequent phone calls to combatants as evidence of combatant activity, ignores the principle of distinction and the two definitions of legitimate military targets.

Forgotten victims: The abuse and neglect of elderly people

Dr Stella Papamichail

Hellenic Open University and Athens University of Applied Sciences, Greece

The subject of this paper is the abuse and neglect of elderly people from the family environment and their carers. It is a recorded fact that domestic violence against women and children is constantly on the rise, despite the progress of

societies and the legal defence of human rights. However, family violence also affects other dependent members, such as the elderly. For these victims, there is not much social and scientific viewing. Relevant surveys indicate that each year the number of older people in the EU who suffer some form of abuse amounts to hundreds of thousands, and according to the World Health Organization, the proportion of elderly people abused varies between 4-6% of the population. The motto "Towards a society for all ages" was adopted by the UN in 1999 and reiterated at the Second World Conference on Aging, held in Madrid in 2002. It emphasizes the need for the treatment of the elderly as well as the beneficiaries of development and indeed in an environment where the world is struggling to tackle the food, energy, climate and financial crisis. The international community is also increasingly paying attention to the human rights of the elderly, with the aim of eliminating age discrimination, as well as abuse, neglect and violence against the elderly. This paper attempts to bring these forgotten victims of domestic violence to the forefront of the scientific study. Through the paper, the forms and types of abuse of the elderly will be presented, the elements that make them vulnerable, as well as proposals for the prevention and treatment of violence against them. The issue is of particular interest given that the number of elderly people will increase steadily and will in the future represent a large proportion of the population, at least in Western societies and in Europe. The World Health Organization states that there are 600 million people over the age of 60 and this figure is expected to double by 2025 and to re-double by 2050. Due to the aging population, the proportion of people over 80 in Europe is expected to reach in 2050 to 12%. The aging of the population means that more and more people are dependent on the care of relatives or specialized personnel and are vulnerable to neglect or/and abuse.

Addressing victims' needs after multiple major incidents: Recent UK experiences

Jelena Watkins

ASSIST Trauma Care, United Kingdom

The UK has experienced an unprecedented number of disasters this year; these were the terrorist attacks at Westminster Bridge (22 March), the Manchester Arena (22 May), London Bridge (3 June), Finsbury Park Mosque (19 June) and at Parsons Green tube station (15 September). Additionally, there was the Grenfell Tower fire disaster, a mass fatality incident in which the psychosocial response to those affected has in itself been described as disastrous. All of these incidents have required significant resources and expertise to address their traumatic impact due to the complexities involved. How does a country provide support when there is such a surge in demand while capacity and capability is

Thematic session 4: Victim support services

Analysis of application of victim/witness support mechanism in BiH

Mr Alma Taso Deljković

UNDP BiH, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sabina Hidanović

UNDP BiH, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The project "Support to Processing of War Crimes Cases in BiH" (SPWCC), which has been implemented since 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), aims at building capacities of the judicial institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) necessary for adequate prosecution and trials of war crimes and other crimes. One part of the project deals with capacity building of the judicial institutions in the provision of victim/witness support in war crimes and all other criminal cases. The witness support concept was introduced to the judiciary in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2005 through an international segment – the Registrar's Office at the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since 2005, the concept, which has grown into a complex mechanism, has gone through various changes. However, it is important that witness support has proven to be an extremely important part of the judicial process. The idea itself is based on support (often psychological, but also on other forms of support), and assistance provided to witnesses when testifying. The aim of this approach is to reduce the possibility for witnesses to develop anxiety and experience further trauma in such proceedings and to improve efficiency throughout the criminal justice process. A comprehensive analysis of the application of the victim/witness support mechanism in BiH aims at describing the current situation regarding provision of support to witnesses in need when they are/are not granted protection measures and the application of witness protection measures in accordance with the present laws and regulations. The analysis considers all important segments of the process, from the establishment of the Witness Support Sections to the development of rules and procedures as well as cooperation with various governmental and non-governmental organisations. It also provides a brief overview of the witness support system in the region in order to emphasize different approaches to victims/witnesses in the judiciary. In the end, the analysis gives some recommendations for improvement of the support mechanism which could largely respond to the numerous questions asked by the Witness Support Sections and other stakeholders involved in the entire process. Since no system is, nor can be, perfect, we attempt to present experiences gained over many

Prof. dr Sanja Radetić-Lovrić

Faculty of Philosophy, University in Banjaluka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Olga Lola Ninković

District Court of Banja Luka, Department for witness support, Bosnia and Herzegovina

After adoption of the Law on Protection and Treatment of Children and Juveniles in Criminal Proceedings as a *lex specialis*, significant attention was given to psychological approach to children in criminal proceedings on the level of entities and Brčko District in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this way, importance of establishing Departments for witness support was emphasized, as well as professional work of expert assistants in judicial institutions, whose role is to respect and implement individual and humanistic approach in protection of the best interest of children in contact with the law. On the other side, there were no special or focused curricula contents within the graduate or even post-graduate social studies, including the study of psychology, which would provide knowledge to address complex professional demands of working with children in the criminal proceedings. With the support of UNICEF and partners - Government of Switzerland and Embassy of Sweden, and within the project "Justice for children", a series of activities were organized with the aim to: strengthen professional role of expert assistants for witness support and protection of mental health of children in contact with the law. The project was implemented by Association of psychologists of Republic of Srpska with numerous partners and lasted for three years. The aim of the paper is to present these good practices, which lead to advancement of psychological work in judicial practice and improved the attribution of these two scientific disciplines (law and psychology) when working with children. The main activities carried out within the project included the following: creation and implementation of the „Psychological Approach to Children in Criminal Procedure,, curriculum and creation of a Guide for Children, Youth and Parents, writing a publication, conducting a study visit and organizing a professional conference with the aim of promoting the role of professional associates in supporting witnesses in the judicial institutions. Evaluation has shown that the quality of educational content was rated at the highest grade by the educators, and significant and visible changes of work efficiency were noticed in the field. Further on, guidelines have fully satisfied the needs of children and parents for information. Conclusion of the conference was that psychology and law represent two unavoidable and complementary professions in creating a „child-friendly justice“.

already stretched? What resources need to be put in place and how? Are current psychosocial plans working effectively in practice or do they need revising following recent experiences? This paper will present a snapshot of the early and mid-term impact and needs of the victims, offer comment on the current nature and capability of UK psychological trauma support services and highlight future implications. Building on her specialism in the delivery of trauma services and wider psychosocial support following disaster the author has been advising authorities responding to the Manchester Arena attack as well as the Grenfell Tower disaster. In addition, she continues to work as a trauma psychotherapist with those directly affected by a number of other major incidents, including those mentioned here. The paper will draw on her ongoing learning from these experiences.

cyber violence; cultural context and gender dimension of on-line victimization; various forms of cyber violence against women; specific characteristics of female victimization in on-line communication and the perception of preventing female victimization on the Internet, in the context of spreading gender-sensitive social norms and values through legal standardization and socialization of women's rights.

The psychological aspects of child development which are important for judicial proceedings

Dr Ivana Milosavljević-Đukić

Shelter for Emergency Protection of Abused Children at the Center for the Protection of Infants, Children and Youth in Belgrade and High School of Social Work in Belgrade, Serbia

Bojana Tankosić

Children and Youth Foundation Children's Village "Dr Milorad Pavlović" in Sremska Kamenica, Serbia

THEMATIC SESSIONS

This paper aims to present psychological aspects of child development that are important for the judicial proceedings. It should be taken into account that when we talk about children we are not talking about a homogeneous group, rather about different development stages in which a particular child is. Children differ not only by the developmental period they achieved but also by different experiences in their life. In addition, they show differences in coping and surviving in stressful life circumstances. They are also distinguished by the sources of available support. Therefore, the paper particularly focuses on the position of children in the judicial proceedings, i.e. how the procedure reflects on the emotional, cognitive and intellectual functioning of a child. Given that the processes are two-way and that the child's condition affects the quality of the given statement, the paper presents and explains the components of child development that are important from the legal point of view: general understanding, memory, suggestiveness, language, social and emotional development, as well as the question of morality (truth). Challenges have been presented in dealing with children who are victims or witnesses, faced by professionals from the juridical and social welfare systems, as well as the ways of overcoming them, with the aim of protecting the best interests of the child in judicial proceedings.

**Strengthening of professional capacities for advancement of psycho-social support for children in criminal proceedings in Bosnia and Herzegovina:
Example of good practice**

victimization survey. For data processing descriptive statistics and variance analysis were performed.

Internet and female victimization

Prof. dr Natalija Žunić

Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Serbia

Dr Vida Vilić

Clinic of Dentistry Niš, Serbia

The subject of this paper is a gender analysis of female victimization in cyberspace. Since the Internet appears as a global network, it gives a virtual space a global dimension, connecting any two points on the planet through a cyberspace. From this dimension, the cyberspace is also perceived as a social space. Namely, the Internet and social networks provide a continuous and unlimited place for users' gathering and contact, indicating that, potentially, each one of the users is the target of victimization. One of the facts in analyzing victimization in cyberspace is that anonymity encourages perpetrators and increases insecurity of the victim. Findings indicate that sexist and misogynistic attitudes towards women on social networks result in their exclusion, marginalization and/or victimization on the internet. The feminist criticism also points out that not only matters whether something is considered legitimate or as illegal behaviour, but that cyber victimization is a continuous manifestation of the symbols of misogynistic attitudes that are part of the dominant gender and cultural ideologies. The aim of this paper is to present the basic phenomenological and etiological characteristics of gender dimensions of the use/misuse of information technologies and to show that virtual communication, according to its social consequences, is not gender neutral and that cyber violence has its own gender implications. In the digital world, the privacy of women is significantly compromised and associated with new and terrifying forms of online violence and privacy violation, which mostly targets women. Feminist researchers warn that "the Internet is only the culture accelerator, to which we are all accustomed, and its name is the patriarchy." From this cognitive perspective, victimization of women on social networks mainly depends on the level of the patriarchal ideology of gender in a society, the influence of the media and the protection of women's rights. On social networks, women can experience various forms of violence and privacy violations (like hate speech, spreading lies, stalking, photo montage, creating of false user profiles, peer violence, the continuation of family violence, threats and blackmail, etc.). The main topics discussed in this paper relate to general approach to the phenomenon of cyberspace and cyber violence; various types of

Thematic session 1: Assistance, support and protection of victims

Therapists' perception of sexually abused adult males

Dr Abulafia Judith

Ashkelon Academic College, Ashkelon and Be'er Ya'akov Center for Mental Health, Israel

The studies that dealt with the rape of adult men focused on the victims and the impact of the abuse on them or on the myths that characterize the phenomenon. There were no studies that examined the therapists' perception and the impact the abuse had on them. The study attempts to provide a primary response to this deficiency, and its purpose is to present the way in which therapists perceive the abuse of sexually assaulted adult patients. The study subjects were eight male and eight female therapists who treated adult sexually abused men in Israel. The therapists participated in a semi-structured interview, and a structured questionnaire was used to examine the therapists' attitudes to the sexual abuse during the 2014 - the purpose of which was to receive a broad view of the therapist's perception of the patients and the examination of the way they tell their story. The findings of this study were analyzed according to the Grounded Theory method. The analysis of the therapists' statements resulted in two measures which were found regarding the abuse of victims: One was the Continuum dimension - a continuum that represents the degree of responsibility for the sexual abuse that the therapists impose on the patients. This measure moves from the full or partial blame of the victims to the accusation of the attackers. The other was the Focus dimension - this dimension has two main categories that range along a continuum that shows the degree of influence of the abuse on the individual: the abuse as a Constitutive event and the abuse as an event Integrated into the course of life. The assumption was that therapists, who by the very nature of their profession are familiar with the research literature on sexual victimization and the existing myths, will not express the same attitude towards victims as the general population. The results indicate that therapists held myths similar to the general population related to male rape, regardless of the gender of the victim. Therapists tended to blame the victims for the abuse they experienced. Some of the therapists expressed distrust and other negative feelings towards the victims. Gender differences were found in the attitudes of male and female therapists towards the victims of sexual abuse: the male therapists held more myths than the female therapists concerning the phenomenon of the rape of men. Moreover, male therapists tend to hold the men who are victims of rape accountable. This can be explained in Braunmuller's (1980) concept of Fear of Contagion.

A glimpse into the world of battered ultra Orthodox Jewish women in who resided in a shelter

Prof. dr Mally Shechory-Bitton

Department of Criminology, Ariel University, Israel

Dozens of studies have tried to explain the phenomenon of intimate partner violence. However, only few are dedicated to intimate partner violence among battered women in traditional and/or religious societies. The current study was developed to address these gaps. Using a mixed-methods approach to content analysis, we interviewed 88 ultra-Orthodox Jewish women who had endured spousal abuse and chose to find refuge in the only shelter in Israel specifically designated for religious women. The women came from a very unique population. The Jewish Orthodox community is a traditional society, segregated by choice both socially and geographically. Accordingly, there is a strong tendency to try and deal with abuse privately and the knowledge about this in Israel in this context is very sparse. The study focused on examining the women's circumstances before they arrived at the shelter, their perceptions of the shelter, their experiences while in the shelter and their circumstances after they left the shelter. Special attention was paid also to the association between social support, post traumatic growth (PTG) and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Most of the women expressed a high level of satisfaction with the time they spent in the shelter (regarding the relationship of the shelter team, the atmosphere, the therapy and the attitude towards their children). No association was found between PTSD and PTG. However, Positive correlations were found between social support and between PTG. The theoretical and clinical implications of these findings are discussed.

The role of victim in criminal mediation in Israel: Comparative aspects

Dr Beatrice Coscas-Williams

Faculty of Law, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Penal mediation is defined by the European Union as “*the search, prior to or during criminal proceedings, for a negotiated solution between the victim and the perpetrator of the offense, mediated by a competent person*”. In the contrary, in Israel, the term “Penal mediation” (*Gishur Plili*) has a different meaning and does not include the victim. In the Israeli criminal justice system, penal mediation is a pre-trial procedure where the victim is absent. It consists of a dialogue between the prosecution who represents the state and the accused, in front of a judge who plays the role of a mediator. According to the Israeli Supreme Court, the participation of the victim could complicate pre-trial negotiation and avoid free discussion between the accused and the prosecutor

Thematic session 3: Victimization, Internet, fear of crime and protection of children in judicial proceedings

Correlation between mindfulness and fear of crime among the students of the University of Belgrade

Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Bejan Šaćiri

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

The notion of focused consciousness (mindfulness) can be defined in many different ways. According to one of these definitions, mindfulness is unbiased state of mind in which awareness is directed towards one's own experience or towards surroundings in the present moment. The other definition claims that mindfulness is a psychological state of mind and a practical way for individuals to attain information processing capability. According to the most used definition, mindfulness is pure awareness about one's own thoughts, feelings and surroundings, “here and now”. Many different researches suggest significant influence of focused consciousness on cognitive and emotional functioning of a human being. In these researches, a correlation has been found between mindfulness and cognitive processing of data, regulation of emotions, empathy, satisfaction, as well as correlation with anxiety and fear. They showed that higher level of mindfulness implies lower level of anxiety and fear. The authors who conducted these researches suggest that mindfulness enables an approach in which fear is considered with openness, curiosity and acceptance, thus, it increases tolerance to distress and stops avoiding negative thoughts and concerns. Mindfulness can also be linked with fear of crime, a form (mode) of fear, defined as cognitive and emotional assessment of security/insecurity, a perception of possible victimization by some criminal act in the future, but can also be irrational. However, by reviewing the literature we could not find any information regarding previous research on correlation between mindfulness and fear of crime. The subject of this paper is the research on correlation between mindfulness and fear of crime. The main aim is to present the results of the pilot-research on correlation between mindfulness and fear of crime among the students of the University of Belgrade. The research was conducted on a sample of 76 students of two Belgrade University's faculties: Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, and Faculty of Philosophy. The questionnaire used in the research consisted of basic socio-demographic questions, Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire – FFMQ, as well as

Challenges in the implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in the Republic of Serbia

Tanja Ignjatović

Autonomous Women's Centre, Belgrade, Serbia

Vanja Macanović

Autonomous Women's Centre, Belgrade, Serbia

In November 2016, new Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence was adopted to respond to the needs for preventing violence and to improve coordination and cooperation, i.e. responsibility of relevant services. With its solutions, the law was supposed to meet part of the standards set by the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, ratified by Serbia at the end of 2013. The implementation of the law was postponed for six months so that necessary preparations could be made, i.e. training of competent professionals and preparation of bylaws. The subject of this paper is an analysis of early results in the implementation of the new Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence. The aim of the paper is to point to possible challenges, both in the implementation of the law and in relation to the effects of protection and support for victims of domestic violence and other criminal offenses (encompassed by this law). The paper will discuss several topics. One refers to challenges in preparation for the implementation of the Law, including conditions for its efficient administrative monitoring and reacting to cases of non-compliance with deadlines or obstruction of the law implementation. Emphasis is placed on the lack of adequate data and the inability to merge them. The second topic will highlight the challenges in coordinated cooperation among three key actors - the basic public prosecutor's office, the police, and the center for social work, but also representatives of other relevant services, as well as victims of violence. The third topic relates to the challenges in the development of individual plans for measures of protection and support for victims, their content, participation of victims and their representatives from women's organizations, and particularly assessment of the effects of planned and implemented measures. Bearing in mind the limitations arising from the way in which the data on the implementation of the law are collected, which influences the possibility of valid and reliable analysis and conclusions, necessary improvements of administrative records and the official monitoring of the implementation of the law will be highlighted, whose periodic reports should be publicly available.

on complex and sensitive issues. Opposing this view, several American states and European countries have promoted the right of victims to take an active part in pre-trial negotiations (for instance during the stage of plea-bargaining, or during pre-trial hearing). The possibility for victims to express the harm caused by the offense, in early stage of the criminal proceedings and in front of a judge, may contribute to their psychological healing and may avoid secondary victimization. One of the main characteristics of the adversarial method, as used in Israel, is that victim is not a party in the criminal proceedings. However, other countries which share similar criminal justice characteristics have succeeded to integrate victims into pre-trial negotiation without threatening the adversarial system. Israel is a relatively new country and as a relatively young state (established in 1948) is still evolving in the legal field. At the same time, its legal tradition is based on a complex history. We will consider whether Israel may be influenced by different perspectives used by other countries. Focusing on the specificity of the Israeli justice system, we will discuss the potential contribution of comparative law to improve the existing situation of victims.

Thematic session 2: Implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence in Serbia

Public prosecutor and protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Serbia

Gorjana Mirčić-Čaluković

Deputy Prosecutor referred to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia, Serbia

The normative framework of the Republic of Serbia gives an important role to the public prosecutor as a state body in the process of protecting victims from domestic violence and in general, violence against women. Many laws give the prosecutor instruments to react and provide protection to victims. Special efforts of the Ministry of Justice in the process of adopting the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence have created a new field of activities for the public prosecutor. This law gives the person affected by domestic violence the status of a victim, and this status is also given to the persons who are victims of stalking, sexual harassment and other crimes that are most often committed against women and girls. The Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence imposes a new, preventive role to the public prosecutor as a prosecution organ, so that he can take certain measures even in cases when a crime has not been committed yet, that is, when immediate danger from domestic violence exists. With these new legal solutions and a number of other laws, the public prosecutor has become the pillar of comprehensive victim protection. For the purpose of the

more efficient implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, the Ministry of Justice actively participated and undertook a series of activities through the campaign and the site "Exclude Violence", through active support to public prosecutors in the work of the Coordination and Co-operation Group and the monitoring of the implementation of the law. Taking that as a starting point, this paper aims at presenting the place and the role of the public prosecutor in the protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Serbia, primarily based on the provisions of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence.

Police and protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Serbia

Stana Pantelić

Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, General Police Directorate, Serbia

Department for Prevention and Suppression of Domestic Violence was established in 2016 in the Criminal Police Directorate, within the Crime Prevention Department. The main tasks and objectives of the Department for Prevention and Suppression of Domestic Violence are to monitor, analyze and coordinate the work on establishing facts in cases of more serious forms of domestic violence and criminal acts committed among family members on the territory of the 27 Police Directorates in Serbia. The aim of the paper is to present so far work of this Department for Prevention and Suppression of Domestic Violence and to point out to the place and the role of the police in protection of victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Serbia. From 1 January 2017 to 13 November 2017, a total of 5.802 criminal offenses of domestic violence (Article 194 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia) were executed. In the same period, according to the order of the responsible prosecutor, a total of 1.461 persons were detained for criminal offenses committed within family. The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, which entered into force on 1 July 2017. Since the beginning of its implementation until 31 October 2017, 9.649 emergency measures were issued by police officers, out of which 3.140 measures included temporary removal of the perpetrator from the apartment and 6.509 included temporary ban for the perpetrator to contact the victim of violence and approach her. In the Ministry of Interior, the data collection application has been developed, provided by the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, and unique at the level of the Republic of Serbia. On October 30, 2017, testing of the application began in 27 Police Directorates on the level of the Republic of Serbia in order to determine its adequate application

and preparation of instructions on completing the application. It is planned that the application will start operating in early 2018. Up to now, 439 police officers have been trained for the implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, while at the end of September, the second cycle of training for 450 police officers at the Academy of Criminalistic and Police Studies started, according to the plan and program of the Judicial Academy. In July 2017, the Government of the Republic of Serbia established the Council for Suppression of Domestic Violence, which is envisaged by the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and has the role of improving the coordination of responsible state bodies and institutions in preventing domestic violence and protecting from domestic violence. The implementation of activities is supported within the project implemented by the UNDP "Integrated Response to Violence against Women and Girls in Serbia". Prevention, assistance and empowerment of victims of domestic violence are a priority of the Ministry of Interior, but also of the civil sector. When acting, we must be professional and omit personal feelings, beliefs and attitudes, and any personal or life experience is a valuable tool to build a quality relationship with the victim, to make the victim feel accepted, to develop trust, and to help her get out of violence. There must be profound respect towards the victim, complete protection available and adequate assistance provided in every sense.

Multi-sectoral protection of victims from domestic violence through the implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence

Maja Branković-Đundić

United Nations Development Programme, Serbia

The United Nations' action in Serbia in prevention and protection of women from domestic and intimate partner violence aims at building an institutional framework that sets the needs and rights of victims at the core of all interventions and policies. In partnership with the Government's bodies, through the project Integrated Response to Violence against Women and Girls in Serbia II, specific activities of the United Nations Development Program focus on supporting institutions in multi-sectoral protection of victims from domestic and intimate partner violence through the implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence. The paper will highlight positive aspects and challenges in the implementation of the Law in practice, which are focused on support provided to the groups for cooperation and coordination, as well as the sectors of institutional protection that need to be improved in order to ensure effective and efficient protection of victims.