

Sixth Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia



***New trends in victimology theory and practice:
Dilemmas and challenges in protecting victims***

Book of abstracts

Belgrade, 26th and 27th November 2015

Sixth Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia
*New trends in victimology theory and practice: Dilemmas and challenges in
protecting victims*
Belgrade, 26th and 27th November 2015
The Palace Hotel

PROGRAM

I day – 26th November 2015

09.00 – 09.30 **Participants' registration**

09.30 – 10.00 **Opening of the Conference**

- Prof. dr Slobodan Savić, President of the Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia
- Mr Rodoljub Šabić, Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection, Serbia
- Dr Uglješa Zvekić, Former Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Serbia
- Levent Altan, Executive Director of the Victim Support Europe, Belgium
- Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Director of the Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

10.00 – 10.30 **Victimology Society of Serbia Awards**

10.30 – 12.00 **Plenary session 1: Dilemmas and challenges in
victimology theory and practice**

Moderator: Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

- Prof. dr Sarah Ben-David, Director of the Department of Criminology and professor of Criminology at the Ariel University, Israel: *Who are the victims? Different theoretical perspectives and their consequences for victim protection*
- Prof. dr Basia Spalek, Professor of Conflict Transformation at the University of Derby, UK: *Trauma, Diversity and Victimization: Exploring harms and responses*
- Dr Albin Dearing, Research Programme Manager in the area of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice at the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna, Austria: *The victim's right to the conviction and punishment of the offender: A human rights-based approach to criminal justice*

12.00 – 12.30 **Coffee break, poster presentations and screening of VDS film "Between conflict and peaceful coexistence" formed within the project ALTERNATIVE**

12.30 – 14.00 **Plenary session 2: New trends in support and protection of victims**

Moderator: Jasmina Nikolić

- Levent Altan, Executive Director of Victim Support Europe, Belgium: *Bringing together practitioners and academics: Turning EU victims' rights into reality*
- Dr Marian Liebmann, International leading expert in the field of restorative justice and art therapy, UK: *Domestic violence and sexual abuse: Does restorative justice have a place?*

14.00 – 15.00 **Lunch break**

15.00 – 16.30 **Thematic sessions and workshop**

Thematic session 1: Challenging the concepts and contexts of victimhood: Critical victimology from the UK

Moderator: Jon Shute

Working language: English

- Will McGowan, University of Liverpool, UK: *Critical terrorism studies, victimisation, and policy relevance: Compromising politics or challenging hegemony?*
- Elizabeth Cook, University of Manchester, UK: *Issues in communicating the victim experience through the metaphor of cultural trauma*
- Jon Shute, University of Manchester, UK: *Victimology and mass violence*

Thematic session 2: Victimisation of children and minors

Moderator: Prof. dr Oliver Bačanović

Working language: Serbian

- Prof. dr Oliver Bačanović, dr Nataša Jovanova, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia: *Victimisation and substance abuse among juveniles: Research results from ISRD- 3 (International Self-Report Delinquency Study)*
- M.Sc. Ljiljana Stevković, Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Victimisation and delinquent behavior of minors: The results of the International Self-report Delinquency Study in Serbia*

- Doc. dr Danica Vasiljević-Prodanović, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Serbia: *Recognition of indicators of possible victimisation of preschool children*
- Dr Filip Mirić, Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Serbia: *Research on the attitudes of competent criminal justice authorities on the need to reform the criminal legislation governing the legal position of juvenile victims of crime*

Workshop 1: Potentials of restorative justice for conflict transformation in the multi-ethnic communities in Serbia

Moderator: Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

Working language: English/Serbia

- Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Fostering victim-oriented dialogue in a multiethnic society: Theoretical departures and methodological approach*
- Dr Sanja Čopić, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia, dr Nikola Petrović, Higher Medical School „Milutin Milanković“ and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Application of restorative approaches in intercultural settings in Serbia: A practical tool*
- Dr Marian Liebmann, International leading expert in the field of restorative justice and art therapy, UK: *Restorative justice, peace-building and reconciliation in the Balkans*

16.30 – 16.45 **Coffee break and poster presentations**

16.45 – 18.15 **Thematic sessions and workshop**

Thematic session 3: Victims of multiple and mass victimisation

Moderator: Dr Zorica Mršević

Working language: Serbian

- Prof. dr Želimir Kešetović, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia, Prof. dr Irena Cajner Mraović, Centre for Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb, Croatia, Prof. dr Ljiljana Mikšaj Todorović, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia: *Crime victimisation during natural disasters: Example of flooded areas in Serbia and Croatia*
- Doc. dr. Dževad Mahmutović, Law Faculty, Tuzla University, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mehmed Efendić, Ministry of Home Affairs of Tuzla Canton, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Victims of the genocide in Srebrenica and their reparation*
- Dr Zorica Mršević, Institute for social studies, Belgrade, Serbia: *Victims of intersectionality*

- Biljana Janjić, Mental Disability Rights Initiative of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia, Kosana Beker, Centre for Gender Studies of the University of Novi Sad, Serbia: *Persons with disabilities in institutions as victims of discrimination and human rights violations*
- Dr Besa Arifi, Faculty of Law, South East European University Ilindenska, Tetovo, Republic of Macedonia: *Evolution of the categorisation of victims of crime and victimisation*

Thematic session 4: New trends in the protection of victims of violence

Moderator: Prof. dr Dragana Batić

Working language: Serbian

- Prof. dr Dragana Batić, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia: *Trauma and resilience: Healing process of women victims of intimate partner violence*
- Prof. dr Jasna Hrnčić, Faculty of political sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia: *Family constellation as an effective treatment for overcoming the consequences of physical and sexual violence in victims*
- Dr Branka Antić-Štauber, Snaga Žene, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Occupational therapy and the rehabilitation of trauma victims: A bottom-up approach to transitional justice*
- Doc. dr Vesna Stefanovska, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia: *Media coverage of violent crime*
- Miloš Resimić, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary: *News coverage on violence against women in Serbia*

Workshop 2: Domestic violence and violence against women: Police actions/powers

Organisers: OSCE Mission in Serbia, Ministry of Interior of Serbia, Swedish National Police Board - Program in Serbia

Moderator: Valdete Osmani

Working language: English and Serbian

- Jasmina Puhača, Criminal Investigation Directorate, Belgrade, Serbia
- Dr Albin Dearing, Research Programme Manager in the area of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice at the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna, Austria

Poster presentations:

- Joana Ferreira, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, UK: *Migrant women victims of intimate partner violence and the criminal justice system in Portugal*
- Godefroid Manuel, Center of Interdisciplinary Research on Deviance and Penalty member, Belgium: *Analysis per meaning units of the press*

discourse focused on the televisual profile of the 'good victim' in criminology

- Aleksandra Dimitrijević, Jelena Lupšić, Milena Mladenović, Nevena Neđić, Students of the Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Serbia: *Sexual harassment of students of basic studies at Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation*

II day – 27th November 2015

09.30 – 11.30 **Plenary session 3: Victimization and protecting victims: Experiences of different countries**

Moderator: Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

- Michaela Stefunkova, Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague, Czech Republic: *Potential of criminological research in evaluation of victim focused policy and legislation in the Czech Republic*
- Vidia Negrea, International Institute for Restorative Practices Europe, Hungary: *Restorative practices to prevent victimisation and re-victimisation of children*
- Dr Janine Natalya Clark, School of Law, University of Birmingham, UK: *Victimological longevity: Rape survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina twenty years on*
- Jasmina Nikolić, Victimology Society of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia, Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia: *Raising awareness about the effect of the crime act on victims and restorative justice: Program for convicted persons in a Female Prison*
- Jan De Cock, Within-Without-Walls, Belgium: *Hotel prison/Hotel pardon*

11.30 – 12.00 **Coffee break, poster presentations and screening of VDS film "Between conflict and peaceful coexistence" made within the project ALTERNATIVE**

12.00 – 14.00 **Plenary session 4: Victimization, marginalization and discrimination**

Moderator: Prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović

- Dr Filippo Balistreri, Euro Crime Research, Training and Consulting, Florence, Italy: *Tackle insecurity in marginalized areas – MARGIN project*
- Dr Axelle Reiter, University of Verona, Italy: *Protection against violence and discrimination: The case of Roma victims in member states of the Council of Europe*

- Prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović, Faculty of European Legal and Political Studies, EDUCONS University, Novi Sad, Serbia: *Possible approaches to the prevention of the intersectional discrimination against women in the Republic of Serbia*
- Prof. dr Slađana Đurić, Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia, Dr Velibor Lalić, European Defendology Center, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Hate crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Who are the victims?*
- Dr Michelle Veljanovska, School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney, Australia: *Victimhood as multiplicity: Citizenry struggles with judicial and non-judicial processes in post-war Serbia*

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

Thematic session 5: Different categories of victims, legal status and protection

Moderator: Dr Milica Kovačević

Working language: Serbian

- Jadranka Buljević, Basic court in Novi Sad, Serbia: *Victims in the criminal legislation of Serbia*
- Dr Milica Kovačević, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Serbia: *Hate crimes: Legal framework and practice in the Republic of Serbia*
- Olivera Kuljić, Basic court in Zrenjanin, Serbia: *A critical review of the medical and judicial ethical concerns pertaining to the involuntary hospitalization of mentally ill patients*
- Aleksandar Todorović, PhD Student at the Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, Serbia: *The acquisition and loss of the victim status before the European Court of Human Rights*

Thematic session 6: The protection of victims and the criminal justice system

Moderator: Nikica Hamer Vidmar

Working language: Serbian/consecutive interpretation is provided

- *Slavica Peković*, Victim and witness support service of the Higher Court in Belgrade, Serbia: *The introduction of the prosecutorial investigation and problems in the activity of the Service for assistance and support to witnesses and victims*
- Nikica Hamer Vidmar, Independent Service for Victim and Witness Support, Ministry of Justice, Republic of Croatia, Croatia: *The rights of victims according to the criminal procedure act: Needs of the victim and*

practical experience from the perspective of the victims and witnesses support offices

- Marijana Santrač, State Council of Prosecutors/ Republic public Prosecutor's Office, Serbia: *Victim/witness support services in Public Prosecution of the Republic of Serbia*
- Katlin Brašić, UNICEF, Belgrade, Serbia, Ines Cerović, UNICEF, Belgrade, Serbia, Ivana Milosavljević-Đukic, Center for Protection of Infants, Children and Youth, "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj", Serbia: *Advancing the rights of the child through strengthening justice and social welfare systems in Serbia*

16.30 – 16.45 **Coffee break**

16.45 – 18.15 **Thematic sessions**

Thematic session 7: From victim to subject: Critical analysis of the motive of the victim and topics of violence in modern theater and film

Moderatorka: Dr Ivana Kronja

Working language: Serbian

- Dr Amra Latifić, Faculty of Media and Communications, University Singidunum, Belgrade, Serbia: *The actor's creation of a dramatic character: A catharsis through fear and cruelty, the actor's sacrifice and preservation of the personal integrity of an actor*
- M.Sc. Ivan Jovanović, PhD student at Faculty of dramatic arts, University of Belgrade, Serbia: *Conflict between freedom of an individual and repressive social norms within the socialist state system of former Yugoslavia – SFRJ in fiction films: The Damage (Kvar, 1978) and A Promising Lad (Dečko koji obećava, 1981), by Miloš – Miša Radivojević*
- Dr Ivana Kronja, High School of Fine and Applied Arts in Belgrade, Serbia: *'Social horror': Critical analysis of ideological and poetic function of the role of victim in the film narrative and style in Serbian fiction films: Life and Death of a Porn Gang (Život i smrt porno-bande, 2009), A Serbian Movie (Srpski film, 2010), and Menagerie (Zverinjak, 2012)*

18.15 – 18.30 **Closing of the conference**

Program Committee of the Conference

- Prof. dr Alenka Šelih, professor emeritus at the Law School, University of Ljubljana and a member of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Slovenia)
- Prof. dr Gerd Kirchhoff, professor at the International Victimology Institute, Graduate School of Victimology, Tokiwa University (Japan), and the College of Applied International Studies (Germany) and honorary member of the Victimology Society of Serbia
- Prof. dr Jaishankar Karuppanan, professor at the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University and editor in chief of the International Journal of Cyber Criminology and International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences (India)
- Prof. dr Janice Joseph, distinguished professor at the Richard Stockton College of New Jersey (USA)
- Prof. dr Robert Peacock, professor and head of the Department of Criminology, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein (South Africa)
- Prof. dr Oliver Bačanović, full professor and the Dean of the Faculty of security, University „St. Kliment Ohridski“, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
- Dr Uglješa Zvekić, Former Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations and other international organisations in Geneva, President of the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the Chairman of the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) from 2011 to 2013, Research Fellow and Visiting Professor on Faculty of Law, University in Belgrade, Faculty of Law, University Roma Tre in Rome, Free International University for Social Studies (LUISS), Rome, Senior advisor, Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI), Geneva
- 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 and former president of the European Society of Criminology
- Prof. dr Slobodanka Konstantinović-Vilić, retired full professor of the Law School, University of Niš
- Prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović, associate professor at the Faculty for European Legal and Political Studies, EDUCONS University, Novi Sad
- Dr Ivana Stevanović, research associate and acting director of the Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research in Belgrade, president of the Child Right's Center and a member of the Council of the Government for child rights

Organizing Committee of the Conference

- 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 and former president of the European Society of Criminology
- Dr Sanja Čopić, research associate at the Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research in Belgrade and president of the Executive Board of the Victimology Society of Serbia
- Jasmina Nikolić, manager of the victim support service VDS info and victim support in the Victimology Society of Serbia
- Bejan Šaćiri, researcher in the Victimology Society of Serbia

PLENARY SESSIONS

Plenary session 1: Dilemmas and challenges in victimology theory and practice

Who are the victims? Different theoretical perspectives and their consequences for victim protection

Prof. dr Sarah Ben-David
Ariel University, Israel

There are different ways to protect ourselves – we wear coats and use an oven to protect ourselves from the cold, use air-condition and fans against the heat, in former times people built towers and walls, and wear shields to protect from the enemy. So there are different ways we use or used for protection – the means for protection as can be deduced by these few examples depends on the source of the threat or on the type of threat. When we talk about protection of the victims, we have first of all to understand and define who is or who the victims are. So who are the victims?

Different theoretical perspectives have different definitions of victims. Moreover there is the question is there a self-definition of victims, or when do people see themselves as victims? And whether the key factor is the victim's perception of what happened, or whether it is the society perception of what happened.

Four major schools or four theoretical perspectives of Victimology will be discussed in this presentation and the different definitions of the Victim in accordance to each of these schools: Positivist Victimology, Radical Victimology, Critical Victimology, and the new schools - Normative Victimology and Positive Victimology

In addition, the major dispute of the forefathers of Victimology about the scope of victimology - that of Mendelson and that of Von Hantig will be discussed.

The question still remains – are definitions enough? Or what is really needed to protect the victims?

Trauma, diversity and victimisation: Exploring harms and responses

Prof. dr Basia Spalek
University of Derby, UK

Thirty years have passed since the United Nations adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. It is now time to re-visit victimisation and victim services through a therapeutic lens that includes exploration of trauma and of diversity. Currently,

the significance of trauma, and its effects upon individuals, communities and societies, tends not to be given sufficient attention within Victimology. Similarly, within Traumatology, there is often little attention paid to Victimological work, and the key lessons that this work has raised for victim services. This presentation will therefore bring together Victimology and Traumatology, and will highlight ways in which both fields of study and practice can enhance each other, and thereby help to provide better responses to victimisation.

This presentation will also draw upon Yalom's (1989) therapeutic framework of key human concerns in order to explore victimisation and responses to this further. By focussing on death, meaninglessness, existential isolation and freedom, this presentation will raise questions for responding therapeutically to victims and to their concerns. Yalom's (1989) key human concerns will also be examined through the lens of diversity. There may be significant cultural differences in the ways in which particular communities address experiences of being victims. In contrast to the self-confessional approach increasingly dominant in western society, individuals from 'traditional minority communities' may prefer not to speak, or wish to disclose information, about negative or traumatic events because of the belief that in doing so, this may exacerbate the problem, or at least not benefit the situation. This more reserved approach to victimisation means that not only will many individuals be unlikely to approach mainstream organisations for help, but they are also likely to seek help from within their own communities, for example, by speaking to religious leaders, or by going to seek advice from healers who may use alternative forms of therapy, which may include a spiritual or religious component. Thus, diversity raises the question of how do different cultures deal with key human concerns and what are the implications of this for victim support?

The victim's right to the conviction and punishment of the offender: A human rights-based approach to criminal justice

Dr Albin Dearing

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna, Austria

Two strands of case-law of the European Court of Human Rights form the point of departure of this presentation. Firstly, the Court argues that criminal sanctions are the only sufficient remedy against the most severe human rights violations. Where a fundamentally important right is at stake, Article 13 ECHR requires, in addition to the payment of compensation where appropriate, a thorough and effective investigation capable of leading to the identification and punishment of those responsible, including effective access for the complainant

to the investigation procedure (e.g. ECtHR, *Campeanu v Romania*, No. 47848/08, 17 July 2014 [Grand Chamber], para. 149).

The second strand of case-law consists of judgments relying on the ‘procedural head’ of substantive Articles. The ECtHR assumes that a state’s obligation to safeguard human rights implies, in the context of particularly severe violations, the requirement to establish effective criminal law protection. For instance, an individual’s right to life includes a state’s duty to secure this right “by putting in place effective criminal-law provisions to deter the commission of offences against the person, backed up by law-enforcement machinery for the prevention, suppression and punishment of breaches of such provisions. This obligation requires by implication that there should be some form of effective official investigation when there is reason to believe that an individual has sustained life-threatening injuries in suspicious circumstances” (ECtHR, *Tunç v Turkey*, No. 24014/05, 14 April 2015 [Grand Chamber], para. 171). In order to be effective, an investigation must be capable of leading to the establishment of the facts and, where appropriate, the identification and punishment of those responsible (ECtHR, *Tunç v Turkey*, para. 172).

As it is not always possible to establish the relevant facts, states’ duties to conduct effective investigations are obligations “not of result but of means: the authorities must take the reasonable measures available to them to secure evidence concerning the incident at issue [...], the authorities must take whatever reasonable steps they can to secure the evidence concerning the incident [...].” (ECtHR, *Tunç v Turkey*, para. 173-174).

This case-law is used as a basis to explore the question on whether criminal law and criminal justice can, and should be, reconstructed as a means of preventing impunity of severe human rights violations and of meeting rights of victims of such violations to the truth and to the conviction and punishment of offenders.

Plenary session 2: New trends in support and protection of victims

Bringing together practitioners and academics: Turning EU victims’ rights into reality

Levent Altan

Victim Support Europe, Belgium

The victims’ movement over the last fifty years owes its development to the commitment and hard work of victimologists, practitioners and activists alike. They have worked on parallel lines, sometimes together and sometimes apart, to develop theories, evidence and recommendations on how governments and organisations should establish effective frameworks for victims’ rights. This

presentation looks at those historical contributions in terms of the development of international and European legislation and policy. It considers the important roles of the different groups and collaboration between academics and practitioners. The presentation also explores the extent to which collaboration occurs and is consistently organised and opportunities for the future particularly within the context of the most recent European legislation in the victims field.

Victims of sexual and domestic violence: Is there a place for restorative justice?

Dr Marian Liebmann

International leading experts in the field of restorative justice and art therapy, UK

The use of restorative justice with victims of domestic abuse/ violence is much debated. People point to the dangers of re-victimising the victim. Yet often the victims of domestic violence have few choices – prosecuting the perpetrator or simply putting up with the abuse. There need to be more options for women. There are several countries where restorative justice is used to empower women in these situations and there is substantial research to back up its benefits for women.

In cases of sexual abuse and violence, there is similar hesitation to use restorative justice. However, there are several instances of women victims coming forward to demand a meeting with their perpetrator as their way forward. And in cases of young victims and perpetrators, there is a pilot restorative justice project in Bristol, UK, to help families deal with such situations.

This presentation will outline some of the places where such work takes place, and also highlight the special issues that need to be attended to, in order to facilitate a good outcome.

Plenary session 3: Victimisation and protecting victims: Experiences of different countries

Potential of criminological research in evaluation of victim focused policy and legislation in the Czech Republic

Michaela Stefunkova

Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention, Prague, Czech Republic

For effective victim focused legislation, evidence based knowledge is absolutely essential. In this respect criminological research is of great

importance. Despite its limitations victimisation surveys represent globally recognized type of criminological investigation. Although they are primarily focused on the measuring of dark figure of crime, they can also provide us with broad spectrum of information on victimisation related issues. It is very positive that this kind of surveys have been regularly realised also in the Czech Republic. Latest victimisation survey was carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention in 2013. Through face-to-face interviews victimisation of Czech population by eight selected common crime offences in previous 12 months was explored. Representative sample included 3000 respondents 15 years old and older. The next round is planned for 2016. Since 2013 the new Act no. 45/2013 Coll., on victims of crime has been effective in the Czech Republic. The main aim of this new legislation is to strengthen the status of victims in the criminal procedure. The paper will discuss, how victimisation surveys can enrich the knowledge on victimisation related issues and how can they help in evaluation of criminal policy. Special emphasis will be put on the assessment of practical implementation of the new legislation. Possible methodological improvements will be discussed in the context of the previous victim surveys rounds.

Restorative practices to prevent victimisation and re-victimisation of children

Vidia Negrea

International Institute for Restorative Practices Europe, Hungary

Restorative practices is an emerging social science that studies how to build social capital, restore relationships and achieve social discipline through participatory learning and decision-making.

The principles and methods of restorative practices have applications in a variety of fields including schools, communities or criminal justice systems; and are increasingly implemented in several European countries. The assumption behind restorative practices is that people are more productive and ready to make positive changes if those in authority do things *with* them rather than *to* or *for* them (Wachtel, 2004). When a crime occurs, restorative processes involve and engage to the extent possible, those who are affected by a specific offense or a wrong doing to collectively address the harm and to share how they have been affected. More importantly, the process enables them to have a say in how to deal with the consequences and with the emotional injuries of the incident.

The application of restorative practices in working with people living in poverty, families with broken relationships, school violence or immigrants facing language and cultural barriers, has played an important role in meeting the needs of the people harmed and in creating safe spaces for dialogues and

support or to recover, heal and build supportive relationships and to move forward in their lives.

The presenter will give an overview of her experiences of implementing restorative practices in schools, victim support services and prisons in Hungary focusing on her work as a psychologist applying restorative practices to effectively respond to serious incidents and trauma. Techniques that can help the work with individuals and communities facing adversity or impacted by trauma will be presented and examples of the healing process of bullied, abused and victimised children and their families will be shared.

Victimological longevity: Rape survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina twenty years on

Dr Janine Natalya Clark

School of Law, University of Birmingham, UK

During the 1990s, numerous books and articles were written about the use of mass rape during the Bosnian war. Twenty years on, however, the survivors have been largely forgotten. Based on 12 months of fieldwork in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) with over 70 survivors from all three main ethnic groups, this paper discusses some of the many problems and difficulties that these men and women continue to face today. Using a social-ecological model and focusing on the individual, the family, the community and the society, it analyses how factors at each of these four levels – from health issues and poverty to domestic violence, social ostracism and institutional discrimination – are fostering victimological longevity and keeping many survivors trapped in the past. Seeking to demonstrate that the multiple needs of these survivors are not being met, the paper's main aim is to highlight the importance of a more holistic approach to rape recovery centred on the concept of transformative justice.

The paper will be divided into three sections. The first section will discuss the fieldwork underpinning this research. As part of a Leverhulme Research Fellowship, between August 2014 and August 2015 I conducted over 70 semi-structured interviews with survivors of wartime rape and sexual violence across BiH – from Trebinje to Brčko, Vareš to Velika Kladuša and Modriča to Prijedor. I gained access to these interviewees in three main ways: through the NGO that I have been working closely with (*Snaga Žene* in Tuzla), through contacting various war-camp prisoners' organisations throughout BiH, and through snowball sampling. Interviews typically lasted between one and four hours, and I conducted all of them in the local languages. This part of the paper will also discuss briefly some of the practical and ethical challenges that I faced in the field.

Using a social-ecological model, the second part of the paper will identify and discuss some of the common problems that survivors continue to face today. It will also illuminate the major differences between the entities in terms of the support that is available to survivors.

Emphasizing the importance of transformative justice, the final part of the paper will address some of the necessary steps needed to improve the plight of survivors in BiH. It will look at Croatia's new law on wartime survivors of sexual violence as an example of positive practice; and it will discuss the potential benefits of occupational/horticultural therapy in the rehabilitation of survivors.

Raising awareness about the effect of the crime act on victims and restorative justice: Program for convicted persons in a Female Prison

Jasmina Nikolić

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

Faculty of special education and rehabilitation, University of Belgrade, Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Programs of restorative justice in prisons started to be gradually introduced all around the world during the eighties. Existing programs of restorative justice in prisons have different forms and can be classified as programs that aim to: mediate between the victim and the offender, i.e. sentenced persons; educate prisoners and prison staff about restorative justice; raise awareness of prisoners about victims, which should help in understanding the impact of the crime on the victim, as well as the development of culture and constructive conflict resolution skills; reparation of damages to the victim and the community and the use of restorative approaches in the preparation of prisoners for release.

Modeled after similar programs that are applied in the world, Victimology Society of Serbia - VDS developed a program to raise awareness about the impact of the crime on the victims and about restorative justice. This program is the first program with elements of restorative justice, which was implemented in a prison in Serbia. The program was designed and carried out as a test in the Correctional Institution for Women in Pozarevac in April 2015, within the project *Promotion of alternative sanctions and measures of restorative justice*. The project was implemented in the period from June 2014 to September 2015 by the Foundation Center for Democracy and VDS.

The program is designed for prisoners. The objectives of the program were: personal development, better understanding of themselves and others, learning communication skills in the spirit of restorative justice, and to raise

awareness about the impact of the crime on the victims and the needs of victims of various hurtful events, in order to work towards the prevention of recidivism, but also of victimisation of female prisoners themselves.

The goal of the paper is to present a program that was implemented by the Victimology Society of Serbia. In the first part a brief overview of restorative justice programs in the world will be given. In the second part the content, methodology and results of the evaluation of the Program to raise awareness about the impact of the crime on the victims and on restorative justice, implemented by the VDS will be presented in detail. A section will be devoted to the presentation of the application of yoga and its synergetic effect when combined with restorative justice in working with prisoners.

Yoga for Peace

Klara Srbova

University of Kent, Brussels, Belgium

With conflict transformation as theoretical point of departure, the present paper examines the shifts that yoga practice brings to survivors of violent conflict in their thinking as well as lives. The paper argues that in order to transform conflict away from its destructive potential towards its positive and constructive potential, a mind shift away from underlying dualist mindset towards a more holistic one must occur. The present findings support the argument. The data were collected from over dozen yoga practitioners and yoga teachers affected by violent conflicts in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda, as well as two experts in yoga and trauma healing and non-violence. It is shown that yoga practice brings about this necessary shift, which translates in yoga practitioners' lives as non-violent, as well as constructive and problem-solving attitude in conflict. Other effects included empowerment, emotional resilience, better management of emotions or clarity of thoughts. The paper thus concludes that yoga is an innovative but nonetheless effective and valuable tool in comprehensive holistic peace-building initiatives, while suggesting further research in both directions of reconciliation and conflict prevention.

Hotel prison/Hotel pardon

Jan De Cock

Within-Without-Walls, Belgium

The aim of this paper is to present the projects of the organisation *Within-Without-Walls*. For more than 25 years I have been involved in the prison's world, mainly in Chile and Belgium, doing voluntary

work (personal development and pastoral care). In 2001-2002 I made a world trip staying overnight in prisons to experience the life 'from within'. On that tour and for the first time I came across the topic of restorative justice. After a stay of one month in a prison in Congo, I helped to start a foundation: *Within-Without-Walls*. Members of this organisation are (ex-)prisoners, victims and other citizens. Ten years after 'Hotel Prison' project (my stays with prisoners), I made another tour: this time staying with victims who have not left the last word to the facts, to anger or hatred. These stories are covered in another project - 'Hotel Pardon'.

Apart from doing fundraising for prison's projects in Africa and elsewhere, we promote the dialogue between victims and offenders and organize workshops in that sense. In a rather harsher society and a system based on criminal justice it's good to give a bit of counteraction by applying and promoting restorative justice. Our methods are storytelling, creative workshops (painting, making music, cooking, readers collective etc.), excursions and voluntary work. Where *Within-Without-Walls* launches projects with victims and offenders of nonrelated crimes and other citizens, the organisation collaborates with other groups in Belgium, like Suggnomè who focuses on a specific crime. We want to raise awareness amongst the community for which we have a challenging relationship with the press. *Within-Without-Walls* likes to articulate more with national and international initiatives on restorative justice by learning and suggesting, studying and exchanging knowledge.

Plenary session 4: Victimisation, marginalisation and discrimination

Tackle insecurity in marginalized areas – MARGIN project

Dr Filippo Balistreri

Euro Crime Research, Training and Consulting, Florence, Italy

The purpose of the paper is to present a transnational and multi-sector research on the perceptions of (in)security among different demographic and victims groups. MARGIN intends to contribute to the creation of sustainable modes of cooperation between stakeholders dealing with security issues. The research provides policy makers with evidence-based tools for developing and assessing strategies targeted at the reduction of insecurity among different demographic and socioeconomic groups. MARGIN sets up an international environment for knowledge exchange involving some of the leading EU institutions in Crime Victimisation Surveys (CVSs). Along with police statistics, CVSs have become an internationally recognized tool for identifying and analyzing factors affecting public and personal perceptions of insecurity.

Perception of insecurity arises as a very heterogeneous concept not limited to actual crime rates but encompassing a wide range of other aspects including personal wellbeing, trust in public institutions, justice and social integration. MARGIN addresses the topic of insecurity by taking into account its heterogeneity. Based on previous and on-going research activities, its specific aims are:

(1) to develop and validate a thematic survey that allows for the assessment of the impact of demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic variables on the perception of insecurity; the survey is both qualitative, thanks to direct random interviews on a limited sample of population living in some selected EU cities, and quantitative, thanks to phone interviews on a sample of 15.400 citizens in Italy;

(2) to investigate the socio-cultural determinants of insecurity perception through the implementation of anthropological fieldwork in five EU countries (Spain, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary); the research compares and focuses on two aspects: real victimisation, based on the official crime statistics of target countries, and perception of (in)security distinguishing crime victims from non crime victims, thanks to CVS data;

(3) to share best practices and create a framework enabling end-users to contrast objective and subjective measures of insecurity.

By deepening the understanding of the root causes of insecurity, MARGIN is expected to foster the creation of community resilience practices empowering citizens (especially among those at risk of exclusion) to better face risks and increase the public and personal perception of security.

Protection against Violence and Discrimination: The case of Roma victims in member states of the Council of Europe

Dr Axelle Reiter

University of Verona, Italy

Roma are one of the most vulnerable minorities in Europe, their human rights are violated on a regular basis, and the position of members of this deprived minority has effectively worsened over the last two decades. State authorities are often accomplice of (and sometimes they even encourage) violence, prejudices, and discrimination against Roma people. Allegedly neutral laws adopted at the domestic level are used to marginalise, if not criminalise, their identity and way of life. Economic insecurity further contributes to the exclusion of Roma communities from effective participation in the broader society.

The creation of an international legal framework protecting the fundamental freedoms and entitlements of individuals and minority groups, at

the level of the Council of Europe, permits to challenge these abuses from an external position shielded from the widespread adverse prejudices that permeate the municipal legislations and case law. As such, it provides a valuable path towards empowerment and equality. Accordingly, Roma people and non-governmental organisations representing their interests have increasingly resorted to litigation strategies grounded in the interconnection and complementariness of individual and minority rights in order to defend themselves against victimisation.

This paper focuses on the key role and contribution of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in protecting the rights of Roma against systemic patterns of violence and discrimination. This special attention is motivated by the extreme gravity of the barbaric abuses sanctioned in these cases, the fact that the violations they denounce are symptomatic of rampant and structural anti-Roma racism and prejudices in most European societies, the fundamental place occupied by the infringed rights at the top of the rights hierarchy, and the activism of the related case-law.

As a result of the pervasiveness and gravity of the abuses committed against Roma people in the majority of the Council of Europe member states, the ECHR considers that they require special protection against discrimination and racist attacks. In line with its acknowledgement of their defencelessness and the ensuing necessity to grant them special protection, it has elaborated a set of innovative techniques to interpret the terms of the Convention in a much more inclusive fashion than originally intended. Its jurisprudence finally succeeded in giving a voice to the claims of a traditionally victimised community.

The paper aims to investigate the suitability of individual applications in front of international monitoring organs as a litigation strategy to address structural problems emerging at the national level, like widespread attacks against members of vulnerable minority groups. It puts forward that this strategy has proved to be successful in the case of Roma. The analysis shows that complaints introduced before the ECHR have at the same time helped in providing redress to individual victims, uncovering patterns of systemic abuses, offering solutions to prevent their resurgence, effectively encouraging the adoption of protective measures domestically, and developing the competences of international supervisory mechanisms. As such, it constitutes the most effective avenue so far to right those societal wrongs.

Possible approaches to the prevention of the intersectional discrimination against women in the Republic of Serbia

Prof. dr Mirjana Dokmanović

Faculty of European Legal and Political Studies, EDUCONS University, Novi Sad, Serbia

The starting point of this paper is the Recommendation no. 11 (b) of the CEDAW Concluding observations on the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of the Republic of Serbia on the implementation of the CEDAW (CEDAW/C/SRB/2-3) suggesting introducing the concept of the intersectional discrimination in its legislation. It is widely recognised that women belonging to disadvantaged groups have been often discriminated, beside on the basis of sex/gender, on the grounds such as age, disability, ethnicity, marital and family status. Multiple discriminated women face difficulties in accessing enjoyment of human rights, such as the access to justice, employment, health care, and decision making. These obstacles contribute to worsening of the position of women and deepening inequalities in the society.

The aim of this paper is to define the effective approach to the prevention of the intersectional discrimination against women in the Republic of Serbia.

First part of the paper will describe the main characteristics and forms of multiple discrimination: additive discrimination (referring to such a situation in which several grounds of discrimination add to each other at one particular instance) and intersectional discrimination (referring to such a situation in which several grounds of discrimination interact concurrently and in which the influence of various grounds cannot be disentangled). The second part of the paper will introduce various approaches to combat intersectional discrimination in the countries of the European Union and the region. The intersectional approach is based on the analysis and the disclosure of all various grounds of discrimination that concurrently interact in one case. This approach contributes to identifying invisible victims of discrimination that often comprise „a minority within a minority“. The intersectional approach enables the identification of the disadvantaged groups, as well as the development of the targeted anti-discrimination policies. The rights based approach is grounded on the need to empower disadvantaged groups by education on human rights and mechanisms of protection. The third part of the paper will analyse and identify which approach to the prevention of the intersectional discrimination against women would be effective in the Republic of Serbia.

The paper concludes that the most effective approach would be based on the intersectional approach combined with introducing gender equality in all key policies and budgets. The main advantage of this combined approach would be the *ex ante* elimination of the possible discriminatory effects of policies and programmes to disadvantaged women, affecting in the same time structural discrimination against them.

Hate crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Who are the victims?

Prof. dr Slađana Đurić

Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Dr Velibor Lalić

European Defendology Center, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The issue of hate crimes, particularly within sociological and criminological literature, has been actual for more than two decades. In order to consider certain crime as a hate crime the perpetrator must be motivated by hatred towards the victim because of his or her belonging to a certain social group. Most often it is about victimisation of minorities by the members of dominant social group because of their racial, national, ethnic, religious, sexual or other identity.

The subject of this paper includes an analysis of the characteristics of victims of hate crimes in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina. The objectives of the study were to: first, identify victimised social groups, and second, to analyse types of offenses motivated by hatred, which are usually carried out against the identified groups.

This paper presents findings from the wider research project, which aim was to explore the scope and characteristics of hate crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The research is mainly based on qualitative research approach, which includes interviews, participatory observation, as well as secondary data analyses of the existing database and institutional documents.

Bosnia and Herzegovina represents a crisis, post-conflict, multiethnic and multi-religious society where ethnic and religious antagonisms and conflicts are considerably present. Although in the post-war period a relative decline in the number of hate crimes has been recorded, it must not be forgotten that every act of hatred can generate new antagonisms and deepens the existing ones in conditions where institutional capacities for hate crime control are still underdeveloped.

Research findings showed that the most common victimised groups are returnees, national minorities, members of ethnic minorities, members of religious minorities as well as members of sexual minorities. Returnees are the most vulnerable category of the population and the most violent hate crimes are related to the returnees and the return process. There were murders, arsons and explosions that have often resulted in the death of people, followed by intimidation with firearms, destruction of property, extensive damage of religious buildings and gravestones. Minority ethnic groups, most often Roma people, Jews, Albanians in the post war period were predominantly faced with attacks on persons and property. We analysed cases of religious intolerance and violence directed against members of minority religious communities: Jehovah's Witnesses, Adventists and the Wahhabis. Sexual minorities have not been spared of physical attacks in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina either.

General findings of this research uncover the absence of any systematic approach in coping with hate crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which implies a number of problems in the protection of victims. The authors suggest the implementation of solutions from proven practices adopted by Western societies in terms of creating adequate strategic documents and action plans, adequate police training, development of appropriate data collection methodology, quality contact with the community, as well as a better cooperation with the media.

Victimhood as multiplicity: Citizenry struggles with judicial and non-judicial processes in post-war Serbia

Dr Michelle Veljanovska

School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney, Australia

This paper examines the local address of victims from war in post war Serbia, which goes beyond the context of legal institutions. The paper focuses on the social consequences with experiencing multiple processes focused on the outcome of war, and the implementation of reforms for rehabilitating the state. For Citizens, this experience is an accumulated grievance with the state. Society becomes entangled in problems of the past and myopic approaches, which generate rather than stem felt injustice.

Post war Serbian society has encountered external processes as solutions for addressing the legacies. Various forms of victims embody such legacies. However, the external led 'solutions' are narrow in the focus on accountability, which causes voids, and increases the invisibility of victim needs and recognition. In some instances citizenry struggles with the state became exacerbated. In response, local NGO reactions and translations of larger-processes become predominant avenues for managing needs and grievances of citizens (such as addressing either accepted or overlooked victims in the new political community). Therefore, this paper explores such local processes developed to manage the social outcome of war, such as felt grievances with post war conditions, and the multilayered external modes of state to rehabilitation.

The paper conceptually proposes a consideration of victimhood as a felt experience. It draws on moral anthropological framework that addresses social suffering, in order to understand the 'multiplicity of victims,' particularly those excluded in the post war scenario. It argues for a broader understanding of victims, and felt victimhood, beyond bureaucratic and abstract categories (which in them selves carry constraining political narratives). Put simply, the multiplicity of victims includes felt individual sense of neglect that is often interpreted as 'resentment,' also frequently overlooked by larger 'rules of

recognition,' which are entangled in the larger politics. Specifically, this work contributes studies on the perpetual marginalization of individuals, though at times unintentionally, consigned to unfitting categories and social positions. Therefore, a 'contrapuntal' methodological approach is used to address the complexity of lived constraints and multilayered social worlds. This approach draws on the work of medical anthropologists, Joao Biehl and Adriana Petryna (2013).

This paper draws on empirical analysis of five local Serbian NGOs dealing with victims of war. The data comes from a larger project, which involved field engagement in the Balkans between 2005-2012. This research has implications for developing our understanding of active local engagement in processes addressing the consequences of political violence and post war citizenry relationship to the state (post war citizenship as a lived experience).

THEMATIC SESSIONS

**Thematic session 1: Challenging the concepts and contexts of victimhood:
Critical victimology from the UK**

**Critical terrorism studies, victimisation, and policy relevance:
Compromising politics or challenging hegemony?**

Will McGowan

University of Liverpool, UK

This paper will consider some of the reasons why critical terrorism studies may have been hitherto reluctant to engage with terrorism victims. Furthermore, it will argue that if academics working within critical traditions want to exert greater influence over policy then they should not exclude victims and survivors of terrorist attacks from their remit. Terrorism studies in the UK has benefited from an increasingly ‘critical’ research agenda in the last decade, furthering our understanding of state security practices and the ‘war on terror’ since the New York terrorist attacks of September 11th 2001. One of the chief contributions of this body of work has been to highlight the human rights abuses which can, and have, occurred as a result of *counter-terrorism* measures. Implications of this for victimology are that the victims of terrorism can be considered from a wide range of perspectives, encouraging us to ask ‘who are the victims?’, ‘why do we hear some voices and not others?’, and ‘what counts as victimisation?’ However, despite pledging a desire and willingness to engage with policy makers, critical terrorism studies has not explicitly or extensively engaged with victims and survivors of terrorist attacks. This is surprising given the centrality of victims and appeals to victimhood at a number of levels by politicians, policy makers, and the media. Far from succumbing to normative conceptions of what victimisation looks and feels like this paper will argue that critical terrorism studies has the capacity to challenge dominant understandings of terrorism victims and Westocentric notions of who is most at risk of future victimisation.

**Issues in communicating the victim experience through the metaphor of
cultural trauma**

Elizabeth Cook

University of Manchester, UK

The boundaries of victimhood, in light of shifting political and socio-cultural landscapes, have received increasing attention in criminology. Considered in line with the proliferation of the trauma discourse, this paper

traces the recent shift in meaning that the concept of trauma has undergone and the ensuing moral and political implications for the way we define the victim.

The concept of 'trauma' is a popularly used, yet comparatively obscured, notion loaded with emotional and political energies and an unusual conflation of academic, medical and public discourse. Whilst psychological perspectives have demonstrated a tendency to pathologise, the concept has further been projected to social and cultural levels of analysis. Under this pretext, the concept has provoked criticism for creating a simultaneously universalised and trivialised construction of victimhood; one which obscures victim identities, histories and experience. On the other hand, there is now an increased appreciation of the varied ways victimisation can impact not only individuals but families, communities and cultures. The moment we seem to have arrived at now is one in which the injury is no longer owned solely by the victim as defined in positivist victimological thought. Rather, more recently in critical victimology, recognition has been afforded to the changing nature of *whom* and *what* constitutes a claim to victim status.

In light of this, the paper then briefly explores the role of 'victim-activism' in navigating these new moral and political economies of victimhood. Previous reference has been made to the symbolic (and political) use of victims in criminal justice; but to what extent are victim movements themselves able to negotiate these shifting landscapes? How have victims managed, mobilised and communicated their experiences to engage in activism? What claims do victim movements make? And to what ends?

Victimology and mass violence

Jon Shute

University of Manchester, UK

In the short period since criminology first constituted itself as a discipline, tens, perhaps hundreds of millions of non-combatant victims have been produced in the wars, genocides, totalitarian regimes, and miscellaneous atrocities of the twentieth century. A positivist, uncritical, and state-focussed criminology has tended to ignore this fact. Victimology, with its foundational concerns for the hidden crimes committed against the relatively powerless should be well-placed to expose and fill the void, but has it?

This paper begins by surveying recent contributions made towards the study of mass violence by victimology, and then proceeds to highlight key findings of the European Research Council Programme 'Corpses of Mass Violence & Genocide', a four year investigation of the ways in which societies come to terms with a legacy of atrocity through their evolving relationship with the dead. Proceeding from extensive fieldwork (brief team ethnography centred

on relevant governmental and civil society actors and institutions; and on commemorative events and sites) in Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Spain and Poland, several findings of victimological interest are offered.

First, the complexities of mass violence ensure that the traditional boundaries of victim, perpetrator and bystander are often rendered problematic in contexts where virtually *everyone* at some point claims victimhood, often as a *pretext or justification for further violence*. What value are we to accord prior claimed victimisation in the perpetration of inhumanities? Second, the nature and very clear limits of victim participation are highlighted in the range of formal transitional justice mechanisms observed in selected study contexts. Victims tend to be ignored, mute, or heard but in overall conditions that fall well short of most victims' needs. Finally, the co-evolved and increasing importance of the 'forensic turn' in transitional justice in tandem with the victim activism movement is stressed. Templates of action formulated by networks of forensic professionals and non-governmental institutions now form a complementary and sometimes alternative method of confronting mass violence to that offered by domestic and international criminal justice.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the challenges of benefits of turning the victimological lens towards mass violence.

Thematic session 2: Victimisation of children and minors

Victimisation and substance abuse among juveniles: Research results from ISRD- 3 (International Self-Reported Delinquency Study)

Prof. dr Oliver Bačanović

Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Dr Nataša Jovanova

Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Victimisation and delinquency among juveniles are issues that are attractive for many researchers worldwide. Often the researchers note that official data sources (official statistics) do not show the real figure of victimisation. Therefore, there is an additional way i.e. victimisation surveys for gathering more accurate data on victimisation, especially on unreported or unresolved crimes by the police. Despite certain disadvantages of the victimisation surveys, they can provide more accurate image of the victimisation mostly among juveniles who are the target group of respondents. Often victimisation surveys are combined with self-reported delinquency surveys as in the case with the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study (ISRD- 3).

In this regards, the subject of this paper is related to victimisation among juveniles from primary and secondary schools and substance abuse, with aim to present the initial results from the international survey conducted in the Republic of Macedonia in 2014 (part of - ISRD-3) regarding these aspects. The main focus of the paper is on the prevalence of victimisation among juveniles from two cities in the Republic of Macedonia (Skopje and Kumanovo) from different type of victimisation (theft, parental corporal punishment, cyber bullying, victims of hate crimes, robbery, assault, parental violence), and more important, the reporting rate of victimisation by juveniles to the police. The other part elaborates findings related to the drug and alcohol abuse by the respondents.

The sample of the study encompasses 1195 pupils aged from 13-15(16) years from 24 schools (primary and secondary) in two largest municipalities - Skopje and Kumanovo. The field data collection was conducted in the period April - December 2014, by a project team from the Faculty of Security-Skopje. For data collection and data analysis, following methodological instruments were applied: self-report juvenile delinquency survey and victimisation survey as a technique and a structured questionnaire as a research instrument filled in by the pupils electronically (offline) on Fluid surveys.

Victimisation and delinquent behavior of minors: The results of the international self-report delinquency study in Serbia

M.Sc. Ljiljana Stevković

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

Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

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

Correlation between victimisation of minors, whether within the family or outside of it, and their delinquent behavior, has been confirmed by numerous international studies. At the same time, this correlation is not one-sided. Studies of juvenile delinquency confirmed that victimisation of minors leads to participation in criminal activities, as well as that criminal behavior may increase the risk of victimisation. First research on juvenile delinquency in Serbia was conducted within the third International self-report delinquency study (ISRD3), during 2013 and 2014. This study examined delinquent behavior of minors, as well as their experience of victimisation. The subject of this paper is a correlation between victimisation and delinquent behavior of minors in Serbia. Accordingly, paper aims to present a part of the results of the research conducted by authors using international self-report juvenile delinquency survey

in Serbia, which relate to the correlation between victimisation and delinquent behavior of minors. Research was conducted on a sample of 1344 students of elementary and high schools in Belgrade and Novi Sad. In this research quantitative method has been used, by using self-report survey, which is, practically, combination of self-report juvenile delinquency survey and victimisation survey, since it, in addition to self-reported delinquent behavior examines experience of victimisation by different type of crime. Electronic questionnaire was used for data collection, with the help of FluidSurveys software. Methodological characteristics of the research will be presented first, in terms of preparation and implementation of the research. Then, results on the prevalence of victimisation and delinquency of minors, as well as their correlation, will be presented. At the end obtained results will be analysed in relation to results of previous studies.

Recognition of indicators of possible victimisation of preschool children

Dr Danica Vasiljević-Prodanović

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

Early detection of victimisation of preschool children is one of the most important precondition for ensuring their proper development and prevention of possible problems later in life. Due to lack of experience, children of younger age are usually not aware that they are victimised in their own family. The pattern of behavior of family members in relation to them are seen as usual context in which all their peers grow. During the implementation of directed activities kindergarten teachers may perceive children's aberrant behavior and statements of children that indicate possible victimisation. Encouraged by verbal associations of teacher, in a relaxed atmosphere of kindergarten, the child is free to express itself artistically. The teacher is usually not competent to reveal anything atypical in visual syntax based on children's drawings, which could indicate victimisation. However, in the final stages of fine arts activities in which the child verbalize (analyse) their work, multiple dialogue between teacher-child and child-children often come up spontaneously. The information may indicate that a child is victimised. In addition, directed activities aimed at language development and learning about the environment, in a safe and stimulating environment children describe the behavior of family members and thus spontaneously reveal elements that indicate victimisation. Transformative dialogue during directed activities in a positive socio-emotional environment may be the first step in recognition of symptoms and detection of victimisation. The subject of this paper is the recognition of indicators of victimisation on the basis of child's drawings during the implementation of directed activities in kindergarten. The aim is to show the wide range of possibilities to recognize

indicators of child victimisation and the importance of improving the competence of teachers in that direction.

Research on the attitudes of competent criminal justice authorities on the need to reform the criminal legislation governing the legal position of juvenile victims of crime

Dr Filip Mirić

Faculty of Law, University of Niš, Serbia

Juveniles are frequently victims of various crimes. The Serbian legislator has recognized the need to regulate the legal position of juveniles, taking into account all the specific biological, psychological and sociological features of minority as a developmental period in human life. This paper comprises two distinctive parts: a theoretical research and an empirical research.

The subject matter of theoretical research is an analysis on the legal position of juvenile victims of crime in criminal legislation, pursuant to provisions of the current Juvenile Offenders Act (Act on Juvenile Offenders and Protection of Minors in Criminal Law, “Official Gazette” RS, no. 85/2005) which is the main source of juvenile criminal justice in Serbia.

The subject matter of the empirical research conducted within the framework of this paper is the attitude of competent criminal justice officials (such as a juvenile court judge and Deputy Higher Public Prosecutor for juvenile offenders in Niš) on the possible need to reform the current legislative framework governing the position of juvenile victims of crime. By using a structured interview as a method of inquiry, the respondents were invited to discuss the practical problems concerning the application of respective legal solutions envisaged in the Juvenile Offenders Act, in view of providing relevant protection to juvenile victims of crime in criminal legislation and overcoming these problems in judicial practice. The interview with the respondents was conducted in October 2015, on the premises of the Higher Court in Niš and the Higher Public Prosecutor’s Office in Niš.

Drawing upon the analysis of specific legal solutions and the interview results, the aim of this paper is to examine whether there is a need to reform the criminal legislation regulating the position of juvenile offenders in the Republic of Serbia, to identify practical problems arising in view of protecting the interests of juvenile victims of crime in the course of criminal proceedings, and to propose some solutions for overcoming these problems. This research provides valuable information on the course of action which is to be taken in a prospective reform of juvenile criminal legislation in Serbia, particularly in terms of preventing the secondary victimisation of juvenile victims of crime in criminal proceedings.

Thematic session 3: Victims of multiple and mass victimisation

Crime Victimisation during Natural Disasters: Example of Flooded Areas in Serbia and Croatia

Prof. dr. Želimir Kešetović

Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. dr. Irena Cajner-Mraović

Centre for Croatian Studies, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Prof. dr. Ljiljana Mikšaj-Todorović

*Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Zagreb,
Croatia*

Natural disasters cause significant loss and damage to psychological well-being, the economic system and all of society. There are theories that cultural factors such as the social values and traditions of a certain community affect how a community faces and reacts to a disaster, i.e. a certain community's preparedness, response to disasters and recovery after a crisis are strongly influenced by the cultural background of the community in danger. There are several myths that generalize about human behaviour during disasters: the myth on panic, the myth on passivity, the myth on trauma and the myth on antisocial behaviour. Of particular importance for our topic of interest is the myth on antisocial behaviour. It is a widespread belief that such behaviour is common during crises in a community caused by natural and technical and -technological disasters. In addition, one of several widespread myths related to disasters is that they have an influence on weakening social control and on breaking down social order and that they represent an incentive for committing various types of crimes, primarily those related to property crime (thefts and robberies), but also those related to crime against life and limb, in particular bodily injuries and rapes. It is assumed that deviant, i.e. antisocial behaviour will culminate during disasters and that dazed victims will represent "easy" targets for robberies and other types of criminal activities. According to some authors, robbery is the most expected criminal response to a natural disaster since it increases the number of opportunities for robberies, given that private property is unprotected. However, official statistical data on reported crimes in the flooded areas of Serbia and Croatia show the opposite tendency. The stated is examined within the cultural context and compared with data for similar and different social surroundings.

The goal of this paper is to provide an overview of myths and misconceptions related to people's reactions, i.e. their actual behaviour during

disasters in the case of the flooded areas of Serbia and Croatia, basing on official police statistics.

The content of the work complies with object and goal of work. There is an overview of the theoretical perspectives and dominant myths on relationship between natural disasters and crime, followed by the analysis of the crime trends during the devastating floods in May 2014 in Serbia and Croatia.

Victims of the genocide in Srebrenica and their reparation

Doc. dr Dževad Mahmutović

Law Faculty, Tuzla University, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mehmed Efendić

Ministry of Home Affairs of Tuzla Canton, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

In July 1995, on the territory of the UN protected “safe-zone” Srebrenica, severe crimes were committed, which international and domestic courts in their verdicts marked as genocide. The crimes resulted in a large number of victims. The researches that systematize and categorize the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica are scarce, particularly the research into the reparation of the genocide victims. This paper aims at making the pioneering steps towards eliminating the deficiency and improving victims’ position.

The theoretical part of the paper analyses the existing laws that define genocide and reparations provided for the victims of war crimes and genocide. It also examines the harmonisation of legal regulations in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the international norms.

One of the authors of this paper conducted an empirical research for his master’s thesis. The data collected served as the base for defining the socio-demographic structure of the victims of Srebrenica genocide and testing the adequacy of the applied forms of reparations to the victims of genocide.

The data were collected on a sample of 201 victims, randomly selected from the population of the victims of Srebrenica genocide. The analysis of the collected data indicates general dissatisfaction by the applied forms of reparation, significant differences in the level of satisfaction by individual forms of reparation as well as differences in satisfaction by individual form of reparation with regard to victims’ age.

Victims of intersectionality

Dr Zorica Mršević

Institute for social studies, Belgrade, Serbia

The subject of the paper are victims of intersectionality as being discriminated on more than one ground of discrimination, where discrimination is understood as concept moving from multiple discrimination to intersectionality. The term ‘multiple discrimination’ has begun appearing regularly in EU policy documents since the adoption of the anti-discrimination directives in 2001 that expanded the number of prohibited discrimination grounds in EU law from two (sex and nationality) to seven (race, ethnic origin, age, sexual orientation and religion or belief). The Directives from the two thousands themselves do not contain any provisions defining or prohibiting multiple discrimination, but their preambles include statements asserting that especially women are often the victims of multiple discrimination. While multiple discrimination occurs when discrimination is based on any combination of the grounds of religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation, the concept of “intersectionality” refers to the interactivity of social identity structures such as ethnicity, religion race, class, but always comprising gender component. Therefore, feminists approach of researchers in Serbia (like in many EU countries and the USA) rather embraced the concept of intersectionality as understanding the relationships among multiple dimensions and modalities of social relations and subject formation, noticing that women are structurally disadvantaged in both law and human rights political discourses. Pilot research conducted by the Institute of Social Sciences during 2014, indicated existence and regularly repeated patterns of intolerance against women, people with disabilities, religious minorities and the LGBT population within three largest national minorities in Serbia, Hungarians, Bosniaks and Roma, evidencing high level of structural, systematic discrimination against all so-called „minorities within minorities“. Namely, many members of national minorities, being themselves discriminated, in fact repeat the same discriminative patterns towards those who are socially/politically weaker within their own population, women at the first place. The minorities within minorities are thus exposed to multiple discrimination, (so called intersectionality), the one perpetrated by the outside world, but also in the same time the discrimination within their own population. By that discriminative pattern, general discrimination level in Serbia is built up, contributing to „acceptance“ of discrimination, and add additional barriers to processes of social inclusion. Intersectionality is serious challenges, for it presses us to acknowledge that minority nations are no homogenous entities. This concept comprises call for very complex accounts of gender relations and of different gender related forms of injustice. Analysis the identity of victims of intersectionality is the necessary turn to understanding diversity by conceptualizing multiple inequalities and line of conflicts. Aim is to analyse the existence of multiple grounds of discrimination of particular social groups, to point to specific complexities of their situation as well as the inseparability of various grounds of discrimination. The aim is also to point out that the

traditional vertical understanding of each ground of discrimination treat them separately, and as such, is not the adequate approach to understanding the situations where crosscutting of several grounds of discrimination is obvious. There is inevitable presence of gender issues, as a basis of making the situation complex, combining effects of each of them. Presentation comprises the analysis of various grounds of discrimination and possibilities of their combination as well as their crosscutting aspects. To corroborate the hypothesis of the existence of cross cutting multiple grounds of discrimination and thus occurring complexity of resulting discrimination, the author will use the scientific literature in this area, studies and articles, as well as media reports, web sites, online resources, laws and documents of social policy. These sources are of domestic, regional and international origin.

Persons with disabilities in institutions as victims of discrimination and human rights violations

Biljana Janjić

Mental Disability Rights Initiative of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Kosana Beker

Centre for Gender Studies of the University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The vulnerability of children and adults with disabilities to marginalisation, human rights abuse, and exclusion has been recognized in recent reports of the international treaty bodies and international organisations. The position of persons with disabilities in residential institutions is particularly difficult as total institutions are characterized, besides segregation and detrimental living condition, by risk of neglects and abuse, inhuman treatment and punishment that can amount to torture. However, violations of human rights of this vulnerable group are invisible, because they happen “behind closed doors” and certain treatments (restraint, isolation, electro-shocks) are justified as necessary medical treatment. In comparison to men and boys, the position of women and girls is even more underprivileged, because in addition to disability, they are discriminated on the grounds gender.

The subject of this paper is human rights violations and discrimination against children and adults with disabilities in residential institutions in the Republic of Serbia with the particular overview of the position of girls and women. The objective is to determine reasons for human rights violations and discrimination against persons with disabilities in residential institutions and extent to which the existing international human rights framework has influenced the improvement of the position of these persons. The paper explores widespread attitudes and practices that lead to ill-treatment, abuse, and torture of persons with disabilities in residential institutions and it analyses the changes

of the international human rights law in the context of the rights of persons with disabilities. A case-study of the position of children and adults in institutions in Serbia is presented by using findings from the available reports on the situation in Serbian institutions and other results and conclusions found in relevant reports. The results show that the adoption of the international and national legal framework grounded in the theory of social model is necessary but not sufficient condition for *de facto* equality, because of the rooted and prevalent negative attitudes towards rights, possibilities, and needs of children and adults with disabilities that are laying grounds for justifications and excuses for multiple deprivations and discrimination. Although the approach to persons with disabilities has changed throughout history, they have been perceived as less-valuable human beings and the denial of self-determination and representation has led to widespread discrimination and human rights violations. The conclusions of the paper can contribute to the change of paradigm in perceiving persons with disabilities in residential institutions, and provide insight into necessary changes for improving the position of persons with disabilities.

Evolution of the categorisation of victims of crime and victimisation

Dr Besa Arifi

Faculty of Law, South East European University Ilindenska, Tetovo, Republic of Macedonia

This paper aims to analyse the way the theoretical and legislative categorization of victims of crimes has evolved. Namely, categorizing the crime victims represents a very delicate and important process, having in mind that the created categories implicate different rights for the victims and interfere with their position in the criminal procedure.

The first part of the paper will analyse different theoretical categories of victims taking into consideration scholar approaches of representatives of positivist victimology, conservative victimology and critical victimology. It will discuss the interesting approaches found in positivist victimology in the writings of Von Hentig and Mendelsohn as well as some radical approaches found in different branches of conservative and radical victimology. The critical victimology gives a very generalized view of the victim, which will be discussed through the approach of Sandra Walklate who explains that in the contemporary society, categorizing the victims becomes more difficult having in mind that everybody can become a victim of certain crimes, despite of their characteristics that were seen by earlier authors as criteria for classification of victims.

A parallel will be drawn between theoretical and legislative categorization of victims. Many countries have reformed their criminal legislation providing certain rights to the victim of crime. Macedonia is one of these countries that introduced a separate chapter dedicated to the victim of crime in the new Criminal Procedure Code of 2010 (in force from 2013). This second part of the article will discuss the categorization of the victims within the CPC in Macedonia in parallel with some other codes in the region. Categorization of the victims is linked to their separate rights guaranteed by law.

The article will draw certain conclusions and recommendations regarding the categorization of victims and their specific rights. The importance of effective implementation of the guaranteed rights for the victim will be especially emphasized.

Thematic session 4: New trends in the protection of victims of violence

Trauma and resilience: Healing process of women victims of intimate partner violence

Prof. dr Dragana Batić

Faculty of security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a form of trauma that can result in significant mental health distress for victims as depression, anxiety and PTSD. That's why when helping women who survive violent abuse from their intimate partner, there is a constant need for psychosocial and psychotherapeutic treatment. Treatment of the victims includes developing resilience that is defined as the ability to endure and recover from crises and traumatic life experiences.

Recently, there has been a growing interest in trauma treatments developed or modified specifically for IPV survivors to meet specific needs of IPV survivors, especially those who are still being abused, and they hold promise in helping women recover and successfully move on with their lives.

The point of this paper is a presentation of trauma-focused intervention for intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors and their connection with concept of resiliency, especially with Complex trauma models.

Review of trauma treatment for IPV survivors shows that Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is a broad term that encompasses a variety of short-term treatments that include both cognitive techniques and behavioural components. Kubany and colleagues (2003; 2004) conducted the first clinical trials of a cognitive trauma therapy tailored specifically for IPV survivors suffering from PTSD. Their treatment, labeled Cognitive Trauma Therapy for Battered Women (CTT-BW), was designed in collaboration with advocates and survivors.

For women who have experienced recent abuse and are therefore likely still in danger (although in shelter during the intervention) are designed a program which they named HOPE: Helping to Overcome PTSD through Empowerment.

Even though every therapeutic programme lead to developing the resiliency, Complex trauma treatment models is the most connected with the concept of resiliency because they are strength-based and empowerment-focused, viewing individuals as survivors rather than as victims.

Resilience is a universal capacity of a person for coping, overcoming and change of a painful experience which enables the victim to prevent, minimise and fight against destructive impacts of domestic violence. It is a capability of person to recover from crisis and traumatic life experiences.

Family constellation as an effective treatment for overcoming the consequences of physical and sexual violence in victims

Prof. dr Jasna Hrnčić

Faculty of political sciences, University of Belgrade, Serbia

This paper presents an innovative approach to coping with consequences of violence to victim in a family constellation, psychotherapeutic approach developed by Bert Hellinger. The approach has been developed in Germany as an answer to situation where significant part of population was victim or perpetrator of violence during the Second World War, causing suffering not only to them, but also to their offsprings. Technique of family constellation is group work, where participants form a circle and a person who seeks the solution is in the center of the circle of representatives, i.e. persons that represent elements crucial for problem solution (previously agreed with constellation facilitator - constelator). Constelator communicates with representatives, encourages them to express feelings, sensations, movement that they sense and sometimes they suggest some movement or sentences to find the optimal solution. Mostly the person whose problem is presented takes his place at the end, instead of his/her representative in the circle. Effects on victims of violence: When this approach is applied to violent act or situation, victim has an opportunity to get a more comprehensive understanding and to experience alternative solutions that could be a strong impulse for coping with violence. Frequently, the solution is reached when the perpetrator takes over responsibility i.e. guilt for the deed and suffers together with the victim. That enables the victim to accept and overcome violence that happened. This approach is especially effective in overcoming consequences of incest, enabling the victim to accept the perpetrator as member of family if he/she accepts responsibility/guilt and suffers together with the victim. Victim could also get

insight in the role of other family members and other significant persons and to accept it, and find better place in the family for himself/herself. Anyhow, the approach raised different reactions in public, having focused on reparation instead on retribution even in such difficult cases of incest.

Occupational therapy and the rehabilitation of trauma victims: A bottom-up approach to transitional justice

Dr Branka Antić-Štauber

President of Snaga Žene, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

In societies recovering from atrocities, war crimes and gross human rights violations, prosecuting the perpetrators is essential. In this ‘fight against impunity’, however, we too often lose sight of the victims and their needs. The importance of criminal trials notwithstanding, we need to look for complementary, more bottom-up ways of doing transitional justice, i.e. towards direct victims who are facing trauma consequences; and in this regard occupational therapy has a fundamental role to play.

Occupational therapy, which encompasses a wide range of manual, creative, recreational and educational activities, seeks to improve an individual’s physical and mental health – and thus to facilitate that individual’s rehabilitation process. In a victimological context, occupational therapy contributes to raising an individual’s self-esteem and self-worth, increasing his/her confidence levels and creating a sense of belonging. Founded in 1999, *Snaga Žene*, an NGO based in Tuzla in Bosnia-Herzegovina, has been using occupational therapy in its work for over a decade, as part of its holistic and multi-dimensional approach to the healing of trauma. It was in Srebrenica that *Snaga Žene* first began to develop its occupational model, through its ongoing ‘Flower Valley’ project. More recently, the NGO has extended its model to victims of wartime rape and sexual violence in BiH. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the importance of occupational therapy in victimological work and to generate valuable discussion on possible ways in which to broaden its use in new contexts, including in Serbia. Its central argument is that occupational therapy is essential for ensuring a more long-lasting social justice as a critical complement to more top-down legal justice.

Divided into three parts, the first part of this paper will provide a short overview of occupational therapy and its development. The second empirical part will discuss *Snaga Žene*’s use of occupational therapy, with a specific focus on its ‘Flower Valley’ project in Srebrenica. This discussion will include the use of case studies, to demonstrate how individual women have benefitted from the ‘Flower Valley’ project, and accompanying photographs. The third and final part will reflect on the importance of occupational therapy in transitional justice

processes, as a way of creating more victim-centred justice that is not simply 'done' in the name of victims, but is actually implemented towards them.

Media coverage of the violent crime

Doc. dr Vesna Stefanovska

Faculty of security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

The way in which the media portray the crime is of special interest within the field of criminology. In that system, daily newspapers have a special place and they are frequently analysed by the scientific community. Featuring the daily news, the topic of crime is a common and a crucial part of the daily newspapers and depending on many elements of the criminal event, it can be on the front page, on the popular political section, on the economic section or on the "black chronicles" page. As a result of this, the questions that rise are: whether the crime news are a reflection of the reality not only regarding the crime figures in the country, but also regarding the specific criminal event described and depicted in the newspaper?, what is the role and importance of the media in regard to crime presentation and how can be explained the connection between crime and media?

Those questions are elaborated in this article through review of the scientific literature and undertaken studies in that area and through short analysis of the recognized theoretical approaches about relation between media and crime.

Furthermore, most of the studies on this topic shows that violent crime in the media is disproportionately represented compared to the property crime, and the ratio is eight as opposed to two (8/2), while according to the official statistics the property crime rate is nine (9) as opposed to one (1) for the violent crime. Similarly, Jewkes (2004) argues that the crime in the media is portrayed as a result of an individual pathology, while the crime among powerful people is ignored or misrepresented.

Furthermore, the paper presents the research findings of the qualitative content analysis of the crime news related to violent crime in two daily newspapers in the Republic of Macedonia (Dnevnik and Vest) within a three months period. The study has focused on how the media portray the violent crime, do they encourage stigmatization and criminalization or prejudices for certain groups of offenders or victims, how the media understands and informs about the violent crime, which parts of that crime are emphasized, ignored or covered up and what messages does the media send to the public about the violent crime?

News coverage of domestic violence in Serbia

Miloš Resimić

Central European University, Budapest, Hungary

In this paper I investigate the effects of state influence in imposing a new media framework for the coverage of violence against women in Serbia after the adoption of the National strategy for advancement of gender equality in 2009. I start from framing as a baseline theory for my research, and hence adopt the position of authors arguing for framing being a separate media theory rather than merely “second-level” agenda setting. This distinction is relevant because of the sensitive and important social problems such as the violence against women, merely being on the media agenda is not enough. What at least equally matters is how the issue is framed. As argued by Shaw and McCombs, “Both the selection of objects for attention and the selection of frames for thinking about these objects are powerful agenda-setting roles” (1993, 62). Applying these thoughts to the news coverage of violence against women, we can argue that both the presence of news and articles covering violence against women (priming of the subject) and the way these news and articles are portrayed (framing of the subject) are relevant for analyzing the coverage of this social problem.

I use quantitative content analysis and qualitative framing analysis on three national daily newspapers in order to capture both the extent and type of media coverage of domestic violence in two time periods, before and after the adoption of relevant state policies and action programs. The sample includes 330 articles three months before and after the adoption of the relevant policies, the first three months in 2006 for the period before, and the first three months in 2012, for the period after the implementation of the policies. The results of the quantitative content analysis using the Fisher’s exact one tail test suggest that there is a positive shift towards more responsible coverage of domestic violence, especially for semi-tabloid *Blic* and tabloid *Kurir*. The results of the framing analysis suggest that the media has its own logic, and market orientation of the dailies and the resulting sensationalist tone prevents a meaningful shift with respect to framing domestic violence, except in the case of the more analytic daily *Politika*. The paper concludes that it seems easier to influence the content of articles about domestic violence than changing how the issue is framed because editorial boards adjust newspapers content to the readership tastes that reflect the embedded patriarchal social norms of Serbian society that still need to change.

Thematic session 5: Different categories of victims, legal status and protection

Victims in the criminal legislation of Serbia

Jadranka Buljević

Basic court in Novi Sad, Serbia

The analysis of criminal legislation of the Republic of Serbia, in particular the Criminal Code, clearly shows that certain victims in Serbian criminal legislation are treated differently by the legislator in terms of enhancing the protection of their rights. Namely certain victims are protected in their position by special laws (minors), while for the largest proportion of victims their status and protection is defined by the solutions in the Criminal code and the Law on criminal procedure. This paper analyses the existing criminal legislation of Serbia in order to comprehend the status and legal protection of victims of crime and to lay the basis for further reforms of existing solutions. In our criminal legislation some victims, such as victims of property crimes e.g. theft, aggravated theft, robbery, armed robbery, and even the victims of domestic violence (especially when it comes to partnerships) and the like are often marginalized. These victims have no adequate legal protection, and these criminal acts are of great importance for the security of the entire community. On the other hand, the interests of victims, according to the latest Law on criminal procedure, should be represented by prosecutors, but they still haven't adopted this role. All in all, the legislator is more involved in the rights of the accused than in the protection of victims, which is a deficiency that requires more effort by several participants i.e. competent institutions, such as the police, social work centers, prosecutors, and courts themselves (regular and misdemeanor). These agencies need to work more on cooperation in the way of regular established and planned case conferences, which would set the basis for the solution of this problem in the legislation itself, as this would reduce the amount of crime, because the victims would have more courage to report offenses and especially to testify freely, strengthened by the teamwork of competent institutions. This would make the criminal procedures faster and more efficient, which would make the perpetrators aware that they do not have much chance of avoiding criminal responsibility.

Hate crimes: Legal framework and practice in the Republic of Serbia

Dr Milica Kovačević

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

The paper analyses the legal framework on hate crimes in the Republic of Serbia, and also the obscure practice in the implementation of these legal provisions. The key question is whether the amendments to the Criminal Code

of the Republic of Serbia from the year 2012 enable a better and more comprehensive protection of the vulnerable groups. The author has applied normative-logical method and the method of the analysis of the content. The author has tried to point out to the advantages and disadvantages of existing normative solutions which sanction hate crimes through the introduction of mandatory aggravating circumstances. The paper concludes with the observation that the rights and freedoms of members of vulnerable groups are not adequately protected in general, but also that we should not lose sight of the fact that criminal justice mechanisms are not good enough means for ensuring a harmonious coexistence of different groups and tolerance.

A critical review of the medical and judicial ethical issues related to involuntary hospitalization of mentally ill patients

Olivera Kuljić

Basic court in Zrenjanin, Serbia

The paper is dedicated to the specificity of ethics of medical and judicial treatment regarding the involuntary hospitalization of mental patients. It is a specific situation in which there is a psychiatrist and a judge take to the scene in a psychiatric institution. It's not the usual hearing of the party, but an attempt to plunge into the consciousness, freedom, will, and understanding of the patient and assess his position at the hospital. The paper will be emphasized the level of respect the rights of mental patients the right to treatment without coercion, non-discrimination based on gender, cultural, religious, economic and political grounds, and the right to rehabilitation and reintegration into family and social life, the patient's right not to be subjected to any physical or psychological manipulation, the right to protection of personal property and to communicate with the environment during their stay in hospital. Examples of the analysis are cases in the psychiatric department of the hospital in Zrenjanin and protocols of the physical fixation and solutions of the Basic court in Zrenjanin in the first half of 2015.

The acquisition and loss of the victim status before the European Court of Human Rights

Aleksandar Todorović

PhD Student of the Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The issue of the acquisition and loss of the victim status before the European Court of Human Rights represents one of the basic prerequisites for the understanding of the control mechanism of the European Convention for the

Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (hereinafter: the Convention). Namely, the entire concept of the control mechanism of the Convention is based on its essential characteristic, reflected in the fact that the individual as a holder of rights guaranteed by the Convention enjoys international judicial protection. A person can achieve international judicial protection by submitting an individual application to the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter: the Court), by which it claims to be a victim of a violation of one of the rights guaranteed by the Convention, by which it asks the Court to have that status acknowledged, the violation recognized and just satisfaction awarded.

The very fact that individuals can demand international protection of their human rights has, as its consequence, the fact that the legal protection guaranteed to a potential victim is strictly of personal character. It is not, therefore, permissible to ask the Court to determine an abstract and future possibility of a violation of rights nor is it possible to use an individual application as *actiopopularis*.

Therefore, the existence of the victim status is the first condition of admissibility which must be satisfied in order for the decision on merits about the existence of the violation of rights to be reached. Consequently, this is also the first condition the Court shall examine when deciding whether an individual application is admissible.

The object of the presentation ahead is to point to the criteria examined and tests set forth by the Court when discussing whether the person submitting an individual application meets the requirements to be considered a victim for the purposes of providing judicial protection. In light of this, special attention shall be focused on explaining the difference between the concepts of a direct and an indirect victim. Furthermore, the author shall try and delineate the concept of a victim from the concept of an interested party. Finally, the author shall point out to the conditions that need to be met for the victim status to be lost.

The aim of the presentation, however, shall not be limited only to the explanation of the above-described concepts. The aim of the presentation shall also be to point to the existence of a fundamental lack of understanding in the relationship between the victim of a violation of rights and the consequences of the violation of rights. More specifically, the author shall try to explain that the concepts of a direct and an indirect victim, as well as the conditions for obtaining these statuses, must be viewed from the aspect of the orientation of acts (which have caused them) in relation to the right of an individual, and not in relation to the consequence resulting from them. In this respect, it shall be pointed to examples from jurisprudence of the Court, that show that both the direct and the indirect victim can suffer direct and indirect consequences in the same manner.

Thematic session 6: The protection of victims and the criminal justice system

The introduction of the prosecutorial investigation and problems in the activity of the Service for assistance and support to witnesses and victims of crime

Slavica Peković

Victim and witness support service of the Higher Court in Belgrade, Serbia

The article gives the view on how the introduction of the prosecutorial investigation in the Republic of Serbia affected activity of the Service for assistance and support to witnesses and victims of the Higher Court in Belgrade, the problems that occur due to its limited authority and lack of organized cooperation with governmental and nongovernmental organisations.

In fact, from 2006 to 2012, the Service supported all witnesses/injured parties, who gave their statement on the court, both in the investigative process and also in trials. Amendments of The Criminal Procedure Code in 2011, made a vacuum in the provision of support. Considering that the prosecutor's office does not have a formally organised form of support, witnesses/injured parties are unsupported in the very important stage of the process – in the investigation. Inevitably, the questions arise how to fill the newly created gap and how to conceptualize a support system that will suit the needs of victims and witnesses? Is it necessary to establish that kind of services for support within the prosecutor's office and/or in the courts, but with the adequate authority extension of such services?

Through a brief review of the working procedures of the service it can be seen that the victims/witnesses receive support from the moment of the invitation to make a statement arrives; by phone and directly in the court immediately before testimony and during the testimony. Experience shows that the injured parties sometimes need a longer psychological preparation for testimony as well as support after completing testimony. In these cases governmental and non-governmental organisations could have a major role, and their resources should be used and merged in an organized way, and not on a personal level, which was the practice so far.

This paper should start a discussion in the direction of finding solutions how could the system of support to victims and witnesses in Serbia be made qualitatively advanced and more efficient, thus improving position of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings.

The rights of victims according to the criminal procedure act: Needs of the victim and practical experience from the perspective of the victims and witnesses support offices

Nikica Hamer Vidmar

Independent Service for Victim and Witness Support, Ministry of Justice, Republic of Croatia, Croatia

The amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act led to a significant progress in terms of improving the position of victims in criminal proceedings, ensuring its protection and rights. These changes are in line with the Council Framework Decision 2001/220 / JHA of 15 March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings and the Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. The subject of this paper is to analyse the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act relating to the rights of victims, especially vulnerable groups such as children and victims of sexual violence and human trafficking, and their effect on victim's status in criminal procedure. The goal of this article is to determine the connection of statutory rights of victims with the needs of victims as well as to analyse the impact of the implementation and application of those rights on the status of the victims, a sense of security and protection, its contribution to the reduction of re-traumatisation and re-victimisation of victims and increase of victim's confidence in the juridical system. The purpose of the introduction of legislative changes was to ensure that these effects can be achieved primarily by timely informing victims about their rights, and then providing timely implementation of applied rights in practice.

The analysis has been based on the experience of support providers (Victim and Witness Support Departments) who are in daily contact with the victims as providers of support and information about their rights. The purpose of this paper is to promote the implementation of the rights that victims have according to the Criminal Procedure Act and to make contribution to better understanding of the importance of the implementation of these rights in order to increase the sense of safety and protection, respect and a sense of well-being of victims. All of these can contribute to the sense of easier passage through the criminal procedure, led to less traumatic and stressful experience of testifying, better recovery of victim, feeling not to be left alone, neglected and exploited for the purposes of criminal proceeding.

Victim/witness support services in Public Prosecution of the Republic of Serbia

Marijana Santrač

State Council of Prosecutors/Republic public Prosecutor's Office, Serbia

The aim of paper is to present to the professional public the activities of the State Prosecutorial Council and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office in respect to the establishment of the Victim/ Witness Support Services in Public Prosecution of the Republic of Serbia. The presentation will include the reason, goal and legal ground for the establishment of the Services, cooperation with international organisations and domestic civil society organisations, the activities undertaken so far in respect of the establishment of the Services for Informing of Victims/Witnesses in the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade and Higher Public Prosecutor's Offices in Novi Sad, Nis and Kragujevac, as well as further needs and plans for project development.

The special emphasis of the project presentation will be placed on the cooperation with the Victimology Society of Serbia, within the Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation signed with the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, especially regarding strengthening of the capacity of the Services for Informing of Victims/Witnesses in Higher Public Prosecutor's Offices.

Also, the presentation will focus on the necessity of cooperation between all relevant actors in society in area of victim/witness support in criminal proceedings, i.e. the necessity of cooperation between the Victim/ Witness Support Services in Public Prosecutor's Offices with Services for Assistance and Support to the Victims and Witnesses of the courts, Ministry of Interior, other state institutions and civil society organisations.

Advancing the rights of the child through strengthening justice and social welfare systems in Serbia

Katlin Brašić

UNICEF, Belgrade, Serbia,

Ines Cerović

UNICEF, Belgrade, Serbia,

Ivana Đukić-Milosavljević

Center for Protection of Infants, Children and Youth, Serbia

The main purpose of this paper is to present activities of the project „Advancing the rights of the child through strengthening justice and social welfare systems in Serbia“, financed by the European Union, and implemented by UNICEF in partnership with Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs.

The Republic of Serbia is in the midst of a process of implementing comprehensive reforms of its judicial and social welfare systems, increasing their efficiency and harmonising them with international and European

standards. Serbia has started the screening process with initial focus being put on chapters 23 and 24 – thus making any initiatives concerned with advancing fundamental rights and enhancing justice reforms – especially timely.

Reform of child-friendly justice system is gaining increasing attention of international and European bodies and organisations – thus providing Serbia with an opportunity to utilize experiences of other countries in securing the principle of the ‘best interests of the child’ when a child is in contact with the social welfare or justice systems. Ensuring respect of this principle in practice has been a starting point in the development of all project activities.

The project has a few components, and activities related to improvement of rights of children as victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings are based on the existing domestic legal framework (the Juvenile Justice Law), and endeavors to ensure its full application in practice. The main focus is on respect of principle of urgency of the proceedings, hearing of the child in the presence of pedagogue, psychologist or other relevant expert and with obligatory presence of parents/guardians or guardianship authority, where applicable, as well as possibility of hearing of the child via audio-video link in order to ensure avoiding of multiple hearings of the child, facing the accused person and shortening duration of the court proceedings in general.

Finally, the paper will present clear and practical *Guidelines for protection of child victims and witnesses from secondary victimisation*, intended for use of all relevant bodies and agencies participating in the court proceedings, as well as propose recommendations for specific improvements in this area in order to allow to the maximum extent possible respect of the rights of children as victims and witnesses in the criminal proceedings.

Thematic session 7: From victim to subject: Critical analysis of the motive of the victim and topics of violence in modern theater and film

The actor’s creation of a dramatic character: A catharsis through fear and cruelty, the actor’s sacrifice and preservation of the personal integrity of an actor

Dr Amra Latifić

Faculty of Media and Communications, University Singidunum, Belgrade, Serbia

The process of creating a fictitious character in a dramatic content that an actor undertakes includes a most intimate encounter with his-her own personality. The stage consciousness coexists as a complex unity of more than one consciousness. For the character of an actor on the stage in the moment of performing a dialectic tension is understood, the one that integrates a constant

coexistence of the two spheres: a) a common „I”, or self; and, b) a trans-existential „I”. The common „I” signifies a final presence at the stage, while the trans-existential „I” represents a moment when the performer is not „himself” anymore: the common „self” is erased during a deepest insight into performer’s own being, and at the moment s/he steps into a transformed or changed state of consciousness. According to famous theatre director and theorist Jerzy Grotowski (1933-1999), the transformed or changed state of consciousness stands for the actor’s ”sacrifice of the deepest layers of himself”. The cross-overs from one stage of consciousness to another includes its constant transformation and change, that in the acting process represent a traumatic area of fear and cruelty. The co-existence of several stages of consciousness results in the end as: a dramatic character. Michael Chekhov (1891-1955), distinguished actor, director and drama pedagogue, defined the moment of an acting inspiration as a collaboration of lower and higher state of mind. Upper consciousness – or, as Chekhov states, ”a higher ’I’ ” – enriches and widens the entire mind. Chekhov explains that, in the collaboration of the ”upper mind”, that inspires the art of acting and provides creative sensations, and the ”lower mind”, that serves the ”upper mind” in being a limitation force, a dramatic character is formed. The presentation shall discuss the concrete examples of actors belonging to particular acting schools – Robert De Niro from the school of Stanislavski, Marlon Brando as Stella Adler’s, Thomas Richards as Grotowski’s and Clint Eastwood as Michael Chekhov’s student and follower.

Conflict between freedom of an individual and repressive social norms within the socialist state system of former Yugoslavia – SFRJ in fiction films: *The Damage* (Kvar, 1978) and *A Promising Lad* (Dečko koji obećava, 1981), by Miloš – Miša Radivojević

M.Sc. Ivan Jovanović

PhD student at Faculty of dramatic arts, University of Belgrade, Serbia

One of the main topics within the film oeuvre of the prominent Yugoslav and Serbian film director and author Miloš – Miša Radivojević is a conflict between a quest of an individual for its freedom and the norms included into the socialist state order of SFRJ. This thematic orientation is particularly present in the two of Radivojević’s films: *A Promising Lad* (*Dečko koji obećava*, 1981) and *The Damage* (*Kvar*, 1978), in which the main heroes sustain violence of both socialist establishment of their country, and of petit-bourgeois, family-oriented social order, that forces them into self-isolation (*The Damage*), or into an escape to a subcultural milieu (*A Promising Lad*). This clash between a person as an individual and the ideological/social system it lives in is best

presented in their hopeless resistance and, finally, their physical extinction in the abovementioned films. These stories create a metaphor that clearly enlightens the power of the bureaucratic system upon which the former state of Yugoslavia was built, that also provided a further dissolution of the society during the 1990s. The main heroes of Radivojević's films are therefore victims of their own lust for conditions that include free thinking, and as such they represent a symbol not only of a specific desire of the characters, but also of the collective repression towards the norms of "a desirable life within Socialism" of anyone who does not actively fit into the proposed ideal.

"Social horror": Critical analysis of ideological and poetic function of the role of victim in the film narrative and style in Serbian fiction films: *Life and Death of a Porn Gang* (Život i smrt porno-bande, 2009), *A Serbian Movie* (Srpski film, 2010), and *Menagerie* (Zverinjak, 2012)

Dr Ivana Kronja

High School of Fine and Applied Arts in Belgrade, Serbia

This presentation shall look upon a group of films within Serbian cinematography after 2000, whose narrative strategies and visual aesthetics are focused on the issues of violence and victimisation in the context of social despair, postcommunist transition and ongoing global value crisis. Breakdown of communism and socialism, the arrival of neoliberal market and political model, and global postmodern culture, together with post-war traumas and political conformism, caused a lot of instability, social and moral crisis. Political and cultural identity of the citizens and the nation remain under-defined and permanently exposed to re-defining of the past and to the obstruction of constructive and sustainable collective strategies in the present. This condition is also reflected in domain of gender roles, women's rights and position and in family life, where a significant growth of desintegration, violence, femicide and more is recorded.

The films by the authors Mladen Đorđević: *Life and Death of a Porn Gang* (Život i smrt porno-bande, 2009), Srđan Spasojević, director and co-scriptwriter, and Aleksandar Radivojević, scriptwriter, *A Serbian Movie* (Srpski film, 2010), and Marko Novaković, director, with Dušan Spasojević, the scriptwriter, *Menagerie* (Zverinjak, 2012), build these complicated characteristics of desintegration of Serbian community and dysfunctional state system into their cinematic poetics. The listed works provide an outstanding example of a radical film aesthetics that applies the strategies of propagating out-of-the-ordinary and contamination of a realistic drama with the elements of underground, pornography and horror genre, in order to speak up for the permanently traumatized Serbian society. In that effort, they tend to use a

conscious radical aestheticization of sexual and body violence, including murder of an old man by his family in order to make a so-called snuff-movie in *A Porn Gang*, rape of a male child by his disturbed father in *A Serbian Movie*, and scenes of rough intercourse and a blind nun's death in *Menagerie*. Stepping out of the borders of political correctness and intentionally causing a shock in the public sphere, they also point at the deepest social pathologies and injustices. These artworks represent an aesthetic statement on contemporary Serbian society which is critical, cynical, brutal but also misogynist, and includes a postmodern ethical relativism in treatment of their heroes and topics, remaining some of the most provocative and controversial achievements of domestic cinema, that also caused a turbulent public reaction, including a feminist criticism.

WORKSHOPS

Workshop 1: Potentials of restorative justice for conflict transformation in the multi-ethnic communities in Serbia

Fostering victim-oriented dialogue in a multiethnic society: Theoretical departures and methodological approach

Prof. dr Vesna Nikolić-Ristanović

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

Within the ALTERNATIVE, VDS implemented the research *Fostering victim-oriented dialogue in a multiethnic society* with the aim to identify, propose and implement a restorative model of conflict transformation in multi-ethnic communities in Serbia. The research started in 2012 with a literature review and qualitative research of civil society's and state's dealing with interethnic and related political and intercultural conflicts in Serbia in the period 1990-2012. This provided a basis for developing and operationalising the action research, which consisted of two main parts: empirical research study on conflicts, victimisation and justice in three multi-ethnic communities in the border regions of Serbia and the participatory seminars entitled *From the conflict toward peaceful life in the community*, which were implemented in the same multi-ethnic communities. This presentation will start with a brief overview of the project ALTERNATIVE. Afterwards, it will bring forward main theoretical departures and methodological approach of the action research conducted by the VDS. The aim of the presentation is to re-examine main theoretical concepts that underlie the ALTERNATIVE project in general and VDS's research in particular, based on the main results and conclusions of the VDS's action research, including the following: conflict, post-conflict society, justice, and security/safety. Based on that, it will point out to the potential and applicability of restorative approaches in general, and restorative dialogue and restorative circle model in particular, in the multi-ethnic communities in Serbia for conflict transformation, prevention of new conflicts and victimisation, and the increase of overall security/safety of citizens. As an illustration, the film *Between conflict and peaceful co-existence*, which was developed within the VDS's action research, will be shown. It introduces three multi-ethnic communities in Serbia in which the VDS's action research was conducted. The film brings forward what conflicts existed or still exist in these local communities and how do people deal with them. It presents what divides people in these communities and what brings them closer to each other, as well as where the potential for living together in peace and solving conflicts through constructive contact and communication, i.e. through the use of restorative approaches rests.

Application of restorative approaches in intercultural settings in Serbia: A practical tool

Dr Sanja Čopić

Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

Dr Nikola Petrović

High Medical College „Milutin Milanković“ and Victimology Society of Serbia, Serbia

One of the main outcomes of the VDS's action research conducted within the ALTERNATIVE project is the *Manual on best practices of application of restorative approaches in intercultural settings*. It is a result of the participatory process that gathered VDS researchers involved in the ALTERNATIVE, individual seminar participants from the three multi-ethnic communities and individual members of the *Association Joint Action for Truth and Reconciliation*, which is coordinated by the VDS. The *Manual* aims to provide basic information on restorative justice and examples of best practice of application of restorative approaches in intercultural settings. It should enable readers to gain insight into the possibilities, importance and potential of restorative approaches in trust-building and responding to different problems, including conflicts, as well as for their prevention. It should serve for promotion of and raising awareness and education on restorative approaches in conflict transformation in the multi-ethnic and multi-cultural communities in Serbia. Therefore, the aim of this presentation will be to present the *Manual*, to discuss its content and to elicit ideas about further steps that could ensure its broader use in practice.

Restorative justice, peace-building and reconciliation in the Balkans

Dr Marian Liebmann

International leading expert in the field of restorative justice and art therapy, UK

This presentation will reflect on the intercultural elements of the restorative justice training courses delivered by the speaker in Serbia and Montenegro 2003-2006, set in the context of the post-conflict situation in the Balkans and elsewhere. There will also be reference to the 'art and conflict' courses facilitated by the speaker in the Balkans. Reference will be made to recent work on hate crime and restorative justice in the UK. These will lead on to comments on *Manual on best practices of application of restorative*

approaches in intercultural settings developed by the Victimology Society of Serbia within the ALTERNATIVE project.

Workshop 2: Domestic Violence and Violence against Women: Police actions/powers

Organisers: OSCE Mission in Serbia, Ministry of Interior of Serbia, Swedish National Police Board - Program in Serbia

Jasmina Puhača

Criminal Investigation Directorate, Belgrade, Serbia

In 2013 Ministry of Interior (MoI) approved Special Protocol on Police Officers' Reactions in Cases of Violence against Women in Family and Partnership Relations. Upon approval of Special Protocol, Working group was established to monitor and coordinate activities of police in cases of domestic violence. In all district police directorates (27), coordinators were nominated (criminal investigation and uniformed police) to implement activities in the area of development of police work for suppressing domestic violence. Approximately 2,000 police officers were trained for procedures in cases of domestic violence and treatment toward victims in order to prevent secondary victimization. In Criminal Investigation Directorate, Department for prevention and suppression of domestic violence is formed which will continue with activities in the area of domestic violence which were supported by the OSCE Mission to Serbia. Concerning recommendation of the Board for Human and Minority Rights of the National Parliament, as well as the initiative of civil society organizations, that according to the Austrian Model, a violent member of family is urgently removed from home, the Ministry of Interior examined possibilities for development of legal solution that calls for appropriate legal framework through amending the Criminal Procedure Code. Family Law as well as Misdemeanor Law recognizes possibility for removing violent member from home, and it is court that issues these measures; we opt for opinion that the same can be applied in criminal procedure. MoI has proposed to the Ministry of Justice to amend Criminal Procedure Code, in parts related to measures for uninterrupted management of criminal procedure, namely that the measure of removal of perpetrator from home for 14 days, is set as one more measure along with other current measures. Currently, the criminal procedure is such that police acts based on the public prosecutor's order that is managing the procedure. Prosecution can entrust police to deliver verdict on 48 hours custody, and to propose to court certain measures for uninterrupted management of criminal procedure such as prohibition of approaching or communicating with victim and visiting certain places.

Dr Albin Dearing

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna, Austria

When it comes to identifying relevant standards of protection of women against domestic violence, the Council of Europe's 'Istanbul Convention', which Serbia ratified in November 2013 and which entered into force by 1 August 2014, is arguably the most relevant landmark document. Article 52 of the Istanbul Convention obliges signatory states to provide "Emergency barring orders": Competent authorities must be granted the power to order, in situations of immediate danger, that a potential perpetrator is obliged to stay at a safe distance from the home of a potential victim of domestic violence. The Austrian model of such barring orders, which was established by legislation in 1997 and has developed considerably over time, has served as a point of reference for legislators in many other European Countries. It should be noted that the Austrian model empowers the police to issue such barring orders as a means of protection of a potential victim against (future) violent acts and does not place the barring order in the framework of a criminal proceeding. This distinguishes the Austrian model from other approaches that situate the barring order in the context of criminal investigations under a code of criminal procedure, which has far-reaching consequences in cases where the investigations encounter difficulties.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Migrant women victims of intimate partner violence and the criminal justice system in Portugal

Joana Ferreira

Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, UK

The main goals of this research were to capture the perceptions and experiences of female migrant victims of Intimate Partner Violence with the Criminal Justice System in Portugal, namely the police and the courts, seeking to acquire insight into migrant women's needs and expectations regarding this system and how they are being addressed. In this sense, four questions were answered:

1. What are the different circumstances that shape female migrant victims' perceptions and experiences of the Portuguese criminal justice system?
2. How do victims and professionals perceive the women's immigration status affects their experiences of the criminal justice system?
3. What triggers migrant women to contact with the criminal justice system?
4. How effective is the Portuguese criminal justice system for dealing with IPV cases involving migrant women according to victims and professionals' views?

The poster presents the findings and answers to these questions, including an exploration of victims' experiences of immigration and intimate partner violence, their difficulties when dealing with the Portuguese Criminal Justice System (including barriers in the access to justice) and the triggers that motivated them to contact or not with this system.

Analysis per meaning units of the press discourse focused on the televisual profile of the 'good victim' in criminology

Godefroid Manuel

*Center of Interdisciplinary Research on Deviance and Penalty member,
Belgium*

One cannot help but notice the increasing part of the media in the perception, victimisation, exposure and protection of the victims in the contemporary societies. Due to scientific awareness and growing interest in the influence of the media in victimology, the object of this research and article consists of an empirical and inductive analysis of systemic elements emerging from the interaction between crime victims and media, whose result is

expressed through televisual sequences of Belgian news programmes. The corpus of this research comprises 408 sequences over a total duration of 10 hours of recording. The aim of this poster presentation is to offer readers the objectives and methodology applied to a research that mobilizes aspects specific to victimology, criminology and sciences of communication in an interconnected way.

This research is also concerned with the identification of the factors and determining process of the media-evaluable meeting between the media and the victims of criminal offense. We will try to discover if, in the matter in hand, any instrumentalisation of the victims by the media can be scientifically proven. The originality of this research consists in using an analysis technique particular to press discourse analysis, applied to a victimology thematic, thus enabling to refine as much as possible desired scientific results for the purpose of future interpretation. We have worked according to the principle of "information units (IU)" cutting and categorization. This technique, after transcription of the selected sequences, cutting and determination of the "tendency" of each unit (negative, positive or neutral), allows us to generate various index tables that supply variables such as "global partiality index", "global orientation index", "global bias-impact index" and "index of weight-bias per category".

Results of this analysis will be mobilized in order to better apprehend the potential presence of recurring selection elements in the creation of the « good victim » in the media or in the process of « victim downgrading ».

Sexual harassment of students of basic studies at the Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation

Aleksandra Dimitrijević

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

Jelena Lupšić

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

Milena Mladenović

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

Nevena Neđić

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

The aim of this presentation is to present the results of research of sexual harassment of students at the Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, with a focus primarily on the characteristics and prevalence of sexual

harassment of students, on the one hand, and possible reaction measures, on the other hand. This research, that was conducted during 2013/2014 had the goal to study sexual harassment of students at the Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, which includes forms such as verbal contact with a sexual connotation but also those like physical contact (worse form) with sexual connotations. The technique that was used during the research was a victimisation survey that included students all four years of study, of both sexes. The research results show that students who have had experience of sexual harassment have been exposed to verbal harassment with sexual connotation, at least in one situation and, most often in the first year of study. Respondents shared their experiences only with close friends and family, due to a lack of adequate staff to provide assistance and support. Consequently, the students see the solution to the problem of sexual harassment in education of students and employees in order to encourage the reporting, sanctioning and propose the establishment of support services to students victims of sexual harassment.

List of participants

Altan Levent
l.altan@victimsupporteurope.eu

Antić-Štauber Branka
s.zenebh@bih.net.ba

Arifi Besa
b.arifi@seeu.edu.mk

Baćanović Oliver
bacanovicoliver@gmail.com

Balistreri Filippo
filippo.balistreri@eurocrime.eu

Batić Dragana
dbatic@yahoo.com

Beker Kosana
kosana@beker.rs

Ben-David Sarah
bendas@gmail.com

Brašić Katlin
kbrasic@unicef.org

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

Cajner-Mraović Irena
icajner@gmail.com

Cerović Ines
icerovic@unicef.org

Cook Elizabeth
Elizabeth.cook@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk

Ćopić Sanja
scopic@eunet.rs

De Cock Jan
jandecock@hotmail.com

Dearing Albin
Albin.Dearing@fra.europa.eu

Dimitrijević Aleksandra
aleksandrাদimitrijevic92@gmail.com

Dokmanović Mirjana
mirjana.dok@gmail.com

Đukić-Milosavljević Ivana
ivana.djukic@czodo.rs

Đurić Slađana
djuricsladja@gmail.com

Efendić Mehmed
mehmedefendicc@yahoo.com

Ferreira Joana
jmgf2@cam.ac.uk

Hamer-Vidmar Nikica
Nikica.Hamer@pravosudje.hr

Hrnčić Jasna
jhrncic@gmail.com

Janjić Biljana
bjanjic@disabilityrightsintl.org

Jovanova Nataša
natasa.akademija@yahoo.com

Jovanović Ivan
vannyj@gmail.com

Kešetović Želimir
zelimir.kesetovic@gmail.com

Kovačević Milica
bucak80@gmail.com

Kronja Ivana
i.kronja@yahoo.com

Kuljić Olivera
todorunbg@ptt.rs

Lalić Velibor
lalicvelibor@gmail.com

Latifić Amra
amra.latific@fmk.edu.rs

Liebmann Marian
marian@liebmann.org.uk

Lupšić Jelena
jelena.lupsic92@gmail.com

Mahmutović Dževad
mahmutovicdzevad@gmail.com

Manuel Godefroid
godefroidmanuel@gmail.com

Mcgowan Will
w.mcgowan@liv.ac.uk

Mikšaj-Todorović Ljiljana
miksaj@gmail.com

Mirić Filip
filip.miric@gmail.com

Mladenović Milena
milena114@live.com

Mršević Zorica
zorica.mrsevic@gmail.com

Natalya Clark Janine
J.N.Clark@bham.ac.uk

Neđić Nevena
nevena.nedjic@gmail.com

Negrea Vidia
vidia.negrea@gmail.com

Nikolić Jasmina
vdsrbija@gmail.com

Nikolić-Ristanović Vesna
vnikolic@eunet.rs

Peković Slavica
slavica.pekovic@bg.vi.sud.rs

Petrović Nikola
nicholas.petrovic@gmail.com

Puhača Jasmina
jasmina.puhaca@mup.gov.rs

Reiter Axelle
Axelle.Reiter@eui.eu

Resimić Miloš
resimic_milos@phd.ceu.edu

Santrač Marijana
marijana.santrac@rjt.gov.rs

Shute Jon
jon.shute@manchester.ac.uk

Spalek Basia
B.Spalek@derby.ac.uk

Srbova Klara
ksrbova@gmail.com

Stefanovska Vesna
vstefanovska77@gmail.com

Stefunkova Michaela
MStefunkova@iksp.justice.cz

Stevković Ljiljana
stevkoviclj@gmail.com

Todorović Aleksandar
a.todorovic.kikinda@gmail.com

Vasiljević-Prodanović Danica
vp.danica@gmail.com

Veljanovska Michelle
miki.vel@gmail.com