

SUMMARIES

HANS-JÖRG ALBRECHT

Safety and crime prevention. Change of safety and safety expectations

The state has to guarantee the basic conditions of the suitable safety and quality of life for its citizens. The view of the security threats and safety conceptions is changing rapidly, the victims of criminal offences and the risks move more and more into the focus of the legal policy. Menace evaluations and threat assessments dominate in the analysis of the situation of security and safety. The surveys and questionings measure the sense of security and expectation of the citizens. The interpretation of security and safety is connected with methodical and theoretical problems which originate from the different interpretations of security-related data. The gap between objective security measured in different ways and the sense of security can be very great. This leads to increasing claims to the methodical and theoretical bases of security research. Therefore, security research depends on well founded, practically useful scales of the security and safety based on comparable subjective and objective indicators and are oriented towards social and cultural situations, because the expectations of the internal safety are embedded in a general concept of social security.

FERENC IRK

**The alternatives of criminal-sociology in risk societies.
Chaos or order of freedom**

The societies of the 21st century need to confrontate with new types of risks. In order to manage these it is necessary to understand the priorities of values of different cultures and the cultural differences establishing them. It is crucial to have a cost-benefit analysis to balance correctly the results of advantages and disadvantages of intruding into societal functions. Knowledge of these results enables the realization of new strategies to diminish and neutralize earlier unknown dangers. To achieve these aims it is necessary on the one hand to redefine the priorities in the field of criminal-sociology, and to determine new focal areas different from the earlier ones, on the other. Only through alternative legal regulation can we keep malfeasances posing dangers to societies either on the short or the long run under efficient control, so as to avoid the chaos that would endanger the functioning of societies.

LÁSZLÓ KORINEK

What is the use of criminology?

Criminology is unique among social sciences looking at the existence of direct and open questions of usefulness and utilizability. Crime is part of our life (at least through the media) so the science dealing with this phenomenon has to answer to the needs and requirements of the public in addition to the questions of science. This paper provides a large scale analysis of questions, topics, methods and results of a unique and independent criminology.

KATALIN GÖNCZÖL

Criminal policy and crime control in Hungary. Reforms between 2002 and 2009

The crime structure in Hungary is similar now to the Western European. The reforms of criminal policy between 2002 and 2009 were late but systematized. In parallel with the normative reform of the Hungarian Probation Service, setting up the state Victim Support Services and introducing the legal institution of victim-offender mediation were also inducing some structural change. The criminal policy reforms of the 21st century were realized according to the recommendations of the European Union and European good practices. The Hungarian traditions and the ethical standards of Hungarian society were also valued in the reform procedures.

PETRA BÁRD – ANDREA BORBÍRÓ

Control society uncontrolled

The term control society refers not only to the existence and spreading of surveillance techniques, but also to the creation and coming into being of a network system, a so-called surveillant assemblage. In the name of security modern control culture extends to everyone indiscriminately, more dynamically than ever. This type of mass surveillance and data gathering was historically characteristic for totalitarian regimes, however towards the end of the 20th century they evolved in the frame of liberal democracies, rewriting the rules of the game of democracy itself. This paper highlights the legal and ethical problems deriving from the nature of surveillance society through a dynamically developing, but less discussed field: that of forensic genetic biobanks and the related data protection issues.

KLÁRA KEREZSI – JÓZSEF KÓ

Crime victimisation in Hungary: key results of the 2005 ICVS

The authors introduce the results of the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS), or rather the European Survey on Crime and Safety's (EU ICS) Hungarian part. The data of Hungarian victimology survey comes from the EU ICS, organized by a consortium lead by Gallup Europe in 2005. ICVS and EU ICS examine the incidence of ten traditional crimes (volume crimes). On the grounds of respondents' social and demographic data the results of the survey show which social and age groups are most endangered by different offences. Hungary is one of the four countries that have the most favorable indicators in terms of becoming the victim. The other three countries are: Spain, Japan and Portugal. Examining the Hungarian data the authors declared and proved that the official criminal statistics and the data of the victim survey are far apart from each other.

ULRICH SIEBER

Blurring the categories of criminal law and the law of war – in the pursuit of internal and external security

The technical, economic, and political changes associated with the modern risk society foster new forms of complex crime that pose significant risks, especially in the areas of terrorism, organized crime and economic crime. These new risks and forms of complex crime push traditional criminal law to its functional limits. The aim of this paper is to analyze the extent, the techniques, and the consequences of these new developments of a "War against crime". The description of a possible law of war within criminal law and the law of war independent of criminal law will facilitate a better understanding of the risks involved in the recent legal developments and allow conclusions to be drawn with regard to the future study of legal responses to the threats of terrorism and organized crime especially in situations between war and peace.

ZOLTÁN MÁRKI

Concept and reality

The responsibility of science, legislation and legal practice is common in forming criminal law. The question is what kind of a role judges have and what is the extent of their role, how these actors can fulfill their tasks and where is the border among them. The adaptation of international practice and models or the importance of social debates also pose a question.

PÉTER POLT

Philosophy of the legal basis of parliamentary immunity

From the beginning, parliamentary immunity as a double phenomenon of public law and criminal law was the subject to debates. The stable pointed argument in these discussions is the importance of independence of MPs who work for the public and need imperturbability. This independence is mainly

ensured by parliamentary immunity that can guarantee the right to free speech of MPs and can protect them from interferences of the executive power or judicial power. This paper focuses on collecting and analyzing the base of this legal instrument – the conclusion is the formal and content conformity of parliamentary immunity in line with the rule of law.

GÉZA FINSZTER

**A law-enforcement organization or an authority providing security.
A study on the Police**

In a democratic state based on the rule of law the police force is not a coercive organization of state power but an administrative authority providing the society with security. The paper argues that good public security is a common product of the society including the police as only one of the partners, though a very important one. In order to make the cooperation possible for the police and the people so as to create local security for the settlements establishment of self-government police agencies would be desirable. The present overcentralised and militarised organisation can hardly protect the abandoned people of the countryside.

ÁGNES SOLT – GYÖRGY VIRÁG

Risk factors of everyday living in segregated settlements

The paper aims to reveal how Romani people live in segregated settlements. The authors uncover these people's way of living and adaptation, their mentality, the preconceptions and stereotypes used by them, as well as the forms of their conflict resolution techniques. One of the basic research tenets was that living conditions of people in segregated settlements are upsetting and rankling both from a subjective and an objective point of view. The authors explore and present specifically the everyday affairs, conflicts, and problems in this paper. They aim to describe risk factors: surroundings, attitudes, backgrounds leading up to deviance in general and criminal behaviour in special. They analyze coping strategies, mentality, the minority's relation to the majority, and the correlations of these factors, respectively.