

SUMMARIES

TÜNDE A. BARABÁS

Applicable Criminology?

There is a growing interest in the concept of sin, which increases the importance of any discipline that deals with the reduction of criminality. There is therefore an increasing need to incorporate the knowledge that can be drawn from the theoretical work of criminologists into scientific thinking and practice in the fields of legislation, law enforcement work and crime prevention, and from the empirical research that has been carried out to test these findings. The following paper examines the main areas of applicability of criminological knowledge.

Keywords: *applied criminology, victimology, latency, fear of crime, sanction*

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LÁSZLÓ KORINEK

Ask Your Criminologist! – Side Effects of Criminal Law

Criminal justice has frequently been compared with health care. Some theories even take the convergence to argue that the physical state of the population determines or at least heavily influences criminal activities. Apart from that, criminal justice has its side-effects in terms of unwanted consequences for the perpetrator or even for their social environment. An example of that is the Volstead Act (1919) in the United States, which resulted in much more damage (e.g. because of the extension of organised crime) than gain. Serious side effects can be identified by second and even third – procedural – victimisation of the persons originally suffering as a result of the crime committed against them. Surveillance can also contribute to creating an atmosphere of distrust. The counterproductive outcomes of the prison system are also well known, and the impact on children in families deprived of a father or mother (or both) as can be especially unfair. Taking possible or even necessary side effects into account the needs to be very important, not only during the legislative process but also in the course of implementation of law.

Keywords: *criminal justice, side effects, health and crime, secondary and third victimization, prison systems, implementation of law*

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FERENC IRK

**From accident criminology till climate crisis criminology
New forms of negligent offences, transformation of the ‘careful model’**

In this paper, we look at the lessons and conclusions that can be drawn by comparing traffic accidents, one of the major hazards facing societies in the 1960s and 1970s, with the environmental damage that has become increasingly evident since the 1980s and 1990s, and which is now characterised as a climate crisis. In a network from production to product destruction, many of the unintended consequences of activities can be attributed to those involved in the process. Clarifying the network connections will help to identify more

precisely the responsibilities of each actor. In specific cases, establishing their ‘expectability’ is possible by transforming the ‘careful model’ theory developed for traditional types of careless crimes. This is necessary to distinguish between innocence and guilt and to determine the seriousness of that guilt.

Keywords: *risks, climate crisis, criminology, negligence, network*

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PETRONELLA DERES

Criminal priorities in European Union

In 2021, the European Union adopted its priorities in the fight against serious and organised crime for the next four years, to be implemented between 2022 and 2025 under the EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats). In addition to an outline of EMPACT’s terms of reference, the study reviews the main achievements of the EU’s fight against organised crime in 2018–2021. It then assesses the ten EU law enforcement priorities for the fight against serious and organised crime 2022–2025, which form the backbone of the study, highlighting interim current events and operational and legislative achievements, with a particular focus on the themes of some of the priorities (high-risk criminal networks, cyber-attacks, sexual exploitation of children), taking into account the findings of the empirical research on asset recovery conducted by the Hungarian National Institute of Criminology too.

Keywords: *EMPACT, organised crime, cybercrime, sexual exploitation of children, asset recovery*

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ANNA KISS – ANDREA TÖRŐ

The protection of human rights in Europe, in particular the relationship between the Council of Europe and the European Union

The European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union regulate fundamental rights in parallel. In addition to analysing these rights, the study also takes into account whether each right also includes other rights: for example, the right to access to justice includes several rights and is therefore not only a right in itself, but also contributes to the realisation of other rights, including the right to a fair trial and the right to remedy. The paper also discusses the overlaps and complementarities between the two international organisations in the context of common European human rights protection, in particular with regard to criminal procedural rights.

Keywords: *ECHR, EU, CJEU, EU Charter of Fundamental Rights*

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ANNA BŐCZNÉ NEPARÁCZKI

The Hungarian practice of epidemiological rules allowing wider use of digital tools in criminal procedure

Digital tools have played an important role in criminal procedure during the coronavirus epidemic. To reduce the number of interpersonal contacts, the legislator simplified the rules for using telecommunications and allowed for alternative means of contact. The study presents the practical experience of these rules, based on in-depth interviews with prosecutors.

Prosecutors' experiences of the use of the two digital tools in criminal proceedings differ. While the more extended use of telecommunication devices has become a national practice, the use of other electronic means in communication has not become common and, when used in practice, it has been rather rare or used as confirmation or secondarily due to authenticity and verifiability problems.

Keywords: *epidemiological rules, criminal procedure, digitalisation, telecommunication device, other electronic way*

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ÁGNES SOLT

The sociological background of Child Endangerment

I studied, the case-law and the extent to which child-friendly procedural justice has been implemented in misdemeanour cases of endangerment. In my research, I analysed both the perpetrators' circle and the social reaction to typical offences. I researched where and how the children, the victims in the criminal proceedings, had fallen out of the social security safety net. For the research, I analysed the criminal files on all the judgments that had become final in 2020 on the subject of endangering a minor, according to 40 criteria. I also conducted similar research using criminal records from 2015. In 2020 the number of the offenders examined was 483. Overall, the law is excessively mild with regard to this crime, which sends an extremely harmful social message. According to the case studies, the lengthy processes and the repeated, procedurally improper hearings severely burden the children and their adequate protection is not fulfilled.

Keywords: *child abuse, child endangerment, child care system, child-centred justice, domestic violence*

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GYÖRGY VIRÁG – JUDIT SZABÓ

Pedophilia and crime

The paper deals with issues concerning the prevalence and risk factors of sexual offending against children and its link with pedophilia. Relying on relevant international and Hungarian academic literature, we aim to highlight the fact that the so-called 'pedophilic offenses' and their perpetrators are in many ways a heterogeneous group and that pedophilia is actually only one factor – and not even a necessary one – in the motivational background of sexual offending against children. The protection of children thus requires a broader approach that extends beyond the criminal justice system and psychiatric diagnostic categories.

Keywords: *pedophilia, sexual offending against children, child pornography, prevention*

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JULIANNA HUSZÁR – SZANDRA WINDT

Victim to offender – a case study

According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, all children under the age of 18 must be taken care of and protected and their participation in matters affecting them must also be ensured. In cases of human trafficking and forced labour, the vulnerable situation of the victim must be examined, even if the victim is under 18 years of age, and, in our opinion, even if the perpetrator is under 18 years of age. There are few studies on female perpetrators

of human trafficking in Hungary; we aim to fill this gap through the story of a 14-year-old girl, and raise awareness/draw attention with our questions and possible solutions to prevent future victims of human trafficking from becoming perpetrators.

Keywords: *victim, trafficking in human beings, offender, children's home*

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ORSOLYA BOLYKY – ESZTER SÁRIK

Fatelessness?!

The results of a file examination among juveniles who commit violent crimes

In this study, we aim to publish the lessons we have learned from our file analysis of juvenile offenders who commit violent crimes. We conducted our research in 2022 at the National Institute of Criminology. We reviewed the investigation and prosecution documents and court judgments of a total of 248 criminal files; the cases involved 321 juvenile offenders and 247 victims. The research confirmed the previously known connections, namely the lack of stable family background and the variability of their educational environment and unsuccessful school career as risk factors. However, compared to our previous investigations, the perpetrators presented mental and behavioural disorders significantly more often, the treatment of which was either absent or inadequate. As a new phenomenon, we detected girls becoming more brutal and the use of digital devices during the commission of the crime, as well as the surprisingly high proportion of young people living in state care and the tense conditions prevailing there.

Keywords: *social disadvantage, mental issues, children living in foster homes, sexual abuse, violent girls*

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RENÁTA GARAI

Halftime revision: Crimes affecting the national tobacco shops (2013–2023)

After the restructuring of the tobacco retail system in Hungary, a strictly regulated operating environment has ensured increased protection for minors; in addition, tobacco sales take place via transparent and controlled channels. In the light of the special regulations regarding the outside of tobacco shops (namely making it impossible to see into the outlet), this paper comprehensively presents the characteristics of crimes committed against national tobacco shops and their staff, and also highlights the most important issues of crime prevention and victim support.

Keywords: *tobacco shop, crimes, statistical data, crime prevention, victim protection*

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JÓZSEF KÓ

What is shaping the trend in homicides in Hungary?

The paper presents our research the results, which analyse crime statistics data on intentional homicide for the period 1965–2021 in Hungary. Two distinct trends characterise the data over the studied period. A comparison of the statistics on homicide and other crimes shows that the two sets of data do not show identical trends. Homicide statistics are not suitable for presenting and characterising crime in general, and it is therefore not appropriate to use these

data for international comparisons. A multivariable linear regression model has been developed to explore the social factors influencing homicide trends, the results of which indicate that economic factors, in particular inflation, play a prominent role in the long-term evolution of homicide.

Keywords: *crime statistics, trend analysis, homicide, regression model*

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LÁSZLÓ TIBOR NAGY

Some security issues regarding sports events

The safe organising of major sports events, especially the frequent football matches in our country, is an extremely serious challenge. The study examines three aspects of this complex, multifaceted task: the classification of sports events according to security risk, the issue of entry with a particular focus on clothing inspection, and controlling the use of pyrotechnic devices in stadiums. Our goal is to analyse and transfer professional experience, to promote sports safety by enforcing existing laws, and to prevent violations of the law.

Keywords: *sports police, sports safety, football hooliganism, pyrotechnics*

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