

Summary

Árpás, Béla: Expedient system of homicide prevention

In this article, the author discusses the special, preparatory stage of homicide. The author presents the main stages in the legal history of homicide and preparation for homicide. The work covers the current situation of investigation, especially the exceptional material and procedural legal tools of discovery and proof.

Barátki, László Attila: International dimensions of AML/CFT supervision in Hungary

International organisations are mostly set up to solve problems arising from a combination of political and economic aspects. Such organisations are typically established in the framework of cooperation initiated by a major power or various unions. The fight against money laundering and terrorist financing appears to be an unsolvable problem at national level, which is why the European Union has sought to take control of it into its own hands. The paper briefly describes the reasons for the international establishment of the AML/CFT supervisor, the tasks and competences of the supranational organisation and the preparation process in Hungary.

Czifra, Botond: Would it be more effective to sanction traffic violations by day-fines? - Law and Economics considerations

In my paper, I sought to answer the question of how to incentivise the wealthy drivers to obey traffic rules more effectively. I approached the research question from the perspective of economics, since the drivers' decisions are well modelled by the cost-benefit theory.

The present study describes the issue of the diminishing marginal utility of income with respect to traffic violations. In conclusion, the utilization of the day-fine punishment system on public roads could be effective, but in order to achieve true efficiency, it would be necessary to eliminate several anomalies that also affect the domestic criminal justice customs.

The present paper undertakes to examine the everyday intuitions regarding traffic violations, makes the attitude of wealthy drivers towards monetary sanctions more comprehensible, and it helps to understand the calculation of the domestic fines. The results can facilitate the discussion between the legislator and the law enforcement in favour of the solution, and they could serve as basis for further research that can promote the appropriate incentive through the adequate distribution of police capacity.

Fenyvesi, Csaba – Fábián, Vanessza:

The study shows remarkable real criminal cases, which included crime scene investigation as well. During the crime scene inspection, the law enforcers considered not only visually correct but invisible clues, too. From these clues they were also able to draw conclusions that aided the investigation. The tell-tale signs of the absence of clues often indicated the perpetrator, too.

Dudás-Boda, Eszter – Fullár, Alexandra: Examination methods at the intersection of forensic anthropologist and forensic mark expert competences in Hungarian practice

The areas of competence of forensic anthropology and forensic mark examination overlap with each other in terms of peri- and post-mortem injuries of bone remains, as well as identification of persons and objects based on photographs and camera recordings. The examination results of the two fields can be synthesized. We present this exciting process through case studies.

Fülöp, Péter: The anatomy of falls

The study focuses on the psychological thriller *The Anatomy of a Fall*, which has garnered numerous prestigious awards at recent film festivals (including the Palme d'Or, Oscar, and César Awards). The film's two-and-a-half-hour runtime delves into forensic questions that pose significant challenges in forensic physics practice, requiring considerable experience to find answers. Drawing parallels with the film's theme, the physics of falls

from heights, factors influencing the process of falling and impact, and forensic implications are presented through a recent real-life case study.

Gömbös, Sándor: “Refugee or Migrant? – Law enforcement context and implications in the application of asylum-related legislation”

Based on the judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union declaring the legislation on asylum in Hungary illegal, and thus imposing a lump sum and a daily penalty payment; as well as on the evolution of the number of illegal border crossings registered in the European Union and in Hungary and of the number of applications for recognition as a refugee therein, the presentation attempts to answer the question why the EU law is not capable of taking effective action against illegal migration.

The author concludes that current EU legislation does not take into account the fundamentally changed behaviour of illegal migration and its actors in recent years. The EU’s response to this is the adoption of the Pact on Migration and Asylum. However, even before its entry into force, there are doubts as to whether it will be effective. Criticism and proposals for further development of the Pact are substantially converging towards the legislation of Hungary, which is deemed to be in breach of EU law.

Kalmár, Ádám: The vulnerability of the Danube region in the light of the Russian-Ukrainian war

The Danube Region, containing 14 countries, is one security complex itself. Any change to any element of the system has an impact on it as a whole. The management of risks in the Danube Region is a shared responsibility of the EU, but its most important spot is Hungary's Schengen external river border. The Russian-Ukrainian war has brought new strategic importance to the Danube. The study examines the changes in river transport, reviews the new threats during and after the war and makes proposals for managing them.

Kiss, István: The system of opportunities for expert cooperation in international and national practice

Some European forensic institutes' (for example Dutch, English, Estonian) organizational structure will be used to illustrate how institutionalized support for joint expert opinions can be practically facilitated. The author provides an overview of the framework of forensic expert cooperation for Hungarian criminalists for focusing on both quality management and forensic perspectives.

Mágó, Barbara: The citizenship procedure as a special public administration procedure

Citizenship procedures are complex in nature. Most of the preparatory work, both in terms of its nature and the body responsible for it, can be classified as an administrative procedure. The decision-making mechanism, however, follows a very different set of rules and is often considered to be a constitutional procedure because it belongs to the powers of the President of the Republic. The alien law link between the citizenship field and the asylum and immigration procedures is not disputed. However, looking at the similarities and differences, it can be concluded that citizenship procedures constitute a special administrative authority procedure with its own specific characteristics, a so-called *sui generis* procedure.

Mészáros, Bence: Possible criminalistic advantages of sequential lineup

Police lineup is an important and often used investigative method to identify perpetrators (and other relevant persons or objects) in criminal cases. Several researches conducted abroad in the past decades found that the sequential lineup led to significantly fewer eyewitness misidentifications than the simultaneous lineup. This phenomenon is called the “sequential superiority effect”. In the paper I introduce the scientific debate about the sequential superiority effect, based on foreign experiments and studies, and outline the practical and tactical advantages of the sequential method, which is currently not allowed by law in Hungary.

Nagy, Ágnes: The criminalistics of cybercrimes committed in cyberspace

Unlawful acts committed against bank customers by calls made on behalf of financial institutions started to appear in Hungary in January 2021, when it became apparent that the perpetrators had moved from violent money-obtaining acts to cyberspace that concealed and disguised their identity. There is a shift in crime rates in this direction, with a steady and significant increase in the number of offences committed in online spaces and the value of the damage they cause. One of the most important aims is to fully develop and strengthen the society's flexible resilience to cybercrime.

Investigating authorities need continuous (open and covert) digital data collection and up-to-date, comprehensive records, which are used to carry out criminal investigations with the help of the most powerful computers and software by specially trained units.

Németh, Ágota – Rottler, Violetta: The role of artificial intelligence in securing popular music festivals

Tourism is a dynamically developing business, with festival tourism being one of its key segments. In terms of festivals, Hungary has a prominent position, as Sziget is one of Europe's largest popular music festivals. More and more tourists, mainly from abroad, attend these events. To ensure the smooth running of the event, law enforcement agencies and the private security sector have different tasks. Nowadays, artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly present in our lives. Law enforcement and complementary law enforcement agencies are also constantly examining how and to what extent they can make use of AI in their work.

The paper presents how AI can support the work of the bodies involved in the organization and smooth running of festivals, and what dilemmas may arise in its use.

Petruska, Ferenc: Lawfare in criminal law and law enforcement

Enforcing criminal law is crucial for maintaining democracy, legal certainty and the rights of individuals and groups. However, it is not always upheld in countries outside Europe. Sometimes laws get twisted for political or ideological goals, using measures like groundless investigations and lawsuits which aim to force opponents into desired outcomes.

Székely, E. Árnika: Magical journey from hemp to cacti and mushrooms

In this study, we gain insight into the daily work of the Laboratory of Forensic Geology and Botany, established in 2013 at the Hungarian Institute for Forensic Sciences. The aim of the study is to provide effective and practical assistance to professionals working in the field of forensic science who are not familiar with the subject matter, helping them navigate in the world of narcotic plants and hallucinogenic mushrooms. The expertise required for this practice is far from simple, as the identification of these plants and fungi can sometimes present challenges. The author explores the beauty and limitations of botanical expert examinations through their general botanical characteristics.

Volarics, József: The formation mechanism of entry wounds on human skin surface

The goal of the experiment described in the study was to document and analyse the formation mechanism of entry wounds. During the test shooting different firearms and a bow were used to shoot pork knuckles from the same distance. The velocity of the projectiles was measured, and an average was calculated for each weapon. The hits were documented with a high-speed camera, the records show the impact of the projectile and the reaction of the skin surface in detail.

Summary

Zsilák, Balázs Zoltán: Manipulation on duty – Social Engineering and Police Science

The aim of the study is to demonstrate how social engineering appears in law enforcement, as well as to outline the advantages of recognizing and applying manipulation techniques for those working in law enforcement.