

Summary

Angyal, Miklós – Petréttei, Dávid: Forensic Archeology - Crime Detection Using 3D Imaging and Extended Detection (4-57)

Forensic archaeology is the application of archaeological theory to aspects of criminal investigation. Archaeological skills are shown to make a significant contribution in the recovery of evidence from both individual criminal scenarios and from mass graves. In our study, we sought to present the foundations, connections, current situation, and future possibilities of this interesting, interdisciplinary work. We have done all this with the aim of drawing the attention of law enforcement and relevant authorities to the potential of this discipline, the proper exploitation of which can enable more efficient and safer criminal work.

Szendrei, Ferenc: Intelligence for law enforcement purposes (58-80)

The legal changes that have taken place have made it necessary to split criminal intelligence. The legal background for the separation of criminal and law enforcement intelligence has been established. The paper undertakes to present law enforcement intelligence regulated by sectoral laws. In addition to the previously known covert activities, a number of new ones have been introduced into the legislation. The author presents the rules of intelligence from crime prevention through the protection of informants to gathering information against terrorism.

Szabó, János: Possibilities of criminal risk analysis in the police (81-97)

With the rethinking of the Crime analysis regulation in 2015, the Hungarian police began to review the framework and methods of crime analysis. In the last ten years, in international practice, several new methods of criminal analysis have emerged, such as trend analysis, criminal network analysis, crime risk analysis. By implementing these into the methodology of crime

analysis, analysts can provide additional assistance to decision-makers to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement activities and develop a crime prevention strategy.

Crime risk analysis has so far only been used by law enforcement agencies on a strategic level in relation with serious and organized cross-border crimes, but in the absence of appropriate methodological guidelines it has not been possible to identify tactical (typically at local and regional level and a period of less than one year) criminal risks, whose role is unquestionable in local decision-making. The article draws attention to the importance and possible methods of crime risk analysis.

Fórizs, Sándor: The police crime statistics of Berlin in the past ten years (98-109)

Berlin is one of the dominant capitals of the European Union and at the same time the control centre of Germany, Europe's strongest economic power. The crime statistics of the city reflect conditions that we cannot even imagine in Hungary at the moment. The author provides an insight into these specific circumstances through the materials of the police crime statistics of the past ten years. Information on the composition of the population and on foreigners, as well as the special criminal characteristics of the city are highlighted.

Gaál, Gyula – Kalmár, Ádám: The institutional strategy of the Baranya County Police Headquarters 2020-2021 (110-137)

The short-term institutional strategy of the Baranya County Police Headquarters sets aims for two years. The strategy includes an analysis and assessment of the situation of the headquarters, a system of objectives to be achieved, the areas of intervention required, and the personal, material assets, professional and organizational conditions associated with the implementation. Structurally, it consists of two main parts: a description of the strategy and an action plan.