

The economics of Georgia, with its various aspects, is attractive for international investments. The country's open and liberal market with high-qualified human capital will improve the competitiveness of the country at least regionally.

Maintaining the potential qualified labour is important for improving the efficiency of the education system management, the basis for which may be the access to the higher education and provision of the programs of international standards.

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Milošević M., PhD

Full Professor,
Faculty for Business Studies and Law, University "Union – Nikola Tesla", Belgrade, Serbia

milan.milosevic@fbsp.edu.rs

Uljanov S., PhD.,

Associate Professor,
Faculty for Business Studies and Law, University "Union – Nikola Tesla", Belgrade, Serbia

sergej.uljanov@fbsp.edu.rs

Ismajli G., MA.,

Teaching Assistant
Faculty of Law, AAB University, Prishtina

ganimete.ismajli@aab-edu.net

DUAL CONCEPT OF ANTI-ROBBERY MANAGEMENT

Summary. Numerous kinds of ways of exposing criminal activities changed significantly in last decade following total technical progress and development of modern informatics technologies, just as their impact on factors of time and space globalization. Upgraded techniques of communication and transport annulated the obstacle of time difference and space distance on global level causing many kinds of illegal acts to get altered characteristics such as ways of committing offences. Has criminal acting evolved beside civilization progress? Under light of circumstances regarding actual standards of modern life, it is necessary to pay attention to the key subject of this article relates to nowadays forms of robbery as criminal offence. We deem as important to detect these forms to enable concept of anti-robbery management. The management has its formal and material sides. As formal part, one can define normative parameters of robbery as illegal act. Material part of its exposing in reality, as we think, for sure is more various influenced and structured by many criteria. Taking it into consideration, material determinants of anti-robbery management supposed to be recognized as phenomenological one according to modus operandi and as personal one regarding number and profile of offenders.

Key words: robbery, criminal offender, modus operandi, organized criminal group, criminal logistic.

Introduction

World we live in, beside continuous progress in almost every segment of social life enabled by technical and technological development and enhancement of informatics systems, is a stage where criminal doings have their roles, by all means. Core values of social community are vulnerable to constant, rapid and intensive attacks of criminal groups, no matter national borders.

Criminal offenders adapted *modi operandi* and selection of targets to large scale of possibilities offered by advanced technologies. Distance between knife blade held in robber's hand and intercontinental communication network is overcome, a long ago. Delinquents are much less visible and their criminal ways of acting are much more efficient, although less demonstrative and less noticeable.

Apparently, modern delicts are presented factor of progress in communications, transport and organizing and maintaining of financial flows. However, does it mean that hackers attacks and financial frauds are going to prevail over some classic forms of criminal activities, such as property delicts?

We cannot support this presumption because of evident evolutive possibility of illegal acts forms likewise new ways of committing theft, aggravated thefts and robbery having been adapted to the circumstances of present time. That is exactly why the core issue of this article is focused to actual modes of traditional criminal offence, such as robbery, and why we are deeply convinced that illegal acts which always followed history of mankind exist in new forms to the detriment of life, health and property of men.

These forms, as we believe, can be treated as formal and material conceptual segments of anti-robbery management as two essential sides of phenomenological quality relates to robbery as criminal offence. In our further work, firstly, we will meet up with importance of normative determination of robbery as delict, to let us define its formal framework within we will detect and overview its material component.

So, let us get introduced to core segments of anti-robbery management, such as normative, phenomenological and personal one.

Normative segment

Every criminal law phenomenon needs to have its own normative limits, which define range of its phenomenological volume. The very radius of formal determining of robbery, due to the level of its social danger, is limited by normative defining of robbery as criminal offence. General term of the criminal offence is supposed to have as its key factors: act of man, legislative predicting, unlawfulness and guilt, beside social danger which presents motive of lawmaker to incriminate certain human behaviour. This criminal offence is regulated as "the act regulated by the law as criminal offence, which is unlawful and culpably committed", and that "there is no such an offence if unlawfulness and guilt are excluded even though there are all attributes of criminal offence proscribed by the law" [According to the Article 14th of Penal Code of the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 85/2005, 88/2005 - cor., 107/2005 - cor., 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014, 94/2016 and 35/2019)].

According to quoted normative coordinates, criminal offence of robbery is defined to be committed by "the one who by using force or threat to the direct detriment of someone else's life and health takes away someone else's movable property with intention to obtain for himself or for other one unlawful property gain" [According to the Article 206th par. 1st of Penal Code of the Republic of Serbia.]. Hence, force and threat are proscribed by the law as obligate constitutive issues of phenomenological structure of robbery as criminal offence, and provide qualitative difference among this offence and other criminal activities belonged to property delicts [Similarity with thieving robbery is annulated by making difference in defining time of committing.]. Formal aspects of robbery as criminal offence relate to even three core social values, such as – life, health and property, stressing out high level of social danger as reflection of material meaning of such an illegal act.

Further normative determinants qualified circumstances of existing of this criminal activity in cases that robbery is “committed by group” and/or that “someone is seriously bodily injured with premeditation” [According to the Article 206th par. 2nd of Penal Code of the Republic of Serbia.]. Committing of robbery “by organized criminal group” is prescribed as an extraordinary situation [According to the Article 206th par. 3rd of Penal Code of the Republic of Serbia]. This formal solution makes important difference between phenomena of criminal group and organized criminal group, as collective subject of criminal activity.

Finally, normative structure of robbery as criminal offence brings possibility for offender “to follow intention to obtain petit property gain” [According to the Article 206th par. 4th of Penal Code of the Republic of Serbia], which mostly suits to sudden circumstances of random street robbery, with incriminated attempt to commit it [According to the Article 206th par. 5th of Penal Code of the Republic of Serbia].

To have complete overview of importance of actual determinants regarding forms of robbery as criminal offence, it is necessary to point out its material segment with content caused by hardly predictable complexity of present way of live that makes us focus our attention on some of them we deem predominantly, if compared to others.

Phenomenological segment

As starting point in analyzing *modi operandi* of robbery, as indicator of adapting of this delict to dynamic and changeable everyday life, we take into consideration its presented characteristic and ways of exposing. Without questioning existence and sustainability of need for committing primary modes of robbery, such as variation of singular street attacks to the detriment of random citizens and gas stations, in the public transport and restaurants, in the convenience stores or exchange offices, just as group attack on banks, we believe that actual determinants of robbery indicate higher speed and new ways of keeping the low profile of very act of committing. Beside quoted, we highlight next categories of determinants of this delict, which we define in accordance with *modus operandi* as criterion.

As very presented target of robbery, jewelry and luxury wristwatch shops show up more often. Time of committing does not even last longer than two minutes. Leaving scene of crime includes use of vehicle stolen before and bicycles, if streets are narrow.

Sellers are neither to be injured, nor to be killed. It is very likely for so-called real masks to be used because they fit to face of offender. These masks are theatrical having the color of human skin and covered the image of offender almost completely, so that their faces cannot be seen and remembered.

The very entering of offender or his accomplices in jewelry store, almost never provoke the attention of personnel. Robbery groups are not made just of male members any more, but of mixed pair or more pairs of males and females looking like usual potential customers. The entering can be done with crashing jewelry shop window by vehicle and grabbing the plunder as quick as possible. It is noticeably, that offenders make choice when grab wristwatches by their brands, which indicates the needs of consumers and organizers of robbery actions.

Weapon is not used in every cases, as mean of threatening to demonstrate detrimental effect, but offenders make their minds more often to use replicas because of having benefits when get caught, if detected and arrested afterward. Instead of firearms and cold weapon, the seriousness of threat is made by use of medical vials containing hydrochloric acid or even blood infected by AIDS to be thrown in the face of victim. If the case considered employee sitting behind window or cabin glass, offender can realize his threat by using pipe pushed through the open space for paying cash with intention to spray victim with the content of vial.

According to some opinions, modern robberies are committed more relate to possibility of fast cash grabbing, having position and number of ATMs (cash machine) in some street as important fact, just as possibility of intersection of public transport lines to achieve rapid moving off the scene of crime, than to facts of presence of potential victims [1, p.245].

Personal segment

From the aspect of number of offenders, personal determinants of robbery as criminal offence show certain variation. Skillfully masked robber will not share plunder with his accomplices. There are often cases of singular offenders using non-prescription glasses, casquette, scarf or coat with lifted collar who pretends to be customer interested in goods and trick seller to expose jewelry. Then they sprayed seller and grab plunder walking away slowly when leaving jewelry store. So, singular offenders buy the exact time of spray effect on seller to leave the scene of crime.

More frequent cases including two accomplices compared to robber group of three or four offenders, especially if petit jewelry shops are targeted and positioned near bus station or entrance to subway. Pair of offenders, as it is known to police praxis, almost never communicate with seller or between themselves. By non-verbal gesticulation they show victim what to do and how to behave. If there are more than two offenders one of them always control street door to block customers to get into jewelry store. Entry door are often stuck with bar, chair, leg, even umbrella.

Possible age of offenders is from 16 to 45 years, but in the most cases is from 25 to 35 years. They know to speak certain phrases in foreign languages with strong accent and rarely have higher education than high school degree.

Professional delinquents are mostly not drug addicts, have strong physical constitution, but their appearance is not striking and in many cases they do not look like rough. The profile of street robber is quite opposite.

It is very likely for robber to use guns, knives, hammers and automatic rifles. Single offender will rarely use automatic rifle or hammer, but gun or knife. Gun will be held at the level of chest and knife at the level of hip [2, p.14].

Single offender requests cooperation with victim forced to give plunder under threats. Members of robber group passivize the behave of victim from the very start, like forcing victim to lay down facing the floor.

No matter the place of robbers' attack, the vast number of offenders have in common manifestation of dominating in non-verbal communication, especially in positioning of body against victim [2, p. 4]. According to this criterion female offenders dominating in body position compensate with fast attack on victim's senses, mostly with tear gas or pepper spray.

Conclusions

Concept of anti-robbery management is based on practical experience and legislative solutions as result of dual approach, both formal and material, to the problem of robbery as kind of illegal act, criminal behaviour, way of expression internal offenders' psychological conflicts through need fog domination over victims, structure of delict, profile and number of delinquents and single and group acting out in the way of committing criminal offence.

Essentially, this dual concept of anti-robbery management is created through different segments as tripod to express our intention to analyze large number of possible indicators having impact on robbery as an autonomous category of criminal law challenging law enforcement efforts.

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