

The contribution of border police in combating Organized Crime at the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Abstract

The contribution of border police, the fight against organized crime, has the scientific challenges in proving the general socially acceptable opinion that the work of border police in the countries arranged legal relations are considered universally applicable moral principles which are beyond the traditional ideological divisions.

Simultaneously, the text starts from the fact that human rights are universal and the same all the countries. We give special emphasis, human trafficking, where mainstream the Declaration on the Human Rights Council.

"Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world," in making this work, we went from the general hypothesis that human rights are "universal" as referring to all people and not only to members of a particular country, race, religion, gender or group. Given the insights that we got during the preparation of this work, studying the phenomenon of trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, was the fact that human trafficking has certain specific characteristics that are typical for other forms of organized crime and concern primarily the conceptual definition of this phenomenon, etiology, and geographical aspects of victimization. The problem of human trafficking as a multidisciplinary category we have been studying several aspects of the sciences (sociology, economics, anthropology, philosophy, psychology ...) and that the two approaches to the study;

- Longitudinal, study the topic through its historical aspect of the world in general, and
- Transversal, the study of topics at this time in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As is the practice in most countries in the region and in BiH, many international organizations and institutions as well as local non-governmental organizations have taken the responsibility of the joint fight against human trafficking. The existence of multiple institutional entities outside of the legal analysis of state responsibility was a fundamental challenge in our empirical section covering the topic of the thesis. Therefore, we are in the aforementioned study on the practices define the roles of all those subject to service of our country's commitment to all victims of organized crime in human trafficking.

Keywords: organized, crime, human rights, border police, control, trafficking in persons.

Introduction

Political science and economic aspects of the organization and functioning of the Border Police has significant social importance, not only for our country, but also for neighboring countries that seek to establish a quality control system on its border. The fundamental question of the future development of the organization of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina is very viability of the concept of the state in which no one will be above the law, that their services as a user, use the BiH border belong, but also, no one's rights will be denied. This will guarantee

a successful model for achieving optimal organization of this important national institution.¹

Therefore, in order to achieve a specific understanding of the legal, political science and economic aspects of the organization of Border Police at border crossings, we had to define a basic prerequisite for the task, or political reasons for the problems that we treat, the role of Border Police in the context of its existence and effective operation as a significant of government Bosnia and Herzegovina.

¹ UN OHCHR, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights, preamble, adopted at the UN General Assembly, 10 December 1948, year taken:* <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/udhr/lang/src1.htm>, last visited 10th October 2007

Based largely on the notion of liberal theories of the role of Border Police, to protect the state and legal sovereignty of the country and prevent the disruption of its integrity, and our scientific research stems and universal authority of state institutions, which is consistent with the principle of rule of law. However, the new temptations, these systems are the rule of law "each year fail to protect millions of its citizens, modern servant of all races, sexes and generations, who end up as victims of traffickers, detained and sold in various forms of slavery."²

In this paper, we based on the study of organized crime, as a transnational phenomenon "affects all levels of society and the slow process of democratization and the principles of rule of law, human rights and collective security."³ Organized Crime in human trafficking takes "a worrying increase in the occurrence of destructive in Southeastern Europe."⁴ "We saw that in its complexity, weight, flexibility contemporary social relations, actively modified by new forms of expression, has expressed considerable consequences on the vital interests of the state and its citizens, individually and as a whole.

Border Police in the function of suppressing crime, terrorism and drug trafficking

Talking about the work of Border Police, and ignore the global processes are present in all parts of the world, it would be unreasonable. So we are in this sense to focus more precisely on these processes. Especially the part that refers to the processes of international economic relations. The main characteristics of contemporary international relations is, the pursuit of highly developed countries to the political, military and economic domination of the so-called form. "New World Order", and globalism. What is achieved, the rich countries from year to year, becoming richer and the poor, at best, maintain the same level.

*This ideology implies "incorporating socio-economic changes worldwide and the integration of world capital markets and technology, with a parallel process of establishing and strengthening the dominance of transnational corporations in terms of global markets. Driving force of globalization consists of two processes: globalization of production and globalization of capital."*⁵

Accordingly, here we emphasize that globalism and globalization are two different concepts. Where is the order of globalism, the theoretical category that did not fully come to life, and whose realization tends,

respectively, for globalization is commonly said, that this system of authority on the international scene and respect the existence of certain patterns of behavior, relationships and communication. On the other hand, globalization is considered a harbinger of globalization and the process of establishing the same.

In this sense, when we look at globalization, we will notice its positive and negative sides. The positive side manifested in the pursuit of establishing a new world order, where there are no limits to the circulation of people and goods, respectively, in which a man was considered a citizen of the world. Thanks to the development of technology and communications, transport people and goods is becoming a realistic option, as technological advances make it easier to overcome space per unit time. The technological revolution has created a "tehnno"⁶ society and to facilitate his life and work. There was a development of industrial cooperation between peoples of different countries. Benefits of this include economic development, increase in personal freedoms, democratization, improved education, greater degree of respect for human rights and the opportunity to increase prosperity and ensure a better quality of life.⁷

However, besides these positive impacts on the world economy, globalization has a negative side. The progress in the development of technology enables the creation of supranational capital and transnational corporations as their carriers, in other words, imperialism is experiencing a renaissance.⁸ Consolidation of industrial capacity, as a result of the merger of producers in more countries coming together to participate in the production process, with the physiognomy of cooperation as follows: personnel management experts from the rich and the workforce population of poor countries, while using cheap resources and pollutes the lifemean the same (poor) countries. This, thanks to cheap labor and cheap raw materials of poorer countries, gaining extra profits. Due to such low production costs, which are present in some countries, ie, realizing the possibility of rapid enrichment, many transnational campaigns were launched in the "conquest of the world."⁹

²Statistics taken from: WOMANAID in Actionb Against Traffickign:UK Anti Trafficking Network Platform,download:<http://www.womenaid.org/events/trafficking/uknp.htm>

³Ibid, Retrieved from:<http://www.europarl.eu.int/meetdocs/committees/afet/20010917/441998en.pdf>. Last visited: September 2007.

⁴ Parliamentary Conference of the EU Stability Pact countries, Theme III: Measures against organized crime - the fight against human trafficking, Brussels, 17,28 September 2001, Retrieved from: <http://www.europarl.eu.int/meetdocs/sommittees/afet/2001917/441998en.pdf>, last time visited: September, 2003.

⁵ Avramov, S.: The Trilateral Commission, Instirut for international lawand international business cooperation, Banja Luka 2000th page.76th

⁶ According Bžežinsky: Mankind passes through the third great revolution: after the agricultural and industrial revolution has occurred which materialize through rapid development and a combination of automation and cybernetics. By: Avramov, S.: op.Cit. Pages. 73rd

⁷ Formica,

D. JOCC, Joint Doctrine and Concepts, and WorkingSession of the OSCE seminar of Military doctrines & Defense Policies, II. June 2001. year.

⁸ Milasinovic, R.: The renaissance of modern imperialism, imperialiststrategy. Jugoart, Zagreb, 1987th

⁹ Ibid

As a result this relationship in poor countries are present in the mass migration, which are suitable for many crime actions, such as human trafficking, children, etc. The impossibility of their country, their personal work to ensure funding for their existence, on the one hand and lack of funds to be given as social assistance, on the other hand, inevitably caused the criminalization of large scale, and even political structures.

Precisely, these two moments are present in developing countries, contribute to the appearance of Organized Crime, as the fourth sector of the world economy (after agricultural, industrial, and service) whose annual gross income represents 20% of global trade.¹⁰ In order to join other countries working to combat these criminal actions, Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the international multilateral and bilateral agreements on cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime and against illegal drug trafficking, is a member of INTERPOL and SECI.¹¹ Thereby confirming its constructive work in the fight against organized crime in the region and beyond.

To get a clearer picture of the contribution of the border police in the fight against organized crime, terrorism and trafficking in narcotics and human trafficking in BiH, we will analyze the report on the Border Police, which is delivered to the Ministry of Safety / Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Report of the police agencies, a key document from which to look, what are the jobs that deal with border police, in addition to the constitutional obligation of the external borders of the country. Even more, what your opinion on the information stated in the reports by the Council of Ministers and endorsed by the Parliamentary Assembly of the country.

Organized Crime

The existence of organized criminal networks engaged in organized crime is certainly one of the important causes of weakening national economy of the country in which these processes occur. The well-organized and coordinated crime groups, which have fully developed systems, roads and human resources to successfully transfer their operations from one country to another, even across multiple countries. With that, the country in transition, come more easily to "vulnerable groups and individuals" eligible for inclusion into their networks, which generate exceptional financial earnings. In most countries, which are incurred socialist sistem of the disintegration of former countries (USSR, Yugoslavia, etc.) there was an increased intensity of all forms of organized crime. The intensity could be monitored,

the monitoring of generation, carriers of these activities. "The first and second generations of gangs generate violence and general crime, economic crime and corruption, and their jobs can be classified as illegal economy, terrorism, drug crime or a complex situation."¹²

The reasons that individuals referred to subscribe to criminal groups, and to begin to deal with crime, we can analyze a subjective point of view and with the individual, as a victim - you recruit well-organized groups of criminals.

Subjective causes are related to man or to his will and consciousness, whether in terms of a potential victim, Organizer or executor or beneficiary of a service. They can still call and motivational causes, since each of the entities in the system of organized crime has a motive in connection with this social phenomenon.

Subjective reasons relating to the potential victim include:

- *knowledge, opinions, offers, decisions, etc., in relation to the existing objective causes, ie those which do not depend on the will and consciousness of the victim, and take place in her / his closer or further environment (phenomena, events, opportunities, relationships, in the country of origin, and in the wider, international level. All these reasons contribute to the formation of an objective attitude or decision by an individual or group that attempts to acceptance of a proposal / attempt to resolve the difficulties and problems of personal, existential nature, which currently has . The essential thing about a person who is involved in some criminal activity, decision to assure better living conditions and livelihoods, thereby risking that on the way to go through the various distress and problematic situations.*

The most common subjective causes:

- *inability to resolve employment;*
- *the expectation of greater financial profit from the work they do;*
- *expectation of improving living conditions in some circumstances;*
- *expectation of good earnings from illegal activities planned;*
- *personal characteristics (ignorance, inexperience, lack of knowledge, naivete, isolation, etc.).*

Subjective reasons relating to the organizers of certain criminal acts, include primarily financial results that are achieved certain illegal activities. Just knowing that the delivery of "risky" business, can achieve very high earnings are entirely convincing and sufficient motive for taking particular actions. There may be some other less

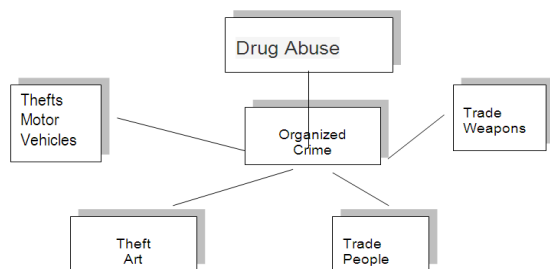
¹⁰ Markovic. S.: *More powerful than the CIA, the Institute for Political Studies*, Belgrade, 2002., P. 56th

¹¹ *Agreement on cooperation in preventing and combating cross-border crime with the Charter establishing the SECI Regional Center for Combating Transborder Crime in Southeastern Europe.*

¹² A. Durakovic, *The role of academia in civilian oversight over the work of intelligence and security services, "Annals" of the Law Faculty of the University of Zenica*, No. 7/2011

important causes that are related to organized crime.

1. Schematic representation of: forms of organized crime;



These forms of organized crime, which are inevitable consequences of coupling with the politics of criminal organizations, media, public administration, judiciary or commerce, represent a challenge for the border police of all countries, because they are there to combat their spread.

However, globalization and the ever present high demand for cheap labor have contributed to the increase in the number of those seeking a way out of this situation, and see the migration to other, more developed countries and so many brokers provide good profits.

Based on the foregoing, one can conclude that in all this there is a coupling of organized groups of poor and rich countries, leading to the internationalization of crime. Thus, globalization leads to a globalization of poverty and globalization of crime as a new contemporary forms of globalization, where trafficking is most sinister aspect of globalization.¹³

Accordingly, for purposes of this paper will analyze two phenomenal forms oraganiziranog crime: trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs.

Trafficking

We believe, that before we engage in the problem, present at border crossings, preventing the entry of persons who have been trafficked, into Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be studied, the genesis of this phenomenon. With one remark, that on the basis of the data, to which we got during the research, we did not find any valid document, that such phenomena in Bosnia and Herzegovina before aggression against our country.

According to literature, we came across during the investigation of this problem, human trafficking has been present since ancient times and it never completely eliminated, even present in all parts of the world today. In particular, it was like during slavery and the socio-economic system, economies of some countries dependent on cheap labor, and this "white slavery" is the most desirable.

Modalities and shops were differed. Thus, at any time have a different approach to the organizers of this crime. However, in addition to trafficking, as slaves, or labor, trafficking in women for prostitution is now represented. The first data point to the existence of temple prostitution, even in the fifteenth century BC, in Babylonia, as part of

fostering the cult of the goddess of Melita (the goddess of fertility). Later this custom passed to Phoenicia, and the rituals in honor of the goddess Astarte.¹⁴

Like everything else evolves, over time, so is the trafficking of women, this phenomenon of initially unorganized ritual ceremonies, sexual exploitation eventually got quite an organized form. The oldest temple brothel was according to the Sumerian city of Uruk, devoted daughter of the supreme god Anu, Ishtar. Prostitutes had a status of "damned," the impossibility of marriage, the impossibility of raising children, and condemned to isolation from the public.¹⁵ In ancient Greece, Solon was so organized - public house in which they served the state slaves, which were intimate with each visitor. „Dicteriada“ function for the middle class have taken the players of the flute, while the highest status enjoyed hetaeras ("comrade"), available only to educated beauty wealthiest citizens of Athens. In Rome, there was also organized prostitution. At the time of Emperor Tē in Rome itself there were about 23,000 prostitutes, and differed by class, from the lowest whore, prostibula than that served at inns and public houses, to the noble women who were intended for high-class citizens.¹⁶

However, sexual exploitation of enslaved persons in their expansion experiences during wars and armed conflicts, in all time periods. In this sense, we can talk about the phenomenon of prostitution and trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the environment, during the wars in former Yugoslavia.

Shop "white slavery" prohibited by the Convention is the first time the League of Nations on 18 May 1904th, and then the Convention of 04 May 1910, which referred only to a minor female faces. After that, once again banned the League of Nations Conventions of 30September 1921st and 11 October 1933rd year. First Convention which regulates the issue is Slavery Convention - Slavery Convention was adopted 1926th in Geneva, which is based on the provisions of the act of the General Conference Briselske (1889th to 1890th), and the same has been dedicated to eliminating the slave trade in Africa. This convention states are called upon to prevent and punish trade in "white slavery and exploitation of human beings, prostitution," even in cases where an adult and capable business people, regardless of skin color and race.

In addition to these international declarations and conventions adopted are a number of laws prohibiting human trafficking, regardless of whether the trade in women for prostitution or their men and women in the workforce. However, among the significant decisions of this kind belongs to the European Social Card. In accordance with it, the Council of Europe member states which have accepted the recommendations of this body, guaranteeing

¹⁴ Boskovic, Milo.: *Social pathology*, Faculty of Law, Novi Sad, 202, p. 276th

¹⁵ Adžajić, DA: *Prostitution in Bosnia and Herzegovina - the legal aspect, the criminal code subjects 3-4*, Faculty of Criminology, Sarajevo, 2020, p. 159th

¹⁶ Henriques, F.: *The history of prostitution*, Zagreb, 1968. see Boskovic, Milo.: *Social Pathology*, Faculty of Law, Novi Sad, 2002, p. 276th

¹³ *Trafficking - the most sinister aspect of globalization*, downloaded from [www. Ecology, net](http://www.Ecology.net) / other! *Trafficking*. Htm., Last visited in September 2007. year.

minimum social security to citizens. In this regard, the Ministerial Council meeting in Nice on the 2nd to 9th December 2000 adopted the Charter of Fundamental Rights (Charter of Fundamental Rights), which in Article 5 contains a prohibition of slavery and forced labor, including trafficking.¹⁷ In this regard, we note in particular the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which contains the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.¹⁸ In accordance with international declarations and conventions, all UN member states were obliged to adopt national laws and sanction trafficking on their territories. Based on the foregoing, we conclude that in all this there is a coupling of organized groups of poor and rich countries, leading to the internationalization of crime. Thus, globalization leads to a globalization of poverty and globalization of crime as a new contemporary forms of globalization, where trafficking is most sinister aspect of globalization.¹⁹

In 2009. year, border police discovered 381 face, which was 29.83% compared to 2008. year, when it was discovered 543 persons, who are pokušali enter or leave BiH.

Bosnia and Herzegovina in the fight against human trafficking

Previous experiences indicate BiH NATO, the greatest number of registered victims of trafficking who are foreign nationals in our country, they entered and remained in a lawful manner. It was concluded that the entry of a large number of victims of trafficking was illegal, while the second part sought to legalize their stay in the possession of forged travel documents, visas or residence permits. This fact was sufficient grounds to the competent authorities initiate, intensify supervision over the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, extra in this part of the burden shifted to the border police. In this sense, made the debate over immigration reform in BiH, based on, more complete protection of victims of trafficking. This primarily means that the adoption of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum²⁰ established a legal mechanism for the immediate expulsion of disabled victims if she does not have legal permission to stay and work. Pursuant to the aforesaid, we believe that the most important in order to prove general hypothesis, is to analyze the reports of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the Report on the Border Police in 2008. year²¹ in 2008. in illegal border crossing (input and output) are detected 543 faces, which is 36.19% less than in 2007. year when it was discovered face 851. Of the total number of detected faces 375 faces detected during the illegal entry in BiH, while at the illegal exit from BiH found 168 persons.

¹⁷ Crumb-Petrovic, N., *Trafficking in human beings as a specific form of female migration*. "Themis" No.1, Victimology Society of Serbia, Belgrade, 2002. page. 22nd

¹⁸ The Convention was signed in December 2000. year, will be discussed in more detail in subsequent chapters.

¹⁹ Trafficking - the most sinister aspect of globalization, downloaded from [www. Ecology, net / other! Trafficking htm.](http://www.Ecology.net/other/Trafficking.htm), Last visited, September 2009. year.

²⁰ The Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum (adopted 06.maja 2008th year, and shall enter into force eight days after publication in the Official Gazette of BiH)

²¹ Extract of report on the work of the Border Police in 2008. year

Table no. 1 Number of illegal entry and exit in BiH on the border with neighboring countries is shown in the table below:

Transfers ILLEGAL BORDER								
State	2008.	2007.	+/- (%)	Share in 2008. %	In BiH	Share %	In BiH	Share %
Croatia	331	519	-36,22	60,96	180	33,15	151	27,81
Montenegro	128	188	-31,91	23,57	119	21,92	9	1,66
Serbia	69	102	-32,35	12,71	61	11,23	8	1,47
Maritime transport	0	0	/	/	0	/	0	/
Air Traffic	15	42	-64,29	2,76	8	1,47	7	1,29
TOTAL	543	851	-36,19	100,00	368	67,77	175	32,23

Source: Excerpt of a report on the work of the Border Police in 2008.year

Of this number, at border crossings (total input and output) in 2008.years, registered a 185 (126 + at the entrance to the exit 59), and in 2009. Whatever. 110 (46 + at the entrance to the exit 64) persons illegally crossing the border and outside border crossing points (border area deep in the territory of BiH 20 km) in 2008. Whatever.358 (242 + at the entrance to the exit 116), in 2009. Whatever. 271 (142 + naulazu at exit 129) faces. From which to observe, that these data suggest a tendency to a larger number of illegal crossing the state border outside border crossing points.

In addition to the regular control, border lines, and documents on which it enters into Bosnia and Herzegovina, border police and special records are kept for nationals of countries of high migration risk. According to the report for the year 2008, the number of entries and exits of persons from countries with high migration risk across the state border in 2008. totaled 78 133 2009. The 77 514 persons. In 2008. Whatever. recorded the entry of a 40 982 in 2009. Whatever. 39 971 persons, while the number of those who came from Bosnia 37 151 in 208 years, and 37 543 in 2009, so the difference between input / output amounts to 3831 persons in 2008, or 9.35% or 2428 persons in 2009, from the number of registered entries.

Characteristic differences in inputs relative to output was recorded for the citizens of Turkey (2,162) and Serbia with the travel document of UNMIK (1,600), so that the citizens of these countries account for 98.20% of the difference.

Based on the number of entry and exit of nationals country high migration risk, and from our country, we established. Where that the most pronounced difference between input / output is recorded in our country's southern border with Montenegro, and it amounts to 47.75% of the number of registered entries (entry 1734 - Exit 906), as well as for the eastern part, where 31.13% fewer exits from BiH citizens from zemelja which are recorded, the number who entered our territory (6265 input - output of 4,315). The observed differences are related mainly to the citizens of Turkey (1604) and Serbia from the territory of Kosovo who entered our country with travel documents UNMIK (1,116).

These data from the report, refer to the entrances international - land border crossings, but if you analyze the traffic at the airports, we have a similar situation. At the international airports in BiH most pronounced difference between input / output refers to the citizens of Turkey (462) and Serbia with the travel document of UNMIK (403), while other nationalities, the difference is negative or insignificant.

Table No. 2 Nationals of certain countries with high migration risk that they entered / exit to / from Bosnia in 2008. The difference between input - output and compared with data from 2007.

Ordinal NO:	Citizenship	2007.			2008.		
		input	output	difference	input	output	difference
1	Armenia	58	53	5	79	75	4
2	Afghanistan	4	2	2	10	10	0
3	Algeria	20	20	0	41	38	3
4	Bangladesh	3	2	1	12	10	2
5	China	1013	947	66	1139	1186	-47
6	India	413	340	73	414	402	12
7	Iran	310	290	20	350	321	29
8	Iraq	95	127	-32	63	83	-20
9	Lebanon	1090	1188	-98	1045	1041	4
10	Morocco	28	18	10	29	27	2
11	Pakistan	166	146	20	155	136	19
12	Sri Lanka	31	14	20	23	21	2
13	Moldova	148	150	-2	174	150	24
14	Syria	140	136	4	175	154	21
15	Tunisia	53	32	21	64	53	11
16	Turkey	17355	16319	1036	24840	22678	2162
17	Serbia / Kosovo	13269	11298	1971	12365	10765	1600
18	Zimbabwe	4	1	3	4	1	3
TOTAL GP BiH		34203	31083	3120	40982	37151	3831

Source; excerpt of a report on the work of the Border Police in 2008. year

From the data of the period of 2007. - 2009. years, can draw the following conclusion. Citizens of the Republic of Turkey, as well as the citizens of Kosovo, the most frequent cases of an illegal transfer to Western Europe, as the starting point of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is supported by the fact that the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the most porous in the western part of Herzegovina and has a substantial number of individuals from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Croatian dealing with the organized evacuation of these people in other countries.

Trade in Narcotic Drugs

When investigating a phenomenon, it is necessary to determine the causes and circumstances under which manifested. Under the causes of drug trafficking refers to the facts and circumstances which usually leads to this phenomenon. In order to properly identify these causes and define this phenomenon must be viewed in a broader context, taking into account all peculiarities of the total of social relations in society and beyond. That means, they must analyze all aspects of social life that have or may have an impact on this negative and disturbing social phenomenon, as well as social relationships and connections between the subjects of this phenomenon.

Determining the cause of any phenomenon, it is a demanding task, and it is a very complex problem and requires a much broader and deeper analysis than that provided in this paper. It is the task of sociologists, psychologists and other professional bodies, which are meritorious to give a true assessment of this negative social phenomenon. However, we consider it necessary for me to try and give some general observations, in terms of identifying and defining them we perform for our scientific work.

Viewed from the standpoint of people who are consumers of drugs, the causes can be divided into objective and subjective nature. Under the objective causes shall include the causes that exist in society, and beyond, at the international level, which represent complex social phenomena and relations, events and opportunities, to which the individual does not have a significant influence, ie they exist outside of his consciousness and will.

The main objective causes primarily include economic and social inequalities between countries and regions and can be classified as follows:

- living conditions in the countries, which contribute to the existence of drug supply in the market;
- Causes in countries where narcotics are produced, which is reflected in the existence of markets for their placement;
- causes of the transit countries through which drugs are transferred, which implies good organization of mediation in their transfer and favorable conditions that exist in certain countries or regions, which allow easier and safer to switch from their country of origin to country of consumption;
- the existence of organized criminal networks that are engaged in for profit illegal transfer of drugs from countries

of origin, through transit countries, to countries where they have secured market.

Subjective reasons can be divided to:

- factors which include social environment, consumers and the financial possibilities of the existence of organized criminal networks

- factors of attraction (pull factors),¹ which imply a trend, something that is consumed at higher levels, etc

Suitable soil in the areas of some countries, especially those caused by the aftermath of the disintegration of countries affected by armed conflict, as was the case with the countries of former Yugoslavia, and arises from the following reasons:

- a large number of youth unemployment, which is particularly pronounced in transition countries, where a large number of jobs;
- Political reasons, such as globalization, changes in regimes, political instability, open borders, tightening visa regimes, transition, and the like;
- a feeling of insecurity, particularly economic;
- a sense of hopelessness, which is particularly evident in younger population groups who do not see the conditions for normal life, and decide to live in an imaginary world that they at least briefly, to drugs, etc.

Most consumers of drugs, originating from countries and areas that carry the above mentioned characteristics of poverty, unemployment, economic prospects. However, the drugs to such a "solution" did not come alone. It was imposed on them stories about the possibility of "escaping from reality," something that is fashionable, or about something that is in trend especially for youngsters. Ways and methods used to work traders and dealers are different, the goal remains the same - a huge profit from drug trafficking occurs. This reflects the problem of finding ways of preventing the spread of these dangerous for any society appear.

For a better understanding of the problem of combating drug traffic through border crossings, facing the members of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we will analyze the data from the Report on the work of state organs.

¹ Nikolic-Ristanovic, V. *Trafficking in Serbia and surrounding countries: scope, characteristics and causes*, Temidabr. And, of Belgrade, 2002., P. 9th

Types and quantities of seized drugs are given in the table below:

Type of Drugs	2007	2008	2009
Marijuana	49.740,026 gr	61,589 g	46.664,04 g
Marijuana - seed	112 pc +9,63 g	50 pc	13 pc
Marijuana - the stem	82 pc	149 pc	101 pc
Heroin	6,4 g	1.583 pc	1.694,74 g
Broazepam	1.219 pc	26 pc	691 pc
Diazepam	58 pc	98 pc	182 pc
Spid	1,9 gr	356,3 pc	0
Metadonsolucija 8 ml (bottle)	5 pc and 60 ml.	0	1 pc
Amphetamine	0	0,8 g	20,55 g
Ksalol	0	19 pc	0
Oxazepam	0	90 pc	0
Lekotam Bromazepamum	0	52 pc	0
Alprazolam Helex	0	32 pc	1 pc
Xanax Alprazolam	42 pc	6 pc	0
Bensedin 5-mg tablets	29 pc	0	0
Demeter	20 pc	0	0
Subutex	11 pc	0	0
Trodon	26 pc	0	0
Lexaurin	10 pc	45	0
Cocaine	0	cca 1,78 g	1.460,55
Hashish	0	2,1 g	7,4 g
Other		199 pc	1.119 pc

Source: Report on the Border Police for the years

Based on the data given in the table, we can see that the achievements in the field of detection of narcotics at border crossings is significant. Especially when one takes into account that the amount of drug that is trying to enter the country any less. This is probably the result of success in the work of border police, especially when we know that drug dealers in order to achieve the highest possible profits do not give up on markets that have previously won.

From previous exposure, which is related to a thematic analysis of the whole contribution of the border police in the fight against organized crime, terrorism and trafficking in narcotics and white slavery this study we can conclude the following. Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina fully justifies their existence and as such guarantee the security of our borders. In this sense, it is hoped that this paper will contribute to our effort to be seated close, crime conceptualization of the phenomenon of organized crime and trafficking spreads - the illegal migration and international crime, the violation of human rights and corresponding obligations of the state institutions. On the other hand, the review initiated concrete actions to a higher or different levels, aimed at combating human trafficking and the prevention thereof, to contribute to the development of an optimal system where the primary need for adequate protection of our borders to be satisfied.

Conclusion

To penetrate into the essence of the Border Service in Bosnia and Herzegovina and process the most important issues concerning this topic, we had to go back to studying the concept and nature of the border police. In doing so,

we must return to the geopolitical position of our country, its position in relation to countries with which it borders, laws governing border control and other laws. In addition to this they imposed a number of other issues that at first glance do not have an implicit connection with our theme, such as networks of political mobilization, network monitoring, network decision-making, regulation of cross-border cooperation, interdependence and post-industrial development. All of this is necessarily imposed addressing issues of globalization and its impact on certain activities, individuals or groups from the circuit and criminal backgrounds.

We found that the global institutionalization requires, more promising approach institutional different approaches as well as balancing and alignment between them. In doing so, none of these solutions are not road makes another impossible or unnecessary. In this regard, we concluded that the legal regulation of border control in full compliance with the strictes standards applied in EU countries and other developed democratic countries.

In our scientific research we set a clear argument that the state and the need to initiate the adoption of new laws at the national level and through new actions to be implemented at the borders of their country, to prevent criminal activity, punish perpetrators, launch the application of international rules and their adoption in the global community.

We found that numerous scientific disciplines sought to define the work of border police, but all these attempts have not resulted in attempting a universal definition of this occurrence. Instead, each discipline in this area is defined

in accordance with their knowledge, beliefs and needs, while the subject was conditioned by its own science. What

was particularly interesting, is that it is not yet established a unique position on the term of this phenomenon.

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