Enviromental crime as a factor of endangering national security

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Purpose
The object of research is an environmental crime, its causes, manifestations and consequences, and an indication of its relationship on national security.

Methodology
For this article, key qualitative methods, the descriptive method and contents analysis, as well as primary and secondary written sources, were applied. In analyzing relationships between environmental crime and national security, the method of direct observation was used to obtain relevant information from practice.

Findings
Following the changes in the understanding of national security as well as the understanding of security challenges, risks and threats, there is a need for critical review and analysis of some non-military factors which endangering national security. Author believes that special attention should be given to the influence of modern forms of criminal actions on the national security. In this context, the author analyzes the environmental crime as factor which endangering national security, at first determining concept and elements of national security, and then pointing to the conditions, causes and forms of crime emphasizing the ecological relationship between crime and national security.

Research limitations/implications
The results of research are limited to protection of national security from modern form of environmental crime, especially those countries which went through transition from communist/socialist to capitalist socio-political system.

Practical implications
Study can be used for developing a strategy for environmental crime prevention.

Originality/value
The article’s originality is evident in its exploration of influence modern forms of environmental crime on national security, and in offering new solutions in prevention of environmental crime.

Keywords: security, national security, environmental crime, environmental security

1 Introduction
We can say with certainty that the security is backing element of human society, from its foundation and to now days. People, individuals, human groups, organizations and institutions
always need to worry about their safety. This fact stems from the inherent instinct for self-preservation. In this respect, in all periods of development of human society, by social groups, certain activities undertaken to achieve, maintain and develop a level of security, in order to survive. So safety is especially important given the merger of the people in smaller or larger groups, ranging from family, ancestry communities, tribes, and states, international community etc..

Observing from the historical aspect of social life has always been filled with various forms of conflict, political, economic and military nature, characterized by use of force, and various forms of violence directed toward existence and survival of individuals and communities. So, till the end of twentieth century, the safety was observing in terms of security of the state, and primarily from the military point of view, or external threat to the security of a country. Recently, however, this view has changed considerably, first because there was a change in international relations, and because of the appearance of modern, non-military forms of threat to security, which takes a global character and call into question the existence and survival not only of the state, but and individuals, and even humanity as a whole. Therefore, most recently in the science of security focuses on some of the challenges, risks and threats non-military characters, including, of course, an important role of environmental crime as a factor endangering national security, about which would be given more words in further review.

2 The notion of national security

Before we embark on the definition of national security, it is necessary to determine what is generally considered by the safety, which requires an indication of what is meant by the term safety, security or noun. We also noted that determining the meaning of this term, additionally complicated by the fact that in Serbian language, as in most other languages use more terms. Thus, in the English language are used the terms security and safety, in the French language there are expressions sécurité and sûreté, in the Russian language there are the terms bezopasni and bezopasnost (Dimitrijevic, 1973:8). In Serbian language, there are in parallel using the both term bezbednost and sigurnost, although the these two terms are and are not synonyms. In fact, the term bezbednost is a coin of the words “without” and the “misery”, which would mean that bezbednost (security) is actually a term that indicates a particular feature of the subject which does not threaten any danger or distress, or that its existence and survival are not threatened by some danger. Another term also frequently used in Serbian language is the term sigurnost, which etymologically comes from the Latin word “Securitas” which means the absence of risk, certainty, confidence, fearlessness, protection and so on. (Masleša, 2001:4). From the above we can conclude that the term sigurnost has a much broader meaning then the term bezbednost (security). Namely, while the bezbednost implies the absence of any threat to the subject, the term sigurnost may have two meanings. The first meaning of this term is identified with the meaning of the term bezbednost, while the second meaning of this term can be used to feature a reliable person who may be trusted, or whose behavior is certain no matter the circumstances of the situation. Therefore, we conclude that the these two terms can be identified only in the first sense of the term bezbednost (security)

There are many different opinions among theorists of science of security about what is meant by security. According to one group of theorists, security means a condition in the community, organization, institution or a specified area, characterized by no existing some threats or dangers. By the other group, security are considered and some of the activities, measures and actions that the entities (individuals, social groups, organizations and institutions) take in order to achieve,
preserve and develop required level of security. Some theorists identify this term with the security system of organizations and institutions formed to conduct security concerns. Also, this term is used to denote a certain feeling of individuals and social groups about possible threaten and danger. Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the theory talks about security as condition, as well as function, security as need, security as the interest, security as an organization and security as the feeling. Such complexity in the meaning of the term security, greatly hinders giving a comprehensive definition that would include all its aspects, which would again be denied the extra listing and description. In the narrow sense of perspective, the security is considered a specific condition that is characterized by the absence of danger to people, individuals, social groups and communities. In a broader sense of observing, security covers the activities of certain subjects taken in order to achieve this condition, then the system of organizations and institutions that are responsible for undertaking these activities, as well as a feeling or perception by the individuals and social groups. According to the professor dr. Predrag Ilic opinion, the definition of security should include not only the desirable situation, and what the people or social groups, organizations and institutions undertake to be achieved and, also, what impact, as well as positively and negatively to that condition. In this context, he defines the national security as "the totality of objective and subjective factors (events, relations and processes, institutions and activities) of which depend on the survival, stability and normal functioning of a country - its constitutional and legal order, territory integrity, independence and sovereignty, Human rights and freedoms of individuals and social groups, and other essential values of residents in the state)".

This way figure out the definition of national security as its constituent elements include:

- The protection of a state of all military and non-military threats that come out of its borders, from the international environment (external security);
- The protection of constitutional and legal system of the armed rebellion, separatist and other subversive activities of internal extremists (internal security);
- The protection of human rights and property of citizens (individual safety);
- The protection of individual identity and development of social groups (societal security);
- Protection of economic order and the living standards of people (economic security);
- The protection of people and buildings from fire, flood, earthquakes, storms and other natural disasters (civil protection);
- Protection of human health (health security);
- Environmental protection (environmental security).

2.1 Environmental security

Based on the above we can see that the protection of the environment (environmental security), is the basic part of the national security. The question is what is meant by environmental security? As the issue of security in general, and the issue of national security, and in this regard, there is plenty of disagreement about what comprises environmental security. Environment includes natural and artificial environment. Natural environment, or biosphere is a system of interconnected factors that the man had no influence in the process of its creation. The basic feature of such systems is a process of continuous flow of solar energy and circulation of matter. This continuous process of exchange of matter and energy between living and inanimate components is the "metabolism" of the environment. The biosphere is divided into living and
inanimate part in the lives of the natural environment including plants, animals and microorganisms, and in the inanimate part of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and pedosphere. Artificial environment, or as some authors call tehnosphere, includes environment created by man's natural environment adapt to their needs. Therefore, artificial or tehnosphere was taken from nature, processed so that it serves to satisfy human needs. It consists of the cities, villages, all other forms of settling a particular space, houses, buildings, streets, etc. Then, supporting the energy, transport, water supply, sewerage, as well as certain resources or objects that are used to meeting human needs. According to all above mentioned, environment can be defined as the totality of natural conditions and anthropogenic creation in which humans and other living beings can live and work together.

The term of environmental security is relatively recently in use, particularly efforts to serious environmental problems in integrating the concept of national security are linked to a 80-year of the twentieth century. Standpoint of a number of authors that the environmental security should be integrated into the term of national security, was met with sharp criticism of traditionalists, who have looked through a national security issue to protect the state from military threats to other countries. However, as already stated demilitarization of security risks and threats to environmental security is more and more points as an element of national security. In this regard, some authors have tried to bring endangering environment with the occurrence of inside the border of state instability and international conflict. Environment can be a conflict source, whether it is a nature that is preserved and quality, whether it was a disturbing and reduction of natural resources (Boskovic, 2010:26). Namely, the environment, which is rich in natural sources of food, water and energy is a sound basis for the development of a social community, which as such by other countries may pose a threat or barrier to the realization of national interests in terms of conquest and exploitation of foreign natural resources. Non-renewable natural resources have long been the focus of interest of leading world powers, that their exhaustion trying to politicize the show as well with global issues, noting that exploitation of these resources can not be treated as inside state question. On the other hand, polluted the environment negatively affects the stability and socio-economic development of a community. Disrupted the environment may result in endangering life and health, impoverishment, increasing migration, the emergence of monopolistic behavior, etc., which further leads to destabilization and conflict within the community.

Therefore, increasing the vulnerability of the environment as well as the growing influence of the environment on social-economic relations in society, have the consequence that the environmental security slowly out to the forefront as one of the key segments in achieving and maintaining desired level of national security.

According to the narrow understanding of the concept of security, environmental security that we could define as a desirable condition in which there is no danger to normal functioning and life of humans and other living beings. While the broader understanding of the concept of security, which requires the inclusion of both factors and entities that operate in that condition, the environmental security defined as environment in which there is a balance of objective and subjective factors which act in a way that allows or does not endanger life and the survival of humans and other living beings.

This definition of environmental security, as its elements, include protection from all forms of air, water and land pollution.

The air is a necessary component for life and other living beings. Since air is a mixture of gases that makes the atmosphere, and consists of about four fifths nitrogen, one fifth oxygen and very small amounts of noble gases such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen, ozone, water vapor and various
impurities. Air pollution is primarily reflected in the reduction of oxygen necessary for breathing. Then, increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the air (carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, soot and the like. Air pollution has resulted, first, endangering health, and the increasing occurrence of respiratory disease (bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, etc.), and certain climatic and atmospheric changes that could endanger the ecological balance. These changes have resulted in the appearance of "acid rain", the creation of "ozone hole" which can pollute water and soil, which in turn has resulted in endangering lives of people and other living beings.

Water is also a necessary element of life and survival of humans and other living beings. Pollution of water is reflected in the reduction of water quality in the presence of chemical compounds that result from the production process or as waste. The consequences of pollution, the first decrease amount of water necessary for a normal and healthy lives and then the threat, and even the extinction of plant and animal life in rivers, lakes, seas. In addition, waste water also pollute the land itself.

Land is the surface layer of the earth's crust and is one of the renewable natural resource. However, an increasing negative influence of man (the application of organic and mineral fertilizers, industrial and municipal waste, motor vehicles), comes to pollution and even to permanent destruction of arable land. The land is polluting chemical elements and compounds that interfere with mineral content of the soil, which affects plant growth, which threatens plant life. Also, pollution of agricultural crops toxic substances through food endangers life and health of people and animals.

To what extent will the environment be balanced, first of which depends on the extent to which its natural resources are used, then the relationship of man and social groups and communities to the environment. In today's stage of development of human society characterized by very rapid progress of science and technology, the introduction of new technologies, the use of new and powerful energy sources, construction of a huge number of industrial facilities and expansion of urban areas, almost impossible to find the environment in which there is complete balance. Basically it is a lesser or greater extent disturbed or unbalanced. The degree of environmental imbalances expressed modalities:

- Pollution,
- Vulnerability,
- Destruction.

Pollution is the lowest level of violate environmental balance or condition of the environment can still provide self-reproduction. Vulnerability is a slightly higher level of violate environmental balance, it is such a situation in which a natural environmental self-reproduction significantly reduced, and human intervention is required in order to allow it. The destruction, the highest level of violate environmental balance, is state when some ecosystems are destroyed so such that can not be renewed, even with the intervention of man.

The violate environmental balance, has the following consequences: the demographic explosion, increased mortality, the emergence of poverty, new and unexplored disease, destruction of nature, depletion and waste of natural resources, climate change (greenhouse effect, acid rain, ozone holes, etc..), threat reproduction of plant and animal species and so on.

### 2.2 Environmental crime

Environmental crime is a special kind of crime that has resulted in pollution of water, air and soil
to a greater extent or over a wider area, which endanger human life and human health or cause the destruction of plant or animal life larger scale. Under environmental crime in the strictest sense, we consider those crimes to which the primary feature that threaten or violate basic environmental values, which are directly related to the general protection object of criminal law, and that is the human right to a healthy environment, as well as its constituent element. In a broader sense, consider those criminal acts, which although intended to protect primarily other goods but in specific situations have the dual nature, because they also can violate some environmental good: water, air, land, plant or animal life, in the wider area or to a greater extent (Joldzic, 1995:17). Accordingly in the narrow sense the environmental crime refers to criminal acts against the environment from Chapter XXIV of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia: pollution of the environment (Article 260), not taking environmental protection measures (Article 261), illegal construction and putting into operation of facilities and plants that pollute the environment (Article 262), damage to facilities and equipment for environmental protection (Article 263), damage to the environment (Article 264), destruction, damage, removal of foreign countries and enter into the land of a protected natural goods (Article 265), bringing dangerous goods into the country and illegal processing, disposal and storage of dangerous substances (Article 266), prohibited the construction of nuclear facilities (Article 267), violation of right to information about the state of the environment (Article 268); killing and abuse of animals (Article 269), transmission of infectious diseases in animals and plants (Article 270); negligent provision of veterinary assistance (Article 271), production of harmful means for the treatment of animals (Article 272), pollution of food and water for food and animal feeding (Article 273); devastation of forests (Article 274); forest theft (Article 275); illegal hunting (Article 276); illegal fishing (Article 277). In many of these criminal acts perpetrators are official and responsible persons of legal entities.

In a broader sense, environmental crime can be considered also those criminal acts which are incriminated in the other groups of criminal acts, such as crimes against public health from the Chapter XXIII of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia (production and placing on the market harmful products (Article 256); negligent performance review of foodstuffs (Article 257), pollution of drinking water and foodstuffs (Article 258)), or criminal acts against the general safety and property in Chapter XXV of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia (illegal handling of explosive and flammable materials (Article 286); unauthorized acquisition and endangering security with nuclear materials (Article 287)).

Environmental crime is characterized by: latency, mass, dynamism and high degree of specialization and professionalization, organization, internationality, flexibility in relation to emerging changes in the socio-political and economic relations in society, as well as high dark figure.

Taking into account the above mentioned features, as well as the dynamics of motion of this kind criminal expression, we can safely say that the mass is it’s main characteristics. In fact, every day, all over the world make a huge number of crimes in the area of environmental crime. Such a situation, or occurrence and expansion of environmental crime is mostly associated with the development of science and technology, introducing new technology, using new and powerful energy sources, construction of a huge number of industrial plants and the development of large urban areas. So, just the development of science and technology, and application of scientific and technological achievements make this form of crime features such as latency, dynamic, flexibility, specialized, professionalized and organized. Also, the fact that industrial development is in the expansion in almost all parts of the world, give this form of criminality international character. In addition, the international character of environmental crime is reflected in the fact
that the consequences of this kind of criminal expression doesn’t know borders. Expansion of environmental crime also contributes to the economic interest that brings the application of modern scientific and technological achievements. Namely, the huge profits that some multinational companies using the so-called exercise “dirty technologies”, pushed into the background threat to the environment. So, that individuals, social groups and even governments do not devote enough attention to endangering environmental security. Environmental crime, particularly its organized forms affect the underdeveloped countries which intend to make a profit resort to storage, or building a factory for recycling waste and toxic substances. In this way the underdeveloped countries are becoming landfill highly developed countries that consume huge amounts of money to get rid of substances that pollute the environment. In addition to this method, highly developed countries are exempt “dirty technologies”, so that instead of recycling obsolete products in their own country, they send them to poor countries in the form of grants, and humanitarian assistance. Recently in the export of “dirty technologies” there are more and more participation of the various criminal organizations, which in this field see an opportunity for profit. In fact, some of the world pharmaceutical companies pay for the services of criminal organizations, for illegal release of radioactive and toxic waste. For this reason, transportation, smuggling and disposal of radioactive and toxic waste is becoming increasingly dominant form of environmental crime. This is done by a criminal organization smuggled toxic waste to the territory of underdeveloped countries, where it illegally stored. One of the ways of illegal release of the mentioned waste is that it loads on ships which are then transported to the sea where criminal organization emissions waste into the sea, or using dynamite to sank entire ship with all cargo into the sea. In this way, criminal organizations and drug companies earn huge profits, to avoid paying expensive recycling procedures, or storage of waste. In fact, costs of legal delays of hazardous waste are by 95% higher than the cost of illegal disposal of mentioned waste, except high costs of legal procedures for recycling this waste, on the expansion of this kind of manifestation of criminal influence and the increasing amount of highly toxic waste in developed countries and less space in the existing plants for recycling. According to analysis from 2003., the only area of the European Union a year left approximately 150 million tons of highly toxic waste of which only 15% of legal delays or recycled. Also, the interest of criminal organizations in this form of criminal manifestation, contributes to the expansion of illegal transportation, smuggling and disposal of hazardous waste. Dealing with this kind of environmental crime makes possible to realize very large profits with minimal investment and minimal risk of disclosure. Namely, the waste is usually placed in remote areas that are sparsely populated or uninhabited, so that this criminal activity can take place unnoticed for a year, and undisturbed, until the appearance of visible negative effects on ecosystems and humans (Korac 10/09:8). Also, mild punitive policy towards offenders of this type of crime is increasingly affected by the fact that organized criminal change over their criminal activities in the field of environmental crime. The latest example of such a criminal action is the case of discovering sunken 30 ships laden with toxic and radioactive waste by the criminal organizations “Ndrageta” in the Mediterranean Sea. In this case there is a danger that the plankton already absorbed radioactivity so that it could expand into the food chain, which poses a serious threat to conservation and environmental protection in this area. Illegal trade in flora and animals species is also part of the organized forms of environmental crime, which often threatens the environmental or national security. It is about organized criminal activity which is together with the drug trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling of arms and ammunition, and smuggling and disposal of radioactive and toxic waste one of the most profitable form of crime. The subject of this kind of criminal manifestation are the wild animals (alive and dead), plants and their by-products (ivory, fur, caviar, reptile skins, coral, etc.). In the
In the case of live animals the main beneficiaries are laboratories, while for some rare animals are interested collectors, animals fans and, rarely, zoological gardens (Kesetovic 04/09:45). This type of illegal trade carries a potential threat to the environment and national security. Illegal trade in wild animals can harm the eco system and the introduction of harmful foreign species. Foreign species can affect human health, animals and plants, causing significant economic and environmental damage. The result is disappearance of endangering local species. On the other hand due to the enormous revenues that carries this type of environmental crime except criminal organizations, in this criminal activity are included some terrorist, insurgent and extremist groups, which in this way coming to the funds necessary to finance their terrorist activities. In addition, far-reaching result of environmental crimes have resulted in the appearance of enormous fear in the population, further increasing its social danger. Precisely this characteristic of his skillful attempt to exploit terrorists misuse of scientific and technological achievements, and performance of environmental tort cause fear among the population in order to force the government and political officials to commit to certain concessions. For this reason, almost all countries of the world fear the possibility that weapons of mass destruction come into the hands of terrorists. Under the weapons of mass destruction mean the toxic fumes, various radioactive materials, chemical and mass biological agents whose use can result in a short time in a matter of life on Earth because of its destructive power and the subsequent nuclear, chemical and biological effects that can not be controlled or stopped (Beridan, Tomic, Kreso 2001:262). Therefore, the possibility of misuse of weapons of mass destruction by serving terrorist also poses a serious threat to national security of each country with regard to their action may cause mass casualties, mass destruction of people, material goods, animal and plant life.

Apart from the above relation between environmental crime and threats to national security, from the standpoint of protecting and preserving national security are particularly interesting conflicts caused by threatening the environment. The environmental degradation and lack of resources at the local and regional level can contribute to endangering of national security by causing political instability or violent conflict. In this regard, there is a need for hiring subjects which protect the national security of environmental crime. The condition of environmental security is the interaction of social systems and the environment in which all individuals have equal and reasonable access to goods originating from the environment in which there are mechanisms for solving an environmental crises and conflicts. Conflicts that may arise in connection with the issue of environmental security threats related to the conflicts associated with massive legal and illegal migration, shortage and conquest resources and ecological marginalization and environmental conflicts, due to fundamental global environmental change.

In the end we can conclude that there is a strong correlation between environmental degradation and threat to the vital state and national values and interests.

2.3 Suggestions of prevention environmental crime

According to the European Council of 2001, crime prevention includes all measures to reduce or otherwise contributes to the quantitative and qualitative reduction of crime and feelings of insecurity among citizens, either through directly deterring criminal activities or through policies and interventions designed to reduce potential for crime and the causes of crime. This includes the work of the Government, the competent authorities, local authorities, judicial bodies, associations of professionals and skilled individuals, private, NGOs, scientists and the public aided by the media and so on.

Crime prevention is one of the inevitable opposition activities in the field of crime. The
prevention consists of the two things. First, prevention means intervention. Act preventively means to intervene in a certain way and certain assets. This means that when we talk about prevention, in fact think in such a concept of social intervention which is realized before the manifest of unwanted phenomena. Accordingly, the crime prevention consider the use of all available means and measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of any of the forms of criminality (Krivokapic 2008:42). Therefore, it means the prevention of crime committing criminal acts and other deviant behavior, however, prevention also involves subjective social engagement of all stakeholders to undertake a whole system of measures and actions in order to remove as indirect, and direct, objective and subjective factors, conditions and causes of criminal or delinquent behavior of individuals or social groups. Thus understood definition of crime prevention is undoubtedly correct, but is also very extensive. But we agree that, in terms of definition, it only acceptable, because it would prevent any limitation of any of the popular modes, means denial or rejection of alternative modes of action and vice versa. Preventive activity is undertaken by almost all state and social institutions, social organizations, and institutions (family, schools, various associations, NGOs, social welfare agencies, representative bodies of socio-political communities, etc.). However, a number of authors under preventive involve only one type of activity that is undertaken to prevent the crime from the public and local communities (not from the police). Although in modern criminology and under the term of crime prevention, usually implies that the police really do not act preventively, but some specific activities of the police, in its essence can be understood as a preventive. Effective prevention of environmental crime by the competent authorities and institutions, requires, above all, a quality strategy for combating this form of criminality and the protection and preservation of the environment. However, it should be noted that development of a quality strategy to significantly hamper the problems, such as unspecified authority and responsibility of the competent authorities, is very poor coordination and cooperation between entities involved in combating and prevention of this kind of criminal manifestation and general environmental protection, very mild punitive policy towards offenders of environmental crime, an insufficient number of professionally trained personnel and the etc.

One of the most practical effective ways for the prevention of environmental crimes, it would be the formation of environmental police whose jurisdiction is focused on prevention of environmental crime, and generally protect and preserve the environment, and environmental security (Maľis Sazdovska 2005:17). However, it should be noted that unlike the classic crime, prevention and combating of which belongs to the exclusive jurisdiction of the police, conceptual basis for the suppression and prevention of criminal acts in connection with pollution of the environment are set much further. This fact is the result of specific, exceptional complexity and danger of this kind of crime in which detection an isolated use of criminalistic enforcement methods would not be even close enough to lead to positive results. Of course, conclusively is that the police are the one who should have the biggest role and importance in the prevention of environmental crime, and protecting and preserving the environment. But at the same time, in this respect, apart from police authorities, an extremely important role of various inspections (environmental, agricultural, forestry, water management, sanitary, geological, etc.). And institutes (hydro-meteorological, Institute of Public Health). In this regard, it is necessary to be created a strong cooperation between the police and these organizations and institutions.

Preventive action police in the field of environmental crime prevention is achieved by permanent presence on the ground, so authorities of the police may see occurrence that can lead to pollution of the environment on a larger scale and take measures and actions to resolve the endangering factors. Also, the police undertake a range of operational and tactical measures and actions by
persons who have committed a criminal act of environmental crime, in order to prevent re-
criminal activity to the detriment of the environment.
Preventive role of police in the prevention of environmental crime reflected through informing
and educating the public, and raising environmental awareness and the formation of citizens. 
Formation and raising environmental awareness include:
- Ecological knowledge (theoretical dimension);
- Assessing the environmental situation (value size);
- Environmental behavior (practical dimension).

Ecological knowledge is the basic element in the process of forming and raising environmental
awareness. That is the total knowledge to whom is possible to get by the direct perception of
environment condition. So, there are basic knowledge about nature, the concept of the
environment, its characteristics, as well as the need and importance of establishing an ecological
balance. The ecological knowledge also includes knowledge about specific holders and the
various forms of ecological balance in certain areas (such as in rural and urban).

Estimation of environmental situation is also one of the important segments of the environmental
awareness of citizens. It is about establishing a system of values both in society and for
individuals who need to protect the environment of the capital, and economic and political
interests. In fact, based on knowledge of current environmental problems, the citizens need to
form attitudes or opinion which condemns any act which damages the ecological balance. So, in
this system of values of environmental protection is one of the primary values in relation to the
growth of industrial production and related phenomena that cause environmental pollution.

Ecological behavior, it seems the third part of environmental awareness. Relates primarily to the
acceptance of responsibility by society, community groups and individuals for the specific
condition of the environment. In fact, the acceptance of specific responsibilities by the society,
community groups and individuals, means practically commitment to solving environmental
problems in a particular environment.

So, on the basis of the above we can conclude that the environmental awareness of citizens is
kind of behavior of social groups and individuals, which is based on the real perceptions of
specific environmental conditions, and such a value system that contributes to environmental
protection.

In this form of preventive action the police often work with a variety of associations,
nongovernmental organizations, citizens' movements, educational institutions, local authorities
and the like.

Environmental crime prevention requires continuous monitoring and control and monitoring of
critical areas. For this inhibition, we require to conduct a detailed analysis of the status and trends
of environmental pollution. Including identification of existing and potential polluters, as well as
the ways in which these subjects pollute the environment and taking measures for their removal
or disabling of environmental degradation. To this end made the so-called environmental map,
which accurately indicate the critical areas, as well as existing and potential polluters, as subjects
of environmental protection provides continuous control and monitoring of the state
environmental safety throughout the area.

Successful prevention of environmental crimes is based on the collection and exchange of
information on pollutants, and actual environmental situation. Namely, in order to take timely
preventive measures and specific action or achieve cooperation between the subjects of
environmental protection is necessary to continuously collect and exchange information on the
degree of vulnerability of the environment in a particular area. In this regard, it is desirable to
create a unified information system in relation to environmental torts.
The police work in the field of environmental crime prevention consists of a series of operational-tactical measures and actions, especially in certain areas of environmental protection, such as air pollution, traffic and transportation of explosives and other hazardous materials, fire protection and the like. In that sense, members of police, specifically the traffic police, are authorized to exercise control of technical safety car, so they can take measures and actions to control emissions and degree of pollution of air, also for the same purpose can be made and control of authorized equipment and technical services of vehicles. In addition, their responsibilities and exercise the control over freight vehicles, in terms of test loads, loads of content, supporting documentation and the like. In this way the police can make a preventive effect in relation to environmental crime, because a freight vehicles are always used for transportation of radioactive and toxic wastes, explosives and other dangerous substances which are harmful to the environment. So, the police is the one who can determine whether the case of transporting these goods followed the legal provisions relating to the exercise of these activities, or whether there is a danger to the pollution of the environment, and therefore may take some repressive measures and thus prevent environmental pollution. In a similar way to the police preventive effect achieved in the field of environmental protection from fire or explosion. Prohibiting the use of certain funds and weapons, and licensing for handling explosive materials and weapons, the police in part influence the reduction of opportunities for the emergence of fire and explosion, which results in environmental protection. In addition to these examples, police in cooperation with the inspection agencies make proposals and solutions for making specific laws that contain provisions on the measures and actions for environmental protection, and thus create a role in the prevention of environmental crime.

We would also noted that the successful action of the police and other entities in the field of prevention of environmental crimes in addition to these conditions, pre-conditioned by the willingness or desire of the current government to preserve a healthy environment as a priority. A clear desire and willingness of government to preserve the ecological balance is reflected in the direction of the relationship of society to nature or the creation of environmental policy. Environmental policy is a system of social activities undertaken by the state, social groups, organizations and institutions towards the direction of relations of society to nature, and to protect and improve the environment.

Thus, environmental policy has a number of constituent elements:

- guidance,
- subjects (carriers of activities)
- activity
- goal.

Guidance direction as the first element of the ecological policy that is reflected in the procedure aimed at changing behavior of society in the protection and preservation of the environment. Subjects are those factors who implement by awareness an activities in the field of environmental protection. The third element of environmental policy are all those activities undertaken by the state, social groups or individuals in the field of environmental protection. The goal of environmental policy can be seen from the primary and secondary aspects. The primary goal of environmental policy is to protect and improve the environment, a secondary goal of environmental policy involves solving specific environmental problems in a particular community.
To be effective in the field of environmental protection, environmental policy must be based on certain principles, or principles to be applied in any situation in which is decided on a specific environmental problem, and are that the following principles:

- Integrity,
- Prevention,
- Preservation of natural resources,
- Sustainable Development
- Liability of polluters and their legal successors,
- "Polluter pays"
- "User pays"
- Subsidiary of responsibility,
- Incentive measures
- Informing the public,
- Protect the right to a healthy environment and access to justice.

The principle of integrity requires the harmonization of plans, regulations, and in general all activities related to environmental protection both at national and regional and local level, then the application of these regulations through permit systems, determining the necessary technical and other standards, by providing subsidies and other incentives by applying measures to protect the environment.

The principle of prevention requires that each activity before it takes must be planned so that its undertaking results in the least possible changes in the environment. For example, when building a factory or industrial plant, is known in advance that their work will result in environmental pollution. Therefore, it is necessary that the current government, through the legislature impose such standards that would ensure the protection of the environment from the use of dirty technologies, and generally negative impact of industrialization on the ecological balance. In addition, it is still in the process of designing such facilities provide a real danger to the environment that will cause the operation of industrial plants, and even then require implementation of measures to protect the environment from the start of operation of the plant (various types of filters, purifiers, etc.), otherwise any subsequent actions to protect the environment from this type of pollution will have a much weaker effect. Unfortunately, in practice, it is often happens that environmental protection is neglected, either because of a large profit, or of other economic and political interests of the current government.

The principle of preserving natural resources is reflected in the use of natural resources under conditions and in a way that ensures the preservation of ecological balance. Acting on this principle is particularly important when using non-renewable and renewable natural resources.

Respect for the principles of sustainable development provides the use of natural and man-made values in a way that contributes to preserving and protecting the environment.

The principle liability of polluters and its legal successor states that every natural or legal person who endanger the ecological balance of this behavior is responsible according to the law.

The principle of "polluter pays" requires that each pollutant which by his activities threaten the environment, must pay a fee on behalf of the destruction of the environment.

The principle of "user pays" requires that everyone who uses natural resources shall pay the real
According to the principle of subsidiary responsibility of the state or its organs in accordance with their capabilities required to eliminate environmental effects in cases where the polluter is unknown or when the environmental damage from sources that are outside its territory.

The principle use of incentive measures requires the application of methods, techniques, tools and equipment that encourage industry to invest in environmental protection. One example is the inclusion of environmental costs in the price of products and services, then part of the funds collected from fees for environmental protection in return payer financing of equipment for pollution control and improving technology to reduce pollution.

Application of the principle of protection of the right to a healthy environment and access to justice, with the possibility of social groups or individuals through associations, organizations entitled to the environment before a competent court in accordance with legal regulations.

From all above mentioned we can conclude that the effective prevention of environmental crime is unthinkable without raising environmental awareness, as well as adequate environmental policy, which should guarantee full protection of the environment from all forms of threats.

3 Conclusions

In the end we can conclude that the system of national security should be placed so that the successful care of all security levels (external security, internal security, individual security, societal security, economic security, civil protection, health, safety and environmental safety).

Also, we can conclude that in the system of national security, special attention must be focused precisely on the protection and preservation of ecological safety because the expansion of environmental crime became a necessary evil and its consequences are far-reaching and almost Fatal.

Namely, people are necessarily directed to the use of natural resources to ensure their survival and existence, therefore, conscious of a greater or lesser extent of damage to the environment. The increasing industrialization of society and the increasing use of scientific and technological achievements in human life, will inevitably result in environmental pollution. On the other hand, the demographic explosion has resulted in an increasing need for food and other living needs, which also results in reduction of natural resources. Furthermore, longer life expectancy of people has resulted in population growth and changing age structure (large number of elderly people), which arises the need for a greater number of medical interventions, which further results in the accumulation of medical waste and other toxic waste. In addition to the fact a particular threat to ecological security is the possibility of misuse of weapons of mass destruction. Finally, a conclusion can be noted that environmental protection is an indispensable factor for internal stability and security of a community. Consequently, environmental crime, in view of its specificity is very much a serious threat to national security. Namely, unlike the other factors endangering national security, such as various forms of domestic extremism, environmental crime is much pernicious which results in considerable difficulties in combating and preventing this kind of criminal manifestations. Also, unlike other security challenges, risks and threats to environmental crime, it threatens to endanger life and health of all members of a particular community, regardless of gender, race, nationality and religious affiliation. In addition, the consequences of this kind of criminal manifestation is the widespread and it is very difficult to eliminate, in some cases it is almost impossible to remove.
4 Literature


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