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Category: Original scientific paper
Title: INFORMATION DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED:
 LENGTHY PROCEDURES DENY THE RIGHT TO ACCESS
 INFORMATION

Author(s): Jurij Toplak, Boštjan Brezovnik
Affiliation: Faculty of Law, University of Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia
Key words: freedom of information, access to information, transparency, right to know, reasonable time, European Convention on Human Rights, Slovenia, Croatia
Abstract: European Court of Human Rights ruled in 2016 that the European Convention on Human Rights includes a right to access information held by public authorities. While according to international documents the procedures for accessing information should be 'rapid', the courts have yet to rule on what 'rapid' means and when the procedures are so long that they violate rights of those asking for information. This article analyses the length of proceedings in access to information cases in Slovenia and Croatia. It shows that these two countries do not have a system of effective protection of rights because the authorities can easily delay disclosure of information for several years. It argues that lengthy procedures violate the right to access the information and the freedom of expression. It then presents solutions for improving access to information procedures in order for them to become 'rapid'.

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References: 14 *Tables:*2 *Figures:* 4
Category: Original scientific paper
Title: HIDDEN INFORMATION IN PAINTINGS THAT
 MANIFESTS ITSELF IN THE NEAR INFRARED SPECTRUM

Author(s): Jana Žiljak Gršič¹, Lidija Tepeš Golubić¹, Denis Jurečić², Maja Matas²
Affiliation: Zagreb University of Applied Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia¹; Faculty of Graphic Arts, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia²
Key words: Z-green colorants, hidden information, NIR camera, VZ animation, infrared painting, security information
Abstract: For each pigment and dye, we associate information about their absorption of light in the near infrared spectrum (NIR) at 1000 nm. Generally, pigments red, yellow, cyan blue, orange, white and "drap" (sandy brown) do not absorb NIR light. The NIR camera does not distinguish, recognize or "see" them, so the NIR photo is white. Such colors are marked with the letter "V" (visual, VIS). The area of green pigments (in our language, "zeleno" = green) is very different considering the absorption properties of

NIR radiation. Some green pigments strongly absorb NIR radiation, while some green pigments absorb very little. That is why we have introduced the acronym Z as numerical information on the absorption of NIR light for all colorants, with a range from zero to ten. Painters are trained to mix colors with respect to their Z values. Dual images are produced. The NIR camera separates the drawing, the image, depending on the amount of Z color. The painter succeeds in arranging the colors so discreetly that two images are taken in the same place, one of which is seen by the naked eye, while the other requires an NIR camera to be seen. The idea of a VIS / NIR painting is accepted with the realization that there are many video surveillance (NIR) cameras around us: on the streets, in restaurants, in banks, in public entrances and entrances to private houses in general. The NIR design is used on documents, diplomas and banknotes as a general security method in graphic technology.

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References: 31 *Tables:*0 *Figures:* 0
Category: Original scientific paper
Title: INFLUENCE OF THE BUDGETARY LAW ON STATE
 MANAGEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE
 DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Author(s): Imeda A. Tsindeliiani, Olga N. Gorbunova, Tatiana A. Vershilo, Vitaly V. Kikavets, Oksana A. Palozyan, Kirill A. Pisenko, Elena S. Matyanova
Affiliation: Russian State University of Justice, Moscow, Russia
Key words: Financial Law; Budget Law; State Administration; Digital Economy; Budget Control; Models of State Intervention in the Economy; Budgetary Regulation of Public Procurement; Budget Legislation; Budget-Related Innovations
Abstract: The subjects of this study are the effectiveness of budget innovations in the field budgetary rule making and the role of the government in shaping fiscal policy in a digital economy. The article makes a case for new approaches to budget formation, for the enhanced use of budgetary levers to boost socio-economic development in the context of global digitalization. In order to make the influence of social informatization on economic development more effective, the economy has to move to a flat (network) management model. The problems of budget control are analyzed.

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References: 15 *Tables:*5 *Figures:* 5
Category: Preliminary Communication

Title: DIGITAL COMPETENCES OF TEACHERS AND ASSOCIATES AT HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Author(s): Mirela Müller, Melita Aleksa Varga

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Key words: digital competence, higher educational institutions in the Republic of Croatia, application of modern technology in teaching, purpose of applying new technologies.

Abstract: One of the basic competences for lifelong learning is the development of digital competence, and especially at higher education institutions. There are long-term goals in economic and social progress in form of initiatives related to the ensuring the multiple information education. Due to the fact that there is not sufficient research aimed at assessing the initial state of information literacy within higher education institutions in Croatia, the goal of the present research is to determine the level of knowledge, more precisely the digital competence of teachers and educators in higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia, the frequency of their usage of modern technologies in teaching, and to explain the necessity of implementing the multimedia and e-learning training programmes at different faculties. The research was conducted on a representative sample (N = 1800) of teachers and associates at higher education institutions in the Republic of Croatia working in different departments in Osijek, Split and Zagreb. An online questionnaire was used to examine the level of their digital competence, and the frequency and the method of using modern technologies in teaching. The results of the research show that teachers and associates working at technical faculties are more competent in conducting their research scientific work and use the modern technologies significantly more than teachers and associates working in the area of social sciences and humanities. The results show that more than 70% of teachers and associates are assessing themselves as being digitally competent in the use of computers and new technologies, and over 60% of them regularly use media in their teaching practice.

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Category: Authors review

Title: CONFLICT OF LAWS ISSUES RELATED TO SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

Author(s): Oleksandr Vygovskyy

Affiliation: Department of Private International Law, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

Key words: law, security transactions, legislation

Abstract: In this article we examine the conflict of laws issues of cross-border securities transactions. It deals with the problems of attributing *lex situs* to securities held under direct holding system and conflict of laws problems related to intermediated securities. We analyze possible variants of the conflict of laws rule for the securities and formulate our own attitude towards identification of the most efficient solutions of conflict of laws issues.

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References: 34 Tables:0 Figures: 0

Category: Authors review

Title: DIGITIZATION OF OSIJEK GRAMMAR SCHOOL REPORTS AT THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF THE MUSEUM OF SLAVONIA

Author(s): Marija Erl Šafar¹, Tihana Lubina¹, Izabela Mlinarević²

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Key words: annual school reports; cultural and historic resources; digitization; history of schooling; school libraries

Abstract: In the second half of the 19th century, the preconditions for the establishment of standardized school infrastructure were created in Croatia, which also had an impact on the appearance of school libraries. Ever since the onset, the school libraries have played an enlightenment and educational role in their areas and have been maintained as such until present time. Observing the future from a past perspective, it may be noticed that cultural institutions - archives, libraries and museums – in addition to their traditional function, have been developing new types of service under the influence of global information changes that determine new ways of knowledge mediation and management. The annual school reports of end of 19th century Osijek grammar schools, owned by the Library Department of the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, are an invaluable and indispensable resource for studying the history of schooling, as well as monitoring the development of school librarianship. In this regard, having inspected the contents of the reports of Realna gimnazija (Realgymnasium) and Kraljevska velika gimnazija (Royal Grammar School) of Osijek, it has become evident that there is a need for the creation of a digital repository with the aim of providing protection and a simplified access to and the usage of the aforementioned originals. Such an approach would at the same time enhance the research process of linking metadata from the available historical records, and putting it in the wider context of cultural and historic resources of the City of Osijek.

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References: 21 Tables:0 Figures: 0

Category: Authors review

Title: ISSUES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CRIME CONTROL IN THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Author(s): Aliya Shukan¹, Aitugan Abdizhami², Gulnar Ospanova², Dana Abdakimova²

Affiliation: Kazakhstan Humanitarian Law University, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan ¹; Department of Legal Disciplines, Academy Bolashak, Karaganda, Republic of Kazakhstan ²

Key words: information technology, crime control, cybercrime

Abstract: The problem of cybercrime is a problem not only of domestic character but also of the whole world. Therefore, we decided to consider the experience of other countries in combating cybercrime. The article discusses the policy issues of the Turkish Republic in the field of combating the cybercrime. And also it was considered the experience of the police organizations work in this field in Turkey. The article analyzed the legislative framework of the Turkish Republic on the fight against cybercrime. The history of the development of police organizations and their work in this area was investigated and described in detail. The article also contains information about the policy of continuous education of employees on the fight against cybercrime and there was shown a scheme of work in the field of education. According to the results of the study we can confidently say that Turkey is currently doing effective work in combating cybercrime. The experience in this field can be used in the CIS countries and other countries to effectively combat crime in the field of information technology.

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Category: Professional Paper

Title: CROSS-BORDER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

PROSPECTS FOR INTRODUCING BLOCKCHAIN

JURISDICTION

Author(s): Roman Melnyk¹, Anna Barikova²

Affiliation: Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Supreme Court, Kyiv, Ukraine¹; Supreme Court, Kyiv, Ukraine²

Key words: blockchain, public administration, administrative jurisdiction, public governance, tools.

Abstract: Institutional, teleological and consensual blockchain jurisdiction manifestations have been articulated in the activities of the public administration concerning interventional, contributory, protective, delegated, executive and efficient public administration. The authors have revealed the service format of functioning and synergy of the cross-border interaction of public administration within horizontal and vertical relations with the subjects of public and private law. Legitimacy of transformational remodelling of power, as well as the specifics of the values intercourse in information and traditional societies in the framework of implementing the powers of cross-border public administration through the simulation category. The paper highlights the functioning dynamics of cross-border public administration in the external and internal dimension in terms of using such instruments of public administration, as regulatory and administrative acts, acts-plans, acts-actions, administrative

contracts. Fundamental influence of technological innovations on the public service activities of public administration has been proved in a transboundary perspective to achieve the rule of law, the maximum legal certainty of streamlining the process of public governance. Institutionalization of the synergetic paradigm has been established for using the tools of public administration within the blockchain jurisdiction to properly implement the cross-border competence of public administration, which will contribute to the adaptation of national law to the supranational legal framework. The authors have specified that, with proper implementation of the competence of cross-border public administration within the blockchain jurisdiction, there is a 'self-propelled' system with a measurable number of variables for institutionalization of such an organizational structure, which could be self-reproducible in the presence of corresponding internal and external links with the allocation of order parameters.

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Category: Professional Paper

Title: PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION: METHODS AND APPROACHES TO LEARNING – MORE IMPORTANT THAN INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Author(s): Slavoljub Hilčenko

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Key words: Methods and approaches of learning (Mathematics), Experimental, Hands-on experiential learning, sensorial experience, professional development of educators, ICT

Abstract: In addition to information and communication technologies (ICT) Academy of Vocational Studies for Educational and Health Professionals in Subotica, students acquire the necessary methodological – didactic experience (instructional design) which is of the highest important in the education of children. "Once mistakenly learned, it is difficult to correct!". When it comes to adopting abstract mathematical concepts (e.g. measuring volumes or body mass...), ICT solutions are not crucial. All our senses and experimental work are irreplaceable in the process of acquiring such knowledge. ICT can serve in the process of checking and identifying these topics, as an additional teaching tool, and not as a primary source for acquiring knowledge or "hands-on" skills! The aim of the paper is to present an example on the topic of Measuring Liquids – One Liter of Any Liquid, in which the methodology of work, the senses of children and experimental work must predominate over any ICT tools.