

## S U M M A R I E S

### The Influence of International Security Actors on the Security of the Western Balkan Countries

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*Snežana S. Vasić*

The paper offers an insight in the influence of international security actors on the security of the countries of the Western Balkans, based on the “changing nature of threat”, that, instead of the threat of conventional armed conflict, emerge through economic and social inequalities, cross-border and organized crime, international terrorism, hazardous environmental degradation, as well as natural disasters.

New security threats have led to some changes in the approach to the security maintenance, which has led the UN, NATO, and EU, as the most influential international security actors, to acquire common perspective of that the Euro-Atlantic security is indivisible and that freedom, democracy, human rights and liberal economies are shared values and common interests. It is exactly that such considerations have led to the development of different concepts of security, which can be classified into three major groups: the concept of collective security, the concept of security cooperation, and the concept of collective defense.

Contemporary challenges, risks and threats call for an understanding of the new place and role of the Western Balkans, primarily Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Serbia, and Montenegro, in the context of international integration processes. The problem of inclusion of the mentioned Western Balkan countries into the Euro-Atlantic integrations has been a topic of many economic, political, social, military, and other debates at different levels and with different perspectives of this matter, but their deeper analysis shows that there is no unified position on the mode of inclusion into the integration processes.

The first part of the paper looks at the aspect of contemporary international relations and their impact on national security of the Western Balkan countries, and the second part presents possible impact of these countries' security integrations into international security organizations on their respective national security systems.

*Key words: international security, security actors, Western Balkans, NATO, EU*

### Eurasian Integrations and Their Reflections on the Republic of Serbia

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*Mitar Kovač, Brankica Potkonjak-Lukić and Nenad Dimitrijević*

The paper discusses some aspects of the problems and issues of the disintegration of some states and of the integration processes in the Eurasian area, in terms of analyzing their reflections on the economy, energy and security of the Republic of Serbia. The idea of

Eurasian integrations, which has continuously existed in the post-Soviet states, has recently been based primarily on these states' economic interests, as well as on the need for interconnecting their national economies. This idea has been successfully implemented in practice, and undoubtedly has a long-term potential. All great powers of the contemporary world want to influence the processes of Eurasian integrations and to pursue their own interests in this area. Considering the human and natural resources, this is a central area of the world. Therefore, the integration processes taking place in the Eurasia are extremely important for the Republic of Serbia, since the potential for cooperation is much greater than currently achieved in practice.

*Key words: Eurasian integrations, Eurasian Union, Eurasian Economic Community, Customs Union, Single Economic Space*

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## Abschreckung, Jagd und Schutz unter Wasser – Über die strategische und taktisch-operative Bedeutung moderner U-Boote

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Nikolaus Scholik

This paper aims to present an analysis of the operational maritime concepts of the United States Navy and the Navy of the People's Republic of China in the Indo-Pacific region. The maritime strategies of these two major powers – those of the United States, which presently is militarily and technologically dominant on the global chessboard, and those of the Peoples' Republic of China, its main challenger in the afore-mentioned geographical region – substantially vary. The United States' maritime power is, and will remain, oriented both offensively as per Thayer Mahan, and towards power projection on every ocean, on account of its geographical position and its global economic and political interests. China, on the other hand, being primarily a land power, will have to make a great effort to build up matching maritime capability. This is quite evident from their respective operational concepts: while the U.S. pursue the offensive concept of permanent, global power projection on all oceans, China must, in the meantime, be satisfied with a defensive concept (anti-access/area-denial) and simultaneously build up offensive power projection (carrier strike group). Time will tell whether it can succeed from a technological and armament point of view, and, in particular, whether it will manage to create combat-proven and deployable offensive naval forces. Without a matching potential, or at least narrowing of the enormous gap between the two powers, China will not be able to play its desired role in the political world arena.

*Key words: power projection, anti-access/area denial, deterrence, theater, carrier strike group/naval task group, exclusive economy zone, Air-Sea Battle Concept, request for force*

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## Conscription and Gender – Legal and Political Aspects of Restricting the Conscription to Men

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Sibilla Bondolfi

Disputing of the existing conscription commitments in Switzerland (and in almost all western countries), traditionally restricted to men, is conspicuous. To date in this area practically nothing has changed, even though in Switzerland the conscription of women, on a volun-

tary basis, occurs with no statutory limitation. The paper analyzes the relationship of the conscription and gender in the past and today. Also a question is explored of whether the restriction of conscription to men is at all acceptable from the legal and political perspective?

*Key words: conscription, gender equality, discrimination against women, civil protection, equality between women and men*

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## The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on the Economy of the Republic of Serbia

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*Marko D. Andrejić, Vladimir M. Todorović and Ilija D. Kolarski*

The global economic crisis has certainly had a significant negative impact on the economic situation in Serbia. However, it is wrong to relate all the financial difficulties of the Serbian economy to the global crisis, and an even greater mistake would be to hope that all its problems will be solved by the termination of the global economic crisis. Our economy is, we can say, in the decades-long decline. Its losses accumulated over the past seventeen years increased from 3.8 billion to 2,462 billion dinars, or 648 times.

This paper aims to point out the bad financial and structural position of Serbian economy that constantly hampers the economic activity and causes the distortion of the companies' worth. Keeping this in mind, after the introductory discussion in the first section of this paper, we provide some elaboration on the interdependence of macroeconomic indicators and the performance of the economy.

The second section presents macroeconomic environment in Serbia in the period of the analysis of the Serbian economy financial position. The third section highlights the fact that business losses and their accumulation affect the financial structure of the economy. The fourth and the fifth sections deal with the analysis of net working capital, which is an important tool for assessing the financial structure.

*Key words: economic crisis, macroeconomic stability, macroeconomic indicators, losses, capital structure, debt, net working capital*

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## Anti-terrorist Security Assessment

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*Zoran Dragišić, Kristina Radojević and Goran Samojlovski*

Contemporary terrorism is a multifaceted and controversial concept, loaded with political instrumentalization, because of which it is very difficult to find scientifically based framework for its analysis. Finding a scientifically based framework for analyzing and assessing the terrorist threats would be of help for better understanding the terrorism, and for establishing an accord among the actors of the anti-terrorist struggle on the basic dimensions of this phenomenon, whereby the fight against terrorism would be made much more effective at all levels. This paper analyzes terrorism as a social and historical phenomenon, as a strategy of violent political struggle, and as a specific act of violence.

*Key words: security assessment, terrorism, national security strategy*

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## Security Management in Humanitarian Organizations

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Iztok Suša

This paper provides an insight in the security management of humanitarian organizations through all the functions of management – planning, organization, coordination, guidance and control. Functions are analyzed through specific activities, measures and actions of some of the world's largest humanitarian organizations. The main research method is an analysis of the content of available materials referring to the practice of these organizations, such as security plans, procedures, manuals, and statistical data from studies that were carried out by these organizations themselves. In order to ensure better understanding of the security management functioning, the paper presents an overview of the security management in the UN.

*Key words: security management, humanitarian organizations, planning, organization, coordination, guidance, control*

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## Criminal Intelligence – Theoretical and Practical Approach in Modern Police Activity

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Oliver Andonov and Vesna Stanković Pejnović

Criminal-intelligence is a modern approach to gathering information about the trends and developments of crime, whose actors are criminal groups and individuals. Modern approach in police activity includes all levels of policing. In the Balkan region, criminal intelligence is still little known, and usually it is wrongly practically oriented and associated with traditional intelligence. In addition to this erroneous practical interpretation, the scientific community is faced with insufficient theoretical orientation of criminal intelligence activity.

The aim of this paper is to clarify differences of criminal intelligence in relation to intelligence, through the presentation of its theoretical approach and practical features. Consequently, the aim is to explain the conceptual determination of criminal intelligence and its role in police activity.

Approach of the police as regards the application of criminal intelligence, as a modern instrument in relation to the prevention and suppression of crime, is correlated with the acceptance of new forms of crime and its organization as an important segment in endangering the security. In its practical structure, crime intelligence is correlated with criminal analysis, which is its integral and inseparable part, and in the professional literature it is also referred to as criminal intelligence analysis.

Security is becoming so important that it prevails over all ideals of democracy, even an individual's freedom and rights, all with the purpose of preserving the community. A lot of efforts need to be made to forestall that the society confines the man, and the state and police repressive apparatus exceeds the limits of their daily ever greater power, on the grounds of the community security maintenance.

*Key words: criminal intelligence, total police intelligence, criminal intelligence analysis*

## Application of Modern Software Solutions in the Management of Chemical Accidents Caused by the Transport of Hazardous Substances

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*Slavoljub Ristić, Dejan Inđić and Radovan Karkalić*

The rapid development of the chemical industry and the energy sector has become a key feature of the modern era. A large number of plants for the production of various raw materials and products, the operation of which is based on the use of hazardous (highly toxic) chemicals, poses a serious threat with unpredictable consequences to wider environment. One segment of the risk lies in the possibility that, when transferring some substance or group of substances from one location to another, a chemical accident may occur during the transport. Any of transport processes involving hazardous substances is accompanied with certain risk of undesired accident. Modeling of risk as a product of the probability of an accident and the consequences that it produces is a key factor in the approach to this problem. The selection of optimum routes along which to transport hazardous materials is one of preventive measures for minimizing the risk. There are various forms of route selection simulation and optimization models, but they all share the lack of a more comprehensive and more complex approach. Today, it is more than necessary to develop appropriate methodology and supporting software that would, in our circumstances, allow finding the most suitable routes for the movement of transport vehicles carrying hazardous substances, taking into account, in addition to the risks, the economic aspect, as one of the factors.

*Key words: chemical accidents, risk, transport network, probability, route selection simulation, risk minimization*

## Gender-Sensitive Language – Experiences of the Serbian Armed Forces

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*Jovanka Šaranović, Ivan Dimitrijević and Tatjana Višacki*

This paper discusses examples of gender sensitive job qualifications, with the emphasis on jobs and ranks of professional military personnel. It provides the most common reasons for and against these qualifications, as well as a brief review of professional debates in this field. The results of the analysis of data obtained by the research conducted in the defense system of the Republic of Serbia show that there is a general hostility towards the introduction of gender-sensitive addressing to service women. It has been noticed that this hostility is larger in younger than in older military personnel, which is explained by fear from competition and fear from negative reaction of close environment to new rules of addressing.

*Keywords: gender equality, gender-sensitive language, Serbian Armed Forces*

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## Rebranding the Serbian Armed Forces

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*Dejan Dašić*

The power of brands is very high, so it is important to know how they work; how they are managed; how they are created and maintained; why some are successful, and others are not. However, branding is not just about function, presence or visibility; emotional connection with people is of paramount importance for a complete success. The Serbian Armed Forces are one of the oldest brands, which has huge social significance and impact. It is a brand that is firmly rooted in the minds of people, which, despite all the tragic events of the early 1990s, arouses positive emotions. The Serbian Army lost its identity back in 1918. Since the Union of Serbia and Montenegro was dissolved, the Serbian Armed Forces have been in quest for its identity, shattered image, elements of a new name, ideas, and structures. True and strong brands are long-lived. However, in case of their neglect, carelessness and lack of commitment, they need revitalization and rebranding.

*Key words: brand, branding, rebranding, Serbian Armed Forces, Serbia*

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## The Legal Framework for the Engagement of the Serbian Armed Forces in Emergencies

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*Ljubomir Dulović*

In the period after the world was divided in blocs, the current security issue has been extended to new security risks, challenges and threats, such as armed rebellion, terrorism and organized crime, social instability, economic problems and migration caused by them, environmental degradation, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other phenomena. Peacetime, so-called “non-military threats” and the conditions and situations caused by them today are the dominant type of threat to all modern states that have kept the responsibility and central role in achieving the security. Within its legal framework, the Republic of Serbia has qualified the conditions and the situations caused by the so-called “non-military threats” using the terms “the state of emergency” and “emergency situations”. Also, the Republic of Serbia and the Serbian Armed Forces, as part of the national security system, are mandated by this framework and allowed to act in order to reduce as much as possible the consequences caused by their occurrence.

The paper determines the concepts of the state of emergency and the emergency situation, presents the prerequisites for the functioning of the Republic of Serbia and the Serbian Armed Forces in emergencies, and identifies problems that may affect the timely and joint actions of various entities in emergency situations.

*Key words: national security system, civil defense, civil protection, state of emergency, emergency situation*

## Implications of Accommodation in Military Facilities and Adapted Spaces to the Standard of Living of the Serbian Armed Forces Members

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*Obrad Čabarkapa and Saša Trandafilović*

One of the biggest, several-decade-present, problems of employees in the Serbian Armed Forces is a large number of unresolved housing issues, both of active duty personnel and of retired persons. It is widely known that by solving the housing problem, a member of the Armed Forces resolves a paramount vital issue, which is of particular importance to his/her family. In recent years, joint efforts of relevant government and military structures have made significant progress in terms of permanent housing solutions for a number of homeless members of the Armed Forces. These improvements can be measured by the number of allocated flats under lease for an indefinite period of time and by subsidized housing loans granted, whereby the respective individual has eventually settled his/her housing problem, but this still includes small number of persons employed in the Armed Forces. However, despite the efforts and visible progress made recently, a ranking list of applications for solving the housing problems is still very long and is measured in thousands of claims.

This paper aims to point to, with the use of elemental analysis, the costs of housing and the method of evaluation and ranking of the "housing inadequacy" criteria for certain categories of the Armed Forces members who have not finally solved their housing problem, namely the "military homeless". This paper presents detailed analysis of housing costs and housing inadequacy for temporary use of accommodation in military facilities and adapted living spaces, so-called "emergency accommodations".

*Key words: housing costs, "housing inadequacy", temporary housing, "military homeless", "emergency accommodation", military facility, standard of living*

## Internal Financial Control and Financial Management in the Public Sector and Their Role in the Defense System

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*Radan O. Kostić, Rade Žugić and Milica Radojković*

The basic concept of control is to create a process that ensures the achievement of objectives with appropriate quality, funds preservation and management in compliance with law and other regulations and procedures, and the preparation and development of reliable financial and business reports. The business compliance is a requirement for the business to be in conformity with the applicable laws, regulations, standards, agreed policies, postulates, and all the patterns of behavior that make the processes legal and socially acceptable. Implementation of internal financial control in the defense system provides and enables efficient and rational use of funds for financing the defense expenditures, on the one hand, and on the other hand, significantly reduces the possibility of irregularities, fraud, corruption, and occurrences of organized crime.

*Key words: public sector, budget system, internal control, financial management and control, Ministry of Defense, Serbian Armed Forces*

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## Health Safety - Multidisciplinary Approach to the Study of Oral Health Quality of Life

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*Željka Popović, Ivanka Gajić, Kosovka Obradović-Đuričić and Dragoslav P. Milošević*

The aim of this paper is to promote the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach to the study of oral health and oral health quality of life. When it comes to oral health, multidisciplinary approach requires the study of oral health from a medical and dental point of view, but also from a social and socio-medical aspects, with full appreciation of the importance of psycho-social problems caused by oral diseases. It is obvious that there is a professional need to define a multidimensional model for monitoring of dental patients, which will enable the provision of relevant indicators for the assessment of oral health problems, and hence for planning and programming of measures in the field of dentistry, from the aspect of public health, and socio-medical standpoint.

*Key words: oral health, quality of life, oral health indicators, indicators of oral health quality of life*

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## 1944 Battle of Serbia

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*Mirjana Zorić*

This year, this autumn exactly, we are celebrating another major anniversary – 70 years since the liberation of Serbia in the World War Two. If one bears in mind that Serbia was a key country of the military and political turn of events in Yugoslavia in 1944, when, in fact, the fate of the war was resolved in Yugoslavia and the Southeast Europe as a whole, our interest in this topic is fully justified.

At the time when the events in other battlefields of Europe during the second half of 1944 were ever more directly announcing also a battle for the Balkans, Serbia, as its strategic axes, was becoming ever increasingly important for the German Wehrmacht, especially the communications that linked the German Reich over this territory to the forces located in Greece, Albania and Bulgaria. Due to the advance of Soviet forces towards the Balkans and the danger of a united front of allies being formed in southeastern Europe, the German command turned to strictly military measures as of mid-1944, in order to prevent, through decisive defense of Serbia ("inside and outside") and plans for the formation of a new front on the line Albania–Skopje–Iron Gate, the meeting of People's Liberation Army and the Soviet armies on the territory of Serbia, and subsequently, when they had to leave the Balkans, to enable the drawing of their own forces out of Greece along the approach Vardar–Morava towards Belgrade, and, together with other German forces in Serbia, their transfer across the Sava and the Danube rivers towards the north.

In addition to its strategic and geopolitical importance, and regarding the German interests in the Balkans and the plans of allies (the USSR and Great Britain) on the division of spheres of interest in the South East of Europe after the war, Serbia was also at the national level the key to the Yugoslav military and political outcome in the autumn of 1944. As the war in Yugoslavia had characteristics of a civil war as well, the issue of Serbia's leadership of the Partisan and Chetnik Movements (Broz and Mihajlović in particular) was closely linked with the issue of seizure of power in Yugoslavia after the war.

*Key words: Serbia, occupier, partisans, chetniks, battles, allies, liberation of Serbia, civil war*